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U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE UN

REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS FOR THE YEAR 1958

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REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS FOR THE YEAR 1958

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 6852

International Organization and Conference Series 4

Released July 1959

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C. - Price 75 cents (paper)

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

The President to the Congress

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the United Nations Participation Act, I transmit herewith the thirteenth annual report, covering United States participation in the United Nations during the year 1958.

Last year the value of the United Nations as a force for peace was tested and proved anew.

Confronted with a grave crisis in the Middle East, it helped to achieve a peaceful solution, to preserve the threatened independence of Lebanon and Jordan, and to avert the incalculable tragedy of a large-scale conflict.

In the vital field of economic progress for newly developing countries, it opened a promising chapter by establishing the United Nations Special Fund.

In facing the stubborn problem of disarmament it gave influential backing to United States policies on a nuclear weapons test ban and on inspection against surprise attack, and again rejected the Soviet demand for mere paper prohibitions without the controls necessary to assure compliance.

At the dawn of man's ventures beyond our planet, it took prompt action to promote international cooperation for the peaceful uses of outer space.

Certain developments during the last year are especially important from the point of view of the United States relations with the United Nations.

The Middle East, as in 1957, was again a major focus of danger and of consequent United Nations efforts to preserve peace.

Last spring the President of Lebanon, convinced that the independence of his country was threatened by civil strife instigated and abetted from abroad, appealed for help first to the United Nations and later to the United States. In June the United Nations Security

Council, with our active support, responded to Lebanon's first appeal by establishing the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon with the aim of assuring that there would be no illegal infiltration into that country.

In July the situation in the Middle East became more tense. Lebanon requested immediate military assistance from the United States to help it preserve its independence and integrity. We responded by dispatching units of our armed forces to Lebanon and at the same time called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council. The Council met immediately to consider both this problem and a similar situation in Jordan, where the United Kingdom had responded with military assistance to that government's appeal.

In the Security Council, the United States called upon the United Nations to take whatever action was necessary to preserve Lebanon's independence and permit withdrawal of United States troops. The Security Council, however, was unable to act owing to the Soviet Union's veto. The United States therefore proposed an emergency special session of the General Assembly to consider the situations in both Lebanon and Jordan.

In an address to the Assembly, I presented for the United States a series of proposals designed to promote peace in the Middle East and to help the Arab peoples to devote their energies and resources to economic and social progress. Specifically, these proposals encompassed United Nations action to insure the continued independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and Jordan; to end the fomenting of domestic strife; to provide for a standby United Nations peace force; to establish a regional economic development institution; and to prevent a new arms race spiral in the area.

The success of the emergency assembly session was ultimately assured by the response of the Arab states themselves. In the memorable resolution in which they all joined as sponsors, the Arab states pledged to respect each other's established systems of government and abstain from any action calculated to change them. The resolution also enjoined similar principles of international conduct on all United Nations members. It asked the Secretary General to make practical arrangements to uphold the Charter in Lebanon and Jordan, thereby facilitating the withdrawal of foreign troops. Finally, it invited the Secretary General to consult with the Arab countries of the Near East on possible United Nations assistance in creating an Arab economic development institution.

These United Nations actions have helped to preserve the independence of Jordan and Lebanon and thus made possible the timely

withdrawal of United States and British forces from these two countries.

The Thirteenth Session of the General Assembly, meeting in September, took further important actions concerning the Middle East. It authorized expenditures for the continuation of the United Nations Emergency Force. The Secretary General stated his intention to consult with member states on the question of a standby United Nations peace force, and expressed confidence that experience already gained would enable the United Nations to meet any new emergency requiring such a force.

Also, a foundation has been laid for the establishment of a regional Arab Development Bank. This project was given impetus by the emergency assembly session. It could mark the beginning of a new era of economic cooperation and progress in the area.

Disarmament negotiations in 1958 were the subject of unremitting efforts both in the United Nations and elsewhere. The United States continued to emphasize, with gratifying support from the General Assembly, that adequate systems of inspection and control are indispensable to agreements in this field. As a result, this important truth is more and more widely understood in world opinion.

Although the U.S.S.R. boycotted the United Nations Disarmament Commission from the beginning of 1958, the United States continued to pursue any promising way toward agreement. In April, I proposed to the Soviet Government that technical talks be held on the feasibility of establishing an effective control system to verify a suspension of nuclear weapons tests. A conference of experts, including experts from the U.S.S.R. as well as the United States and the United Kingdom, met in Geneva on July 1 to consider this question. After six weeks they reached agreement as to the technical feasibility of a system for detecting nuclear weapons tests carried out in violation of an agreement.

Negotiations for a discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests were begun in Geneva on October 31 by representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. They were still under way at the year's end. It remained to be seen whether the Soviet Union would accept a control system efficient enough, and sufficiently free of the veto, to make possible a world-wide controlled stoppage of nuclear weapons tests.

On November 10, the technical conference on safeguards against surprise attack also began in Geneva. From the outset the Soviet spokesmen at the conference attempted to inject political considerations into the deliberations although the task of the meeting was to examine the technical aspects of the problem. After six weeks these

talks were recessed without agreement. The United States hopes that appropriate means can be found for renewed consideration of the surprise attack problem under arrangements which would give promise of more fruitful discussions.

As in the past, the problem of disarmament was one of the principal matters considered by the General Assembly. The United States and sixteen other powers submitted a resolution endorsing the technical approach to disarmament and reaffirming its hope for "a balanced and effectively controlled world-wide system of disarmament". The Assembly adopted this resolution. It refused to endorse the Soviet call for a test ban unaccompanied by effective controls. The Assembly also adopted a resolution which for 1959 established a Disarmament Commission to include all members of the United Nations.

The United States will continue to press for disarmament agreements fairly balanced and adequately controlled, and thus surrounded by the mutual confidence essential to success.

In 1958, outer space was for the first time the subject of important United Nations action. The General Assembly, on a proposal by the United States and nineteen other nations, established a committee to explore the possibilities for international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

The Soviet Union at first took a different approach. It linked such cooperation to a ban on the military use of outer space. To this proposal it then attached an irrelevant demand: that the overseas military bases, which we have built in a number of countries as measures of collective defense against Soviet pressures, should be abolished.

Wide support developed in the General Assembly for international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. The Soviet Union therefore abandoned its proposal and offered to cooperate in this field, but it tried to attach an unacceptable condition. It demanded that the seats allocated to states dominated by Moscow be equal in number to those held by nations allied with the United States. The Assembly rejected this arbitrary "parity" principle and created an eighteen-member committee representative of the entire membership of the United Nations.

The tragedy of Hungary was again the cause of deep concern in the United Nations in 1958. The General Assembly adopted by a large majority a resolution proposed by thirty-seven nations, which condemned and called for an end to the continuing repression of the Hungarian people "under the shadow of the continuing presence of Soviet armed forces". The resolution also denounced the executions of former Prime Minister Imre Nagy, General Pal Maleter and other Hungarian patriots. The Assembly appointed Sir Leslie Munro,

President of the Twelfth General Assembly, as its representative to report on developments in Hungary. Finally, the Assembly once again refrained from approving the credentials of the delegation representing the Hungarian regime, thus leaving that delegation in a provisional status which is unique in United Nations history. By these actions the United Nations again showed how deeply and lastingly Moscow had affronted world opinion when it crushed Hungary's freedom by military force.

The Republic of Guinea was admitted to membership in the United Nations on December 12. The United States welcomes this newly independent state into the family of nations and into the councils of the world organization. It is a source of regret that once again, owing to the Soviet veto, the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Viet Nam were denied membership in the United Nations.

The General Assembly, as in previous years, decided by a large majority not to consider the question of Chinese representation. The effect of this decision was to maintain the position of the Government of the Republic of China in the United Nations.

The Assembly, as in previous years, reaffirmed its desire to bring about the unification of Korea on the basis of genuinely free elections under United Nations supervision.

All the trust territories of the United Nations, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands which the United States administers, progressed in 1958 toward the Charter goal of self-government or independence. The Trusteeship Council commended the continued efforts of the United States to develop effective organs of government in the Pacific Islands.

Trust territories in Africa were the subject of other important United Nations actions, in line with the rapid political evolution of that continent. The General Assembly agreed unanimously that Togoland under French administration would cease to be a trust territory and become independent in 1960. The Assembly also decided to reconvene in February 1959, to consider the future of the British Cameroons and the French Cameroun, both of which are also scheduled for early independence.

Economic development was the subject of one of the outstanding United Nations achievements of 1958—the establishment by the General Assembly of the Special Fund, originally proposed by the United States.

This Fund supplements the well-established United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance. It will undertake technical assistance projects basic to further economic progress in the less developed countries, such as surveys of water, mineral and power

resources and the setting up of technological training centers. In this work it will draw on both the finances and the technical talents of many member states.

The establishment of the Special Fund is thus a significant step forward in the perennial efforts of the United Nations to relieve hunger, disease and ignorance. I am especially gratified that it begins its life under the able guidance of Paul G. Hoffman of the United States, its first Managing Director.

The General Assembly resolution establishing the Special Fund contemplates that annual contributions by member states to this Fund, and to the older United Nations Technical Assistance Program, may total as much as $100 million. The United States, pursuant to Congressional action, has promised to provide up to $38 million this year, provided that our contribution does not exceed 40 percent of the total. We hope that other member countries will contribute enough to enable the program to do the important work for which it was conceived.

The General Assembly took several other noteworthy steps to guide economic progress in newly developing countries. On United States initiative it called upon member states to review what they have done to promote the economic development of such countries and to chart their future courses of cooperative action in this field. It also invited member states to explore further the possibility of enlisting the aid of universities and scientific institutions to help solve scientific and technological problems confronting the less developed countries.

Finally, the Assembly called for a report from the Secretary General concerning ways to promote the flow of private capital investment, on mutually satisfactory terms, into newly developing countries—a key factor in the economic growth of these areas. Significantly, this proposal was put forward by nineteen capital-importing countries. It was opposed by none except the members of the Soviet bloc.

Atomic energy in its peaceful application was the subject of a second United Nations Scientific Conference in September 1958—the largest such conference ever held. To this two-week conference in Geneva came two thousand scientist-delegates from 69 countries. The conference was generally acclaimed even more valuable than its historic predecessor, held in 1955, in making available the most advanced scientific, and technical knowledge of the atom's peaceful uses. This event, and the activity of the recently created International Atomic Energy Agency, are in great measure fruits of the United States policy to support, in the United Nations and elsewhere, the

fullest international cooperation to develop atomic energy for the peaceful service of man.

These United Nations achievements of 1958 give renewed proof that the American people are right in regarding the principles of the United Nations Charter as a cornerstone of their foreign policy. Yet the successes of the world organization, though real, are severely limited. The community of law-abiding nations still faces heavy tasks and real dangers.

Although many of these dangers are inevitable in a world of rapid social and political evolution, the chief source of danger remains what it has been since the founding of the United Nations: the failure of the Soviet Union to cooperate in achieving the objectives of the Organization. Even as they profess their love of peace, the Soviet leaders refuse to accept the idea of a many-sided, cooperative effort for the maintenance of peace and preach instead a dismal doctrine—totally at variance with the Charter—of inexorable conflict between two supposed "systems".

The United States continues to reject that blackly fatalistic view of history. In addressing the United Nations General Assembly last August 13, I sought to put these matters in proper perspective. I expressed the conviction that this world of individual nations is not going to be controlled by any one power or group of powers. This world is not going to be committed to any one ideology. I also emphasized that the nature of today's weapons, the nature of modern communications, and the widening circle of new nations make it plain that we must, in the end, be a world community of open societies.

Such are our goals. However distant they appear, we must not become discouraged or lose sight of them. In pursuing them through the dangers and difficulties of the present the United Nations is—both for our country and for the community of nations—a proven asset of incalculable value. To remain so it requires, and must continue to receive, the faithful support of a strong United States.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 20, 1959

The Secretary of State to the President

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, July 10, 1959.

THE PRESIDENT:

Under the United Nations Participation Act (Public Law 264, 79th Congress) the President transmits annually to the Congress a report on United States participation in the United Nations. A report on the activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies for the year 1958 has therefore been prepared.

As in previous years, the report is a comprehensive survey of the Government's participation in the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

I recommend that you approve the report for transmittal to the Congress.

Faithfully yours,

Christian A. Herter

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

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PART I

Maintenance of Peace and Security

The danger facing humanity from the threat of nuclear war impelled the United Nations to encourage renewed study and negotiation on steps that might lead to some meaningful agreement on disarmament. One hopeful measure was the successful conclusion at Geneva of a technical conference of experts to study the possibility of detecting violations of a possible agreement on suspension of nuclear weapons tests. After detailed technical discussions among experts from Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet bloc, it was concluded that it would be feasible to establish an effective control system to police an agreement to discontinue nuclear weapons tests.

Immediately following the Conference of Experts, President Eisenhower proposed the negotiation of an agreement for the suspension of nuclear tests and the establishment of an international control system on the basis of the experts' report. He announced at the same time the readiness of the United States to suspend further testing of nuclear weapons for a period of 1 year from the beginning of the negotiations, unless testing were resumed by the Soviet Union. The Conference met at Geneva on October 31. However, only limited progress had been made by the time it recessed in December due to the unwillingness of the Soviet Union to accept proposals for the effective control considered indispensable by the Western Powers.

Another phase of disarmament, the problem of surprise attack, was discussed inconclusively by a Conference of Experts convened at Geneva in November. It consisted of experts from the United States, the U.S.S.R., and a number of other Western and Soviet-bloc countries. Earlier in the year the danger of surprise attack had been discussed in the Security Council following charges made by the Soviet Union of "provocative" flights by American aircraft toward Soviet frontiers, particularly in the Arctic. The Soviet complaint was rejected by an overwhelming majority of the Council. Moreover, the Security Council's recommendation for discussions among the

states concerned for the establishment as a first step of an arctic inspection zone was vetoed by the Soviet Union.

Disarmament was again the subject of long and intense debate at the General Assembly's 13th session. The principal issues were the problems of nuclear weapons test suspension and surprise attack. The Assembly also enlarged the U.N. Disarmament Commission to include during 1959 all members of the United Nations, thus removing the basis of the previous Soviet refusal to participate in the work of the Commission.

With the increased ability of mankind to explore the new frontier of outer space, the United States proposed that the General Assembly develop a program for international cooperation in this new and significant field. The Assembly subsequently decided to form an 18-member *ad hoc* committee to make recommendations to the 14th General Assembly regarding those fields of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space in which the United Nations might act. The U.S.S.R. took the position that, unless the Committee was constituted on a basis of equal representation between the Soviet bloc and the other members, it would not participate.

As another measure for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Assembly's Special Political Committee took note of a statement by the U.N. Secretary-General that the Secretariat was undertaking a careful study of the U.N. Emergency Force as a guide, in future emergencies, to arrangements for a U.N. Peace Force. He indicated that he would consult with members regarding their willingness to enter into standby arrangements that would provide the means for prompt action in situations where the General Assembly or Security Council had decided a U.N. force might be helpful.

A wide range of scientific and technological problems in nuclear physics was considered by the 2d U.N. Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Its report and that of the U.N. Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation were received by the General Assembly for further study.

The resources of the United Nations for the peaceful settlement of disputes were concentrated during 1958 primarily on the troubled Near East. During the early summer Lebanon sought U.N. assistance to prevent intervention in its internal affairs by the United Arab Republic. The Security Council responded by establishing a U.N. Observer Group in Lebanon to assure against infiltration of men and materiel into the country. In July stability in the area was further shaken when a revolt in Iraq overthrew the Government and a plot was discovered to overthrow the Government of Jordan. In the face of this situation Lebanon and Jordan appealed to the United States

and the United Kingdom for immediate military assistance. Help was dispatched at once. At the same time, the United States requested a meeting of the Security Council (and subsequently an Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly) to report on its action and to request United Nations assistance in protecting the integrity of the two countries. Subsequent strengthening of the Observer Group, arrangements by the Secretary-General for additional United Nations representation in the area, together with efforts of the Arab States to resolve their own differences, led to a gradual restoration of peaceful conditions. British and American troops were then withdrawn, and by the year's end the U.N. Observer Group in Lebanon was disbanded.

In other actions concerning the Near East, the Security Council continued to utilize the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization established more than 10 years earlier to deal with difficulties between Israel and the neighboring Arab States arising from the Armistice Agreements. The U.N. Emergency Force continued to help maintain tranquillity along the demarcation line drawn between Israel and Egypt by the United Nations in 1956.

The General Assembly provided for continuing relief measures during 1959 for Palestine refugees under the auspices of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). Since the Agency's mandate is scheduled to expire in 1960, the Secretary-General undertook to examine the technical operations of UNRWA in order to make appropriate recommendations during the next General Assembly session.

The problem of Algeria was again debated by the General Assembly, but no resolution was adopted. Earlier in 1958 the Security Council had also considered another aspect of the Algerian problem when Tunisia charged that its borders had been violated by the French during the military action being conducted against Algerian rebels. The Security Council never acted formally on the Tunisian complaint, however, because of the acceptance by the two parties of the good offices of the United States and the United Kingdom, and subsequently because of the resumption of direct talks between France and Tunisia.

The continued Soviet repression of the Hungarian people and the execution of Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter, and other leaders who had taken part in the 1956 national uprising were examined by the reconvened Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary and were denounced by the General Assembly. Sir Leslie Munro was appointed to follow the situation in Hungary and to report to the Assembly on conditions there. The Assembly again decided neither to accept nor reject the credentials of representatives of the Hungarian regime, thereby leaving their validity in doubt.

The Assembly once more discussed the problem of the future of the people of Cyprus. The resultant unanimous resolution endorsed the continuation of efforts of those directly concerned, Greece, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the people of Cyprus, to reach a settlement.

The Communist authorities in north Korea continued to refuse to cooperate with U.N. efforts to achieve progress toward a peaceful and democratic unification of Korea and restoration of peaceful conditions in the area. These purposes were reaffirmed by the General Assembly.

As in previous Assemblies, the Union of South Africa's racial problems came under General Assembly scrutiny in connection with the discriminatory aspects of its policies of *apartheid* and of its treatment of peoples of Indian origin. The Assembly voiced its concern over the failure of the Union to respect the rights of all racial groups to enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and appealed to the Union to respond to the desire of India and Pakistan to open negotiations on the status of Indians in South Africa.

The newly independent state of Guinea, formerly a French territory, was welcomed to membership by the 13th General Assembly. Membership in the United Nations remained at 82 in view of the merger of Egypt and Syria as the United Arab Republic. As in previous years, Soviet vetoes in the Security Council prevented the admission of the Republic of Korea and of Viet-Nam. The General Assembly again rejected efforts led by the Soviet bloc and India to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China in favor of representatives of the Chinese Communist regime.

Consideration by the Assembly of proposals to enlarge the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the International Court of Justice was postponed until the 14th session. At the same time, the Assembly took note of the desirability of enlarging some organs of the United Nations in view of the increased membership. In addition to these problems of enlargement, the 14th session will have for consideration a report of the committee on arrangements for a Charter review conference.

NUCLEAR TESTING

The Conference of Experts

As a result of correspondence between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Conference of Experts To Study the Possibility of Detecting Violations of a Possible Agreement on the Suspension

of Nuclear Tests met at U.N. European Headquarters, in Geneva, Switzerland, on July 1, 1958, to study the technical feasibility of monitoring an agreement on the suspension of nuclear weapons testing.

The idea of such a conference had its genesis in proposals of the Western members of the U.N. Subcommittee on Disarmament at the negotiations in London in 1956 and 1957, and was subsequently endorsed by the 12th General Assembly in November 1957. President Eisenhower, in his letter of January 12, 1958, to Premier Khrushchev of the Soviet Union, proposed that in order to pave the way for a possible political decision on the various aspects of disarmament the United States and the Soviet Union convene groups of experts to study the technical questions involved. This proposal was accepted in part by the Soviet Union. It agreed on April 8 to participate in a technical conference on the question of nuclear test cessation. Although it was initially agreed that the discussions should proceed without prejudice to any political decisions, in subsequent communications and during the opening days of the conference the Soviet Union sought unsuccessfully to gain prior commitment from the United States that a successful outcome of the conference would lead automatically to a "universal cessation" of nuclear weapons testing.

The principal United States expert, Dr. James B. Fisk, Executive Vice President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee, served as Chairman of the Western delegation, which was composed of experts and advisers from Canada, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The two other experts from the United States were Dr. Robert F. Bacher of the California Institute of Technology, also a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee, and the late Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, then Director of the University of California Radiation Laboratory. On the Soviet side were experts and advisers from Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Rumania, as well as the Soviet Union, under the chairmanship of Dr. Evgeny Fedorov of the Soviet Union. Between July 1 and August 21 the Conference met in 30 formal sessions. In addition, there were several informal meetings during which detailed technical questions were discussed by experts in the particular subjects involved.

During its formal sessions the Conference first heard technical presentations of theoretical analyses and experimental data from both sides concerning the various methods for detecting nuclear explosions. The consideration of each method culminated in a conclusions paper summarizing the technical judgments of the Conference as to the capabilities and limitations of the method. In each case discussion was based on the phenomena associated with a nuclear ex-

plosion equivalent to the energy release of one kiloton of TNT.

The Conference then turned to the question of amalgamation of these methods into a control system, considering control posts, their associated instrumentation, inspection requirements, and organization. Much of this discussion took place in informal sessions between the chief experts of each side. The final sessions were occupied with the drafting of the final report of the Conference.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS

A. Methods of Detecting Nuclear Explosions

The agreed conclusions adopted after discussion of each method of detection of nuclear explosions reflected the judgment of the Conference as to the capabilities of that method for detecting and identifying an explosion of one kiloton TNT equivalent set off in any environment, (i.e., underground, underwater, on the earth's surface, in the atmosphere to an altitude of about 30 kilometers, and at distances from 30 kilometers to the order of hundreds of thousands of kilometers). Included in each consideration were evaluations of the limitations placed on each method by the state of existing technology, by the problem of background noise levels at the sites of the geophysical stations, and by the registration of ambiguous and spurious signals which emanate from natural geophysical and atmospheric phenomena.

Accordingly, the Conference concluded that:

1. Acoustic waves produced in the air by nuclear explosions occurring between the surface of the earth and a height of about 30 kilometers (and possibly to about 50 kilometers) can be recorded at distances from 2,000 to 3,000 kilometers downwind and 500 kilometers upwind from the site of the explosion. When the upper winds are erratic and the average wind speed is low, the detection can be accomplished to about 1,300 kilometers. By comparing recordings from three stations, the location of an explosion can be determined with an accuracy of better than 100 kilometers.

2. Hydroacoustic waves produced by underwater explosions in the oceans can be detected at distances of about 10,000 kilometers. Since natural events (such as meteoric, volcanic, or submarine disturbances) can produce acoustic signals similar to those from nuclear explosions, in such cases the identification of a recorded event as natural or nuclear must be based on a comparison of acoustical data with those obtained by other methods.

3. Seismic waves generated by a nuclear explosion of 1 kiloton equivalent which takes place underground, under conditions where the transfer of energy to the ground is analogous to the single event

on which data exist (the U.S. explosion of 1.7 kilotons TNT equivalent in Nevada—known as *Rainier*), can be detected under the best conditions ("at sites which are considerably more quiet than the average" when noise conditions are "favorable") only at distances to about 1,000 kilometers, and also in a second zone between 2,000 and 3,500 kilometers, but cannot be detected in a "shadow" zone between 1,000 and 2,000 kilometers. Under more nearly average conditions the yields required for detection at the stated distances are substantially larger. While seismic data do not suffice to determine that an explosion has occurred, about 90 percent of earthquakes can be identified as such if there is good registration at five or more stations on various bearings from the epicenter. The remaining 10 percent of seismic events (estimated by the Western delegation to total about 450 per year in continental and coastal areas of the world alone) would require additional data (obtainable by inspection) for identification as nuclear or natural in origin. The location of the epicenter of a detected event can be determined to an area of approximately 100–200 square kilometers.

4. Radio pulses generated by a nuclear explosion of 1 kiloton equivalent carried out on or above the surface of the earth can be detected at distances exceeding 6,000 kilometers providing there is not undue disturbance from thunderstorms or other sources in the neighborhood of the detection station. At distances greater than 1,000 kilometers the signals are similar to those emitted by lightning flashes, and in some cases existing techniques will not allow positive discrimination between signals produced by lightning and those caused by nuclear explosions.

In cases where a nuclear explosion is carried out under conditions which decrease or shield the emanation of radio signals, the usefulness of this method for detection is severely curtailed. Theoretical considerations suggest that radio signals can be used to detect nuclear explosions occurring at altitudes as great as 1,000 kilometers.

5. The radioactive debris produced by nuclear explosions can be utilized for both detection and identification if a sample containing about 10^8 fissions is collected. Samples of 10^{10} fissions will enable determination of the time of origin of the debris with considerable accuracy.

Samples of debris which reaches the earth under the influence of gravity or precipitation can be reliably collected either at surface air filtering stations employing high capacity air pumps, or in rainwater after a period of 5 to 20 days. Specially equipped aircraft flying perpendicular to the direction of air movement can obtain satisfactory samples in a period of 2 to 5 days, permitting a close estimate of their point of origin by means of meteorological backtracking.

In some cases, where other methods of detection fail to identify an event and where ground station collection is neither sufficient nor early enough, special aircraft flights in the general vicinity of the site (either over land or water) of a suspicious event should be used to attempt collection of a sample of radioactive debris.

6. In high altitude explosions, explosions carried out at greater than 30 kilometers above the surface of the earth, the seismic and radioactive debris methods of detection will not be applicable. Such tests can be detected by the radio signal method and possibly by the acoustic method. Both acoustic and radio signal methods tested during the Conference show great promise of detecting tests at high altitude in the megaton range but considerably less capability for yields of about 2 kilotons. In addition, although experimental data was not presented, the Conference believes that on the basis of theoretical considerations detection of such events could be accomplished by means of artificial earth satellites equipped to record the gamma and neutron radiation produced, by means of radio techniques for the detection of ionospheric anomalies produced, and by the detection of light and luminescence resulting from an explosion. In view of the lack of knowledge of the precise nature of these phenomena and of the cosmic background, the Conference did not recommend the inclusion of these techniques in a control system, pending further study of their capabilities.

The Conference drafted a conclusions paper on the technical apparatus applicable to each method of detection with which a control station would be equipped. These conclusions recommended, in each instance, not only the types and characteristics of required apparatus but the most efficacious utilization and location of this equipment.

B. System of Control

At its 22d session the Conference moved into the final substantive phase of its work—the task of outlining the technical requirements of a network of control posts and the technical features of an organizational structure which would weld that network into a control system capable of successfully monitoring an agreement to suspend nuclear testing. After a brief review of the basic technical factors agreed upon during the discussions of each of the individual methods, both sides presented outlines of a control system based on the agreed conclusions described above.

The Conference had earlier decided to think in terms of control posts equipped with all the agreed-upon methods for detection. The major characteristics of a network of control posts, such as siting and

spacing, therefore came to depend upon the characteristics of the seismic method, which has the most rigorous technical requirements; i.e., the desired capability to differentiate between seismic indications caused by earthquakes and those caused by underground nuclear explosions. It had been earlier agreed that for an event of given magnitude, good recordings by five or more seismographs fairly uniformly dispersed around the epicenter of the event should allow reliable identification of the event as an earthquake by means of seismic signals in 90 percent of cases. Both this percentage and the size of the smallest detectable explosion depend to a very great extent on the characteristics of the sites chosen and on the distances between stations. Since this method is incapable of actually identifying nuclear explosions as such, the remaining percentage of seismicly detected events would need to be identified by other means.

The Western delegation, after a rigorous statistical analysis of data from past Western experience with the characteristics of nuclear explosions, using the parameters set forth in the agreed conclusions on each method of detection, found that a control network capable of detecting and identifying as of natural origin 90 percent of all seismic events of 1 kiloton (TNT equivalent energy) in continental and coastal areas of the world would require about 600 detection stations distributed over the surface of the earth. In spite of the apparent impracticality of such a large number of control posts, the Western delegation presented its analysis to the Conference along with explanations of the methodology utilized.

The Soviet side likewise presented an outline control system designed to monitor nuclear explosions down to 1 kiloton energy equivalent, positing the use of 110 control posts distributed over the face of the earth, but assuming extensive reliance on data from existing seismic stations for identification of seismic events.

The Conference then reexamined the basic requirements of a network of control posts in an attempt to reach agreement on a workable control system. It was found that by adopting 5 kilotons as the minimum detectable yield for an underground nuclear explosion or natural event giving equivalent signals, and by adopting 90 percent as the percentage of natural seismic events of 5 kilotons or larger which could be correctly identified, the required number of control posts was reduced from 600 to 160–170 land-based control posts augmented by about 10 shipboard control stations.

With spacing between control posts set at about 1,700 kilometers in continental aseismic areas and at about 1,000 kilometers in siesmic areas, the worldwide distribution of such a network would be ap-

proximately: North America—24, Europe—6, Asia—37, Australia—7, South America—16, Africa—16, Antarctica—4, and 60 posts on islands. These regular posts would be augmented by flights of air-sampling aircraft along the peripheries of the oceans and, in special cases, by special flights to investigate suspicious events.

The Conference agreed to recommend such a control system for consideration by governments and stated that it would have: (a) good probability of detecting and identifying nuclear explosions of yields down to about 1 kiloton taking place on the surface of the earth and up to 10 kilometers altitude, and good probability of detecting, but not always of identifying, explosions taking place at altitudes from 10 to 50 kilometers; (b) good probability of detecting nuclear explosions of 1 kiloton yield set off in the open ocean; (c) good probability of recording seismic signals from deep underground nuclear explosions in continents of 1 kiloton yield and above. However, because of the problem of identifying earthquakes giving similar signals, identification of underground nuclear explosions would require on-site inspection in all but a small percentage of cases. (Since it is estimated that there are 5,000 earthquakes per year in this category, detection of seismic waves alone has little practical significance without a vast effort to inspect each epicentral area.) (d) good probability of identifying 90 percent of continental earthquakes of 5 kiloton equivalent energy or larger and a small percentage of continental earthquakes equivalent to 1 kiloton. (e) no capability to identify about 20–100 natural events per year of energy equivalent to 5 kilotons or larger. In all such cases suspected of being nuclear explosions, inspection would be required.

The Conference concluded that the control system should be under the direction of an international control organ which would insure the coordination of the activities of the system and provide for: (a) the development, testing, and acceptance of the measuring apparatus and equipment, and stating the criteria for the siting of the control posts; (b) the carrying out of continuous and effective observations; (c) reliable communications and transportation for the system; (d) timely analysis and processing of data from observations of the control posts; (e) timely inspection of the sites of suspicious events; (f) staffing of the system with qualified personnel; and (g) supporting a scientific research program aimed at raising the scientific standards of the system.

The Conference completed its work on August 21 by agreeing upon a final report containing the above-mentioned conclusions. This report was circulated by the U.N. Secretary-General on August 28, 1958.

Conference on Nuclear Weapons Tests

On August 22, the day following the successful conclusion of the Geneva Conference of Experts, President Eisenhower issued the following statement welcoming the report of the experts and setting forth U.S. aspirations for the negotiating of an agreement on the suspension of nuclear weapons tests:

The United States welcomes the successful conclusion of the Geneva meeting of experts who have been considering whether and how nuclear weapons tests could be detected. Their conclusions indicate that, if there were an agreement to eliminate such tests, its effective supervision and enforcement would be technically possible.

This is a most important conclusion, the more so because it is concurred in by the experts of the Soviet Union. Progress in the field of disarmament agreements depends upon the ability to establish effective international controls and the willingness of the countries concerned to accept those controls. The fact therefore of an agreement on technical possibilities of inspection and control opens up a prospect of progress in the vitally important field of disarmament.

The United States, taking account of the Geneva conclusions, is prepared to proceed promptly to negotiate an agreement with other nations which have tested nuclear weapons for the suspension of nuclear weapons tests and the actual establishment of an international control system on the basis of the experts' report.

If this is accepted in principle by the other nations which have tested nuclear weapons, then in order to facilitate the detailed negotiations the United States is prepared, unless testing is resumed by the Soviet Union, to withhold further testing on its part of atomic and hydrogen weapons for a period of one year from the beginning of the negotiations.

As part of the agreement to be negotiated, and on a basis of reciprocity, the United States would be further prepared to suspend the testing of nuclear weapons on a year-by-year basis subject to a determination at the beginning of each year: (A) the agreed inspection system is installed and working effectively; and (B) satisfactory progress is being made in reaching agreement on and implementing major and substantial arms control measures such as the United States has long sought. The agreement should also deal with the problem of detonations for peaceful purposes, as distinct from weapons tests.

Our negotiators will be instructed and ready by October 31 this year to open negotiations with other similarly instructed negotiators.

As the United States has frequently made clear, the suspension of testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons is not, in itself, a measure of disarmament or a limitation of armament. An agreement in this respect is significant if it leads to other and more substantial agreements relating to limitation and reduction of fissionable material for weapons and to other essential phases of disarmament. It is in this hope that the United States makes this proposal.

This statement was transmitted to the Soviet Union under cover of a note from the United States which proposed that representatives of the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., and the United States meet in

New York on October 31 to negotiate an agreement based upon the principles outlined in the President's statement. The note also suggested that the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council be kept informed of the progress of the negotiations through the Secretary-General.

The Soviet Union on August 30 accepted October 31 as a commencement date for negotiations but proposed that the conference meet at Geneva, Switzerland, rather than in New York City. In accepting the United States proposal, the Soviet Union emphasized that they envisioned such a conference as meeting "with the aim of concluding agreement on cessation forever of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons by states with establishment of appropriate control for fulfillment of such agreement." In subsequent exchanges the Soviet Union proposed that the states participating at the conference be represented by their foreign ministers but finally agreed with the U.S. position that, whereas the participation of foreign ministers might be necessary or desirable at a later stage in the negotiations, the conference should commence at the diplomatic level in view of the complicated and technical character of the negotiations that would be required.

In accordance with President Eisenhower's August 22 statement and a similar announcement by the United Kingdom, the United States and the United Kingdom suspended nuclear testing on October 31, the suspension to last for a period of 1 year provided the Soviet Union itself did not test. Three Soviet tests were detected, however, after the commencement of the Conference on October 31. A statement issued by the White House on November 7 deplored this action by the Soviet Union and noted that the United States considered itself thereby relieved of its self-imposed obligation not to test. The statement went on to say, however, that the United States would continue to refrain for the time being from nuclear tests and noted that the United Kingdom would do likewise. It expressed the hope that the U.S.S.R. would itself refrain from further testing while the negotiations were in progress but stated that should the U.S.S.R. fail to do so the United States would be obliged to reconsider its position.

COURSE OF NEGOTIATIONS

The Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests convened at U.N. European headquarters at the Palais des Nations in Geneva on October 31. The United States was represented by a delegation headed by Ambassador James J. Wadsworth, U.S. Representative on Disarmament and Deputy U.S. Representative to the United Nations. The head of the U.K. delegation was the Rt. Hon.

David Ormsby-Gore, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, while Ambassador Semion Tsarapkin represented the Soviet Union. It was agreed that during the course of the negotiation the proceedings of the Conference would be considered private.

At the first meeting of the Conference the Soviet delegation tabled a draft treaty which provided for an obligation by the three negotiating states to cease forever all tests of nuclear weapons and to accept a system of verification based on the report of the Conference of Experts. This draft treaty, however, contained no provisions for the establishment of control machinery under international auspices.

During the first month of negotiations the Conference was mainly occupied with a discussion of agenda. The United States and the United Kingdom supported an agenda which called for discussion of control measures as the first item with actual drafting of agreement on the suspension of tests as the second item, maintaining that any agreement on the discontinuance of nuclear tests must also contain the details of an international system of control and an obligation to establish such a system. The Soviet Union on the other hand maintained that before controls were discussed the Conference must reach agreement on a permanent cessation of tests.

The Soviet delegation took the position that the important task before the Conference was to agree to stop tests and that the details of international control over an agreement to this effect could be adequately agreed upon in a subsequent meeting of parties and included in a "protocol" which could be later attached to the treaty to discontinue tests. The United States and the United Kingdom maintained that any agreement reached on a measure as far-reaching and vital to the security of the parties concerned must contain not only the obligations to discontinue nuclear testing and to refrain from taking part or assisting other nations with such tests but also firm and detailed provisions for the establishment and successful operation of an international control organization.

As the Conference moved into its second month, the Soviet delegation agreed to enter into discussion of a treaty along the lines proposed by the United States and the United Kingdom. Prior to its recess on December 19 the Conference agreed on four articles of a draft agreement. The first of these contained the obligation to discontinue nuclear weapons tests and included an obligation that the signatory parties not encourage or abet any other country to undertake a testing program. The second article contained a commitment to establish an international control organization to oversee the fulfillment of these obligations. The third article provided that this organization should consist of a control commission, an admin-

istrator, a technical control system, and a conference of parties to the treaty. The fourth article defined the membership of the governing control commission to include the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union as permanent members with four additional members to be elected for 2-year terms by the conference of parties to the treaty.

The Conference recessed on December 19, 1958, for the Christmas holidays with the understanding that deliberation would be resumed in Geneva on January 5, 1959.

SURPRISE ATTACK

Arctic Flights Complaint

On April 18, 1958, the U.S.S.R. requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the question of "urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft armed with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union." The accompanying Soviet letter contended that this situation involved a "threat to the cause of peace" which the Council should take the necessary steps to eliminate. On the same day the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, issued a statement in Moscow giving alleged details of "provocative" American flights toward the Soviet frontiers.

The Security Council met on April 21. The Soviet representative submitted a draft resolution, which after preambular references to the Soviet complaint and to the potentially grave consequences of such flights, would have called upon the United States "to refrain from sending its military aircraft carrying atomic and hydrogen bombs toward the frontiers of other States for the purpose of creating a threat to their security or staging military demonstrations."

The U.S. Representative, Ambassador Lodge, immediately denied the Soviet charges. He declared that "nothing that the United States has done can be regarded by men who are honest with themselves and with others as anything except the inescapable requirements of legitimate self-defense." Such measures were undertaken, he said, only in the face of continued Soviet resistance to countless efforts to negotiate and settle mutual differences, and the United States was continuing to seek (currently in diplomatic exchanges at the highest level, taking account of Soviet proposals for a meeting of Heads of Government) possibilities of agreement by which the goal of peace could be attained. Mr. Lodge emphasized that the primary concern of the United

States was to guard against the possibility of surprise attack. Until all fears of surprise attack are banished by effective international arrangements, he added, we were compelled to take all steps necessary for self-protection. Describing the method of operation of the Strategic Air Command, he explained that it did not function in a provocative way and could not possibly be the accidental cause of war. At the same time, after reiterating that the United States had no aggressive intentions against any country, Ambassador Lodge referred to the constant desire of the American people to find a safe way to be rid of elaborate and burdensome defense preparations and recalled President Eisenhower's "open skies" proposal made at Geneva in 1955, a proposal which had been followed by a series of suggestions offering a wide range of choices on how and where to begin.

Ambassador Lodge stressed the Arctic zone proposals in particular, which were directly relevant to the Soviet charge. If the Soviet Union altered its negative attitude toward disarmament and would carry on true diplomatic discussions in the serious vein required, the outlook would be different. Unfortunately this Soviet move, Ambassador Lodge pointed out, continued the Soviet policy of constantly singling out the United States for vilification. Some day, he concluded, the Soviet Union would give up its dream of world revolution and recognize that it is in its own interest to try to help solve the world's problems. Meantime the United States would never stop trying to bring about peaceful and significant negotiations.

Other members of the Security Council, including the representatives of Canada, China, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, Iraq, Colombia, and Panama, supported the American position. All likewise announced their intention to vote against the Soviet proposal.

After his efforts to obtain an adjournment failed, the Soviet representative sought to support his resolution by citing various press reports regarding the activities of the Strategic Air Command. He contended that as a result of "irresponsible and provocative actions by the military command of the U.S., an atomic war can break out instantaneously at any time of the day or night." At the conclusion of these remarks, and after a brief comment by the Council President, the Soviet representative withdrew his resolution "as a protest" to what he termed the unprecedented and unheard of procedure of the President of the Security Council (during April the U.S. Representative) in avoiding free discussion and insisting upon the machinery of voting.

On April 26 the United States requested a further Council meeting to deal with the question of surprise attack. At the same time, in a letter to Soviet Premier Khrushchev, President Eisenhower urged Soviet support for action in the Security Council looking toward the

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establishment of an international inspection system for an Arctic area.

When the Council met on April 29, Ambassador Lodge began the debate by referring to the previous discussion which he said had demonstrated the groundlessness of the Soviet charges. He went on to explain that the draft resolution submitted by the United States was meant to provide a means to guard against the dangers of surprise attack. This resolution recommended establishment of an Arctic zone of inspection and called upon Canada, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, Denmark, Norway, and any other state with territory north of the Arctic Circle which they desired to have included, to participate in immediate discussions with a view to agreeing on the technical arrangements required.

Ambassador Lodge pointed out the selection of the Arctic area came from the Soviet Union's own complaint that a threat existed in that area. As a practical matter the Arctic was the area over which the bulk of any attack might pass. The actual technical arrangements for an international inspection system would have to be worked out in discussions among the participating states. If such a beginning could be made, it would help rebuild that mutual confidence so essential to progress toward peace.

The Council meeting took place almost simultaneously with new discussions concerning a possible summit meeting. The Swedish representative took account of this fact by submitting an amendment to the draft resolution of the United States, according to which the Council would express its view that discussions on an Arctic inspection zone might serve as a useful basis for the deliberations on the disarmament problem at "the summit conference" on the convening of which talks were in progress.

The Soviet representative termed the new American initiative a diversionary maneuver and argued that its purpose was to obtain intelligence data concerning Soviet territory in the area. He urged the Security Council to pronounce itself in favor of an early summit conference to resolve all outstanding issues. Finally, he submitted a new draft resolution, the operative provisions of which would call upon the United States to refrain from sending military aircraft carrying nuclear weapons toward other states and which would note with satisfaction the fact that preliminary talks were underway between the interested states with a view to convening a summit conference to discuss a number of urgent problems, including surprise attack.

In the ensuing discussion all other members of the Council endorsed the proposal made by the United States as a constructive means of moving toward the development of measures to reduce the danger of surprise attack. In a unique and significant intervention, U.N.

Secretary-General Hammarskjold, after referring regretfully to the long stalemate in the field of disarmament, indicated his hope that some such first step such as that which the Council was considering "could make a dent in the disarmament problem." Although he carefully refrained from endorsing either of the pending proposals, he concluded by expressing his hope that each of the Council members would wish "to try out the line of trust" as a way out of the present dilemma, "a hope which was shared by peoples everywhere."

The Council resumed its consideration of the pending item on May 2 under the chairmanship of the Canadian representative. At the outset Ambassador Lodge accepted the Swedish amendment, asking, however, for a drafting revision to refer to "a summit conference" rather than "the summit conference," to which the Swedish representative immediately agreed.

The Soviet representative made clear that both the U.S. proposal and the Swedish amendment were unacceptable. He also sharply criticized the Secretary-General for his statement. He again urged an end to flights by the Strategic Air Command toward the Soviet frontiers.

At the afternoon session the U.S. proposal was put to vote. Only the U.S.S.R. voted against it, and since its negative vote constituted a veto, its 84th, the resolution was not adopted. The chairman then put the Soviet proposal to a vote. Only the U.S.S.R. voted for it, Sweden abstained, and all other Council members voted negatively.

Conference of Experts

As a result of the exchange of correspondence between the Governments of the United States and the Soviet Union, arrangements were made for experts from the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, and Italy to meet with experts from the U.S.S.R., Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Albania in Geneva, Switzerland, beginning November 10, 1958, for a period of 4 to 5 weeks. The title of the Conference eventually agreed upon was "Conference of Experts for the Study of Possible Measures Which Might Be Helpful in Preventing Surprise Attack and for the Preparation of a Report Thereon to Governments." The Conference actually lasted 6 weeks, from November 10 to December 18. For each of the Western countries there were three experts. The principal United States expert and spokesman for the Western experts was William C. Foster. He was supported by Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky of the President's Scientific Advisory Committee and Gen. O. P. Weyland, USAF, Commander of the Tactical Air Command.

The immediate origin of the Conference was President Eisenhower's letter to Khrushchev of April 28, 1958, in which he reaffirmed our desire for joint technical study and suggested specifically that studies be undertaken concerning the detection of nuclear testing and the problem of surprise attack. Mr. Khrushchev, in a letter to the President on the following July 2, wrote that a joint study of the latter problem would in the opinion of the U.S.S.R. be useful, and a conference was arranged in ensuing correspondence.

As in the case of the previous conference of experts on the detection of nuclear tests, this Conference also opened without a precise agreement on its scope. The position of the U.S. Government was "that the primary purpose of the meeting should be to examine the methods and objects of control and to assess the results that might be obtained from the adoption of those methods in lessening the danger of surprise military attack . . . the discussions should take place without prejudice to the respective positions of the two governments as to the delimitation of areas within which measures might be established, or as to the timing or interdependence of various aspects of disarmament."

The Soviet Union, however, maintained that the work of the Conference should be "directed to working out practical recommendations on measures for the prevention of surprise attack in conjunction with definite steps in the field of disarmament."

THE APPROACH OF THE WESTERN EXPERTS

The Western experts' concept of the problem of surprise attack is suggested by the following statement made at the Conference:

> The progress of weapons technology has caused a steadily growing capability for damage by offensive weapons systems and in a steadily decreasing time required to inflict this damage. Consequently, the large military powers now maintain standing military forces capable of major strikes as the initial act of open hostilities. The destructive effects of such initial strikes is increasing to the point where they are ceasing to be the "opening of hostilities" and tend to become the decisive battle of the war, as well as the means for a near total destruction of the material civilization of a nation. The general awareness of this trend has tended to increase political tensions and to heighten the state of military readiness.

It was in the hope of at least beginning a discussion of this broad problem, with due attention to the new problems of security presented by long-range missiles and aircraft, that the United States assembled almost 50 experts at Geneva. We were also prepared, once appropriate recognition of the total problem had been reached, to proceed to a discussion of questions relating to local and partial measures against surprise attack. Our aim was to approach the problem of surprise

attack by considering arrangements for observation and inspection to forewarn against surprise attack. Beyond this, however, we suggested that under the third phase of our work plan we would have been prepared to consider and make allowances for changes which might take place, by unilateral action or mutual agreement, in the actual strength and condition of the weapons system under inspection. For long-range aircraft we suggested that the changes in question might concern force levels, the pattern of aircraft operation, and aircraft types and other equipment.

The five-point plan of work which we proposed (published by the United Nations in the report of the Conference as Annex 3) was aimed at avoiding political issues and insuring an orderly and logical progression from the relevant data to sound technical conclusions. In the course of the Conference we submitted a series of papers (all annexed to the report of the Conference) explaining and illustrating the kind of discussion we wished jointly to undertake within our five-point outline and indicating the area of evidence which would be relevant to such discussion. We tabled an analytical listing of the significant instruments of surprise attack together with relevant technical data on each. In addition we presented a survey of techniques for the observation and inspection of the instruments of surprise attack. The Western experts also described illustrative systems of observation and inspection for certain instruments of surprise attack and in addition presented a technical analysis of the value of working systems and of factors to be considered in planning an integrated system. In view of the rejection of our plan of work by the Soviet experts and their refusal to put forward any technical data or propositions, we did not reach the point of developing these explanatory documents into finished technical submissions for the Conference. We were forced to be content to block out in general terms the technical questions which we believed should be dealt with in a factual and scientific manner.

THE APPROACH OF THE SOVIET AND EASTERN EUROPEAN EXPERTS

The Soviet representatives found in our approach three principal obstacles. In the first place, the Soviet experts and their colleagues, who were supported exclusively by political and military advisers, maintained that technical discussion of the kind conducted in July and August on the detection of nuclear tests was not applicable to surprise attack. They insisted that the problem of surprise attack was primarily one of the military policies of specific governments and that our concern to establish the relevance of certain data on weapons and

detection devices was designed to evade what they called "political realities." They maintained that the discussion should concern preconceived proposals affecting a specific range of countries and should above all concern the denuclearization of Germany.

Secondly, they insisted that discussion of the problem of surprise attack should not be limited to observation and inspection but should from the outset clearly embrace measures for arms limitation in the field of European security. They maintained that the sole purpose of the Western experts was to create a warning system, which they pronounced worthless without any technical explanation for their conclusion and which system they maintained would only serve to gather military intelligence.

Thirdly, the Soviet representatives refused categorically to meet our desire to begin a discussion of the revolutionary implications for international security of long-range missiles as well as aircraft. They would not clearly acknowledge the relevance of missiles to the problem of surprise attack and stated that they would only discuss missiles when agreement had been reached on the elimination of nuclear weapons or on simultaneous discussion of this subject.

The clearest indication of Soviet expectations from the Conference came on November 28 when Mr. Kuznetsov, the principal Soviet representative, introduced a "Declaration of the Soviet Government on Measures for the Prevention of a Surprise Attack." On the same day, there was submitted for the study of the Conference a "Proposal of the Delegations of Albania, Poland, Rumania, the U.S.S.R., and Czechoslovakia on the Installation of Surface Control Posts, on Aerial Inspection and on the Simultaneous Realization of Certain Measures in the Field of Disarmament in order to Lessen the Danger of a Surprise Attack." Briefly, the proposal called for aerial and ground inspection in a zone in Europe 800 kilometers to the east and west of the line of demarcation between the armed forces of NATO and Warsaw Pact and also in the territory of Greece, Turkey, and Iran. Ground control posts would also be established in the territories of all states members of NATO, the Baghdad Pact, and the Warsaw Pact, including the Western border regions of the U.S.S.R. and the eastern seaboard of the United States. At the same time, "foreign armed forces stationed in that part of the territory of European states which is included in the control zone" would be reduced by not less than one-third, and states possessing nuclear weapons and rockets would agree not to keep such weapons in the Federal Republic of Germany or in Eastern Germany. The declaration of the Soviet Government also proposed an aerial photography zone in eastern Siberia, the western half of the United States, and all of Japan and Okinawa.

ADJOURNMENT

The position of the other side led the U.S. experts to the conclusion that they could not have moved on to a useful discussion without widening of the scope of the Conference well beyond the area they were authorized and prepared to treat. On the other hand they could have accomplished nothing by continuing to sit under their original instructions. Accordingly, the wisest course seemed to be to adjourn *sine die* and seek to negotiate some more acceptable formula for future discussion of the problem of surprise attack.

In spite of the fact that the Conference was adjourned without agreement on a range of technical conclusions, the Conference was potentially valuable. The Western experts were able to get on record a variety of documents which will help to elicit realistic discussion of surprise attack in the future. We also succeeded in bringing the Soviets to present for the first time an outline of the specific type of air and ground inspection they envisage, the shortcomings of which will be easily recognized by most of the world. Also important is the fact that our understanding of the problem—the understanding of the U.S. experts and the experts associated with us—advanced considerably in the preparation of these papers.

DISARMAMENT

The 13th General Assembly consideration of the question of disarmament began on an optimistic note, even though the U.N. Disarmament Commission had not met in 1958. There had been, however, the Conference of Experts To Study the Possibility of Detecting Violations of a Possible Agreement on the Suspension of Nuclear Tests. This had paved the way for a tripartite Conference on the Discontinuance of the Nuclear Weapons Tests which commenced in Geneva on October 31, 1958. By the time discussion on disarmament had begun in the General Assembly, agreement had also been reached on convening in Geneva on November 10, 1958, a conference of experts for the study of possible measures which might be helpful in preventing surprise attack. These developments seemed to point toward progress on the disarmament problem. (See pp. 4 to 21.)

Moreover, on August 22 President Eisenhower made a significant announcement about future nuclear weapons tests by the United States. After noting that the Geneva Experts Conference on detection of nuclear tests had concluded that "if there were an agreement to eliminate such tests, its effective supervision and enforcement would be

technically possible," the President stated: "The United States, taking account of the Geneva conclusions, is prepared to proceed promptly to negotiate an agreement with other nations which have tested nuclear weapons for the suspension of nuclear weapons tests and the actual establishment of an international control system on the basis of the experts' report." The United States, he continued, was prepared to suspend testing of nuclear weapons for 1 year from the beginning of the negotiations provided the U.S.S.R. also agreed not to test during this period. The United States would continue this test suspension indefinitely provided that an inspection system was installed and operating satisfactorily and that progress was being made on measures of real disarmament. (See p. 11 for full text.)

On the initiative of the Secretary-General, the question of disarmament was placed on the provisional agenda of the 13th session. In addition, on September 15, 1958, the U.S.S.R. proposed as an important and urgent matter an item entitled "The Discontinuance of Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons Tests." Three days later, on September 18, 1958, the Soviet Union submitted a second item entitled "The Reduction of the Military Budgets of the U.S.S.R., the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and France by 10–15 percent, and the use of part of the savings so effected for assistance to the underdeveloped countries." The Soviet explanatory memorandum accompanying the item on the discontinuance of tests urged separate action to bring an end to testing, emphasizing the danger of atomic radiation. The Soviet item on reduction of military budgets was presented as "an important practical step toward halting the arms race" which would also make it possible "to channel the savings so effected into developing the peaceful sectors of the economy." An accompanying draft resolution recommended that the U.S.S.R., the United States, the United Kingdom, and France "should assume an undertaking to reduce their military budgets by not less than 10–15 percent," and called upon these states to "allocate for assistance to the underdeveloped countries" a certain part of such savings for "the most urgent projects for the economic and industrial development of the underdeveloped countries."

Finally, the U.S.S.R. submitted a detailed memorandum on "partial disarmament measures." It urged the following Assembly action: (1) the reduction of armed forces, conventional armaments, and military budgets; (2) the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons; and discontinuance of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests; (3) the banning of the use of outer space for military purposes; (4) international control and measures for prevention of a surprise attack; (5) the reduction of foreign troops stationed in Germany

and in other European states; (6) prohibition of war propaganda; and (7) the enlargement of the Disarmament Commission to include all U.N. members.

In a memorandum issued on September 30, the Secretary-General noted that, although the disarmament machinery of the United Nations had become inoperative during the past year, the disarmament picture was not altogether discouraging in light of other actions outside the framework of the United Nations. The technical approach initially developed at the Geneva Experts Conference, he observed, seemed to "provide possibilities for further progress in disarmament." In particular this might lead to "a steady and progressive exchange of information concerning military technologies and armaments," and thus to openness of information in this field which could help reduce tension and promote progress in disarmament. He suggested that the Assembly might wish to "define its attitude toward the forthcoming Geneva talks," and particularly to encourage and assist them, while at the same time not losing sight of its "primary objective" in this field, the "attainment of balanced worldwide disarmament."

The extent of interest in the test cessation issue became clear even before Committee I (Political and Security) began consideration of disarmament. On October 5 India submitted a draft resolution calling for immediate suspension of weapons tests pending agreement at the Geneva Conference, making clear that even if agreement were not reached the suspension would continue indefinitely. A Soviet resolution submitted the same day called for an immediate halt of all tests and recommended the early conclusion of an agreement for this purpose, to which all states should be called upon to accede.

The strong interest in the test issue was immediately reflected when Committee I began consideration of disarmament on October 10, 1958. The Soviet Union urged that the question of testing should be taken up first and completed before any other aspects of the disarmament questions were considered. The U.S. Representative, Ambassador Lodge, proposed on the contrary that the most orderly procedure would be for the Committee to agree to discuss concurrently the three disarmament items, the two Soviet proposals and the general item submitted by the U.N. Secretary-General. He emphasized their interrelationship and pointed out members could discuss any or all of them as they saw fit. After a lengthy procedural discussion, the Committee accepted the American proposal with only the Soviet bloc opposing it.

Ambassador Lodge, in presenting the U.S. position on October 10, reviewed previous U.N. efforts to make meaningful progress in the

field of disarmament. He recalled President Eisenhower's offer to suspend nuclear weapons tests. He characterized the problem of disarmament as "so important for humanity that we must not be discouraged." "The present situation," he said, "wherein states have a capability for mutual destruction, is fraught with danger for all the world. We must not allow this dangerous state of affairs to go on. Unilateral or unbalanced disarmament, or disarmament based on good faith alone, would but add to the danger of war. . . . There exists today some real momentum toward progress in the disarmament effort, with all that this implies for humanity. We ask the Assembly to help us maintain that momentum. Thus we can hope to move toward the day when the nations can lay down their burden of armaments and their still heavier burden of fear."

Early in the Committee's discussion it became clear that a definite division existed between those members who believed that the General Assembly should limit itself to action encouraging the forthcoming Geneva discussions and those who believed that a substantive recommendation by the General Assembly on the testing issue would contribute most to what they regarded as the paramount objective, permanent cessation of tests. Although the United States took the former position, it willingly entered into detailed discussions with the proponents of the other approach in order to see whether some common ground might be developed that would lead to unanimous Assembly action.

After extensive consultations the United States, together with 16 other countries—Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Iran, Italy, Laos, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Thailand, and the United Kingdom—introduced a resolution on October 13, 1958. It urged the parties to the Geneva talks to "make every effort to reach early agreement on the suspension of nuclear tests under effective international control" and "not to undertake further testing of nuclear weapons while these negotiations are in progress"; called attention to the importance and urgency of reaching "the widest possible measure of agreement" against the possibility of surprise attack; expressed determination that initiatives should continue for a "balanced and effectively controlled worldwide system of disarmament"; reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; and, in a provision added subsequently, invited the states concerned to increase, out of any disarmament savings, their investment in economic development, especially in the less developed countries.

Following several days of debate, India and 11 other countries—Pakistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq,

Morocco, Nepal, the United Arab Republic, and Yemen—submitted on October 15 a revision of the original Indian resolution. This revision incorporated various technical changes in language which the sponsors of the resolution hoped might make it acceptable both to the sponsors of the 17-power (U.S.) resolution and to the U.S.S.R. Ethiopia and Yugoslavia subsequently also became cosponsors. Despite certain drafting improvements this 14-power resolution still involved the concept of a permanent test ban not contingent on an effective control system.

On October 17, 1958, Ireland introduced a resolution which, after a preambular reference to the potential danger of an increase in the number of states possessing nuclear weapons to the maintenance of international peace and to the attainment of a general disarmament agreement, provided for establishment of an *ad hoc* committee "to study the dangers inherent in the future dissemination of nuclear weapons" and to recommend to the next Assembly session appropriate measures for averting these dangers. Ireland also proposed an amendment to the 17-power resolution which called upon the parties involved in the Geneva nuclear weapons tests negotiations not to supply other states with nuclear weapons while these negotiations were in progress, or during the period of any suspension of tests that might result from the negotiations. It also urged all states which were not producing nuclear weapons to refrain from undertaking their manufacture during this same period.

Another aspect of the disarmament question which attracted attention during the Committee's debate involved the strong interest of a number of members in providing suitable means within the framework of the United Nations to assure that the Organization could pursue a positive role in the development of comprehensive disarmament. This interest had been naturally heightened by the failure of the enlarged 25-member Disarmament Commission to meet between Assembly sessions. (It will be recalled that in 1957 the U.S.S.R. announced it would not participate in the Commission, alleging that it was not truly representative.) On October 20 Mexico introduced a resolution which invited the representatives of France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States, following the conclusion of the disarmament debate, to meet informally under the chairmanship of the Committee I chairman, and with the assistance of the Secretary-General, for the purpose of considering the most appropriate procedures for the resumption of negotiations on disarmament within the U.N. framework. The resolution requested the chairman to report the results of such conversations to Committee I. A later revision made plain the projected discussions were to focus

on the Disarmament Commission, presumably in the hope that the four powers would succeed in reaching agreement on a Disarmament Commission that could resume its intended role. After it became clear no prospect existed for such agreement, Mexico did not press the proposal.

India and Yugoslavia met the question of future U.N. machinery directly. On October 22 they jointly submitted a resolution which proposed that the Disarmament Commission would be composed of all U.N. members. The resolution further requested the Commission to make every effort to reach agreement or agreements in the field of disarmament beginning with those aspects of the problem which seemed to offer the best immediate possibilities. (This provision was later dropped.) Finally, it provided for transmittal to the Commission of all records of the 13th session relating to disarmament and requested the Commission to convene as appropriate, and to submit to the Assembly, at a special session if necessary, constructive proposals and recommendations in the field of disarmament. In its final revision the resolution stated explicitly that the Disarmament Commission would, for 1959 and on an *ad hoc* basis, be composed of all U.N. members.

During the 27-day debate on disarmament it became clear that most members considered that the forthcoming Geneva discussions promised progress in breaking the long disarmament deadlock, and except for the issue of testing no real sentiment developed for substantive U.N. action.

During the debate intensive efforts, led particularly by India and Yugoslavia, continued outside the Committee to develop a resolution concerning the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests acceptable to all members. However, on October 31 the United States representative, emphasizing that the sponsors of the 17-power resolution had done everything possible to make a compromise successful, explained that unfortunately, at the last minute, because of the Soviet refusal to agree on anything other than "a mere paper prohibition of tests," all these efforts had failed. In these circumstances he moved priority for the 17-power resolution.

The Indian representative insisted that the possibility remained for an acceptable compromise and urged a recess to permit further negotiations. He alleged that real progress had been made in the informal discussions despite the fact that the Soviet Union had insisted upon identical statements of interpretation from the states concerned which would have involved an undertaking to discontinue tests for all time. The Committee, however, decided to proceed to a vote on the pending proposals.

When it became clear that the Indian-Yugoslav compromise effort was at an end, Austria, Japan, and Sweden submitted a resolution (1) expressing the hope that the forthcoming conference on nuclear tests would succeed and that it would lead to an acceptable agreement and (2) requesting the parties concerned to report to the General Assembly the results of their negotiations. The Japanese representative, speaking on behalf of the cosponsors, explained their hope that the unanimous adoption of this resolution would create an atmosphere conducive to the success of the Geneva discussions and would help the Committee conclude its discussions of this contentious issue. He appealed to other delegates not to press their resolutions to a vote. Although the U.S. and U.K. representatives were prepared to acquiesce in this procedure provided the sponsors of other resolutions did likewise, the Indian representative, on behalf of the sponsors of the 14-power resolution, refused on the ground that the General Assembly should express its opinion on the substance of the testing issue.

When at last the Committee voted on the various pending resolutions, it agreed by a vote of 45 to 25, with 11 abstentions, to give priority to the 17-power draft resolution. This resolution was adopted on a rollcall vote, 49 to 9, with 23 abstentions. The Committee then adopted the resolution submitted by Austria, Japan, and Sweden by a vote of 52 to 9, with 19 abstentions.

The Committee then turned to the controversial 14-power resolution concerning the discontinuance of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests. The first crucial paragraph, which called for the immediate discontinuance of testing until agreement was reached on technical agreements and controls (which meant a permanent ban without control) was rejected by a vote of 36 to 26, with 19 abstentions. Its sponsors withdrew the resolution, this key vote having demonstrated that the resolution did not command the required two-thirds majority for adoption. In light of this vote the Soviet Union also withdrew its resolution on testing. The Committee dealt next with the Soviet draft resolution concerning reduction of military budgets, which was rejected by the Committee by a vote of 39 to 10, with 32 abstentions. The consensus was that the resolution represented a propaganda move since the measures called for unverifiable reductions.

Only one section of the Irish proposal concerning the dissemination of nuclear weapons was voted on by the Committee. This section stated that "wider dissemination of nuclear weapons could jeopardize progress toward" general disarmament and might make the attainment of this objective more difficult. However, after the Committee supported this section by a vote of 37 to 0, with 44 abstentions, in-

cluding the United States, the Irish representative withdrew his resolution after expressing his gratification that no negative votes had been cast against this section. He believed that an artificial division might be created by forcing a vote on the remainder of the resolution which referred to what he characterized as "a mere question of machinery," namely, how this issue should be considered further. He also assumed that the anticipated new Disarmament Commission would probably study the question of the spread of nuclear weapons.

Finally, the Indian-Yugoslav resolution concerning the Geneva technical discussions on surprise attack was adopted by a vote of 73 to 0, with 7 abstentions. This resolution, introduced on October 23, simply took cognizance of the scheduled technical meeting on surprise attack and expressed the hope that the widest possible measure of agreement would be achieved. Its submission was part of the Indian effort to find a basis for unanimous committee action that would take the place of the 17-power resolution. On November 3 the Committee took up the remaining problem of future U.N. disarmament machinery. Under consideration was the Indian-Yugoslav resolution calling for enlargement of the Disarmament Commission to include all members, together with a series of French amendments, the main purpose of which was to describe the problem of disarmament in such a way as to make plain that a comprehensive disarmament plan was envisaged.

At the outset the U.S. representative submitted, jointly with the United Kingdom, an amendment providing for the Disarmament Commission to be governed by Rule 162 of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure and for the convening of its first meeting by the Secretary-General after consultation with the members. The purpose of the amendment was to enable the new Disarmament Commission to adopt its own rules of procedure since the rules of the old commission would not be equally applicable to the enlarged body. Full agreement was eventually reached on a revised version of the U.S.-U.K. amendment, making plain that when the Disarmament Commission met it would decide upon its own rules of procedure and would be convened only after full consultation with its members.

The resolution, as amended, was approved by a vote of 78 to 0, with 2 abstentions. Cuba and France were the two states which abstained, the latter because of its unsuccessful efforts, both in connection with the 17-power resolution and the terms of reference of the enlarged Disarmament Commission, to introduce language referring specifically to balanced disarmament.

Plenary consideration of the Committee resolutions on the question of disarmament took place November 4. All four resolutions submitted for plenary approval were adopted. The 17-power resolution was approved by a vote of 49 to 9, with 23 abstentions. The Soviet bloc alone voted negatively. The Japanese-Austrian-Swedish resolution was adopted by a vote of 55 to 9, with 12 abstentions. Again only the Soviet Union and its satellites opposed it. The Indian-Yugoslav resolution on surprise attack was adopted by a vote of 75 to 0, with 2 abstentions, and the resolution enlarging the Disarmament Commission to include all 82 members on an *ad hoc* basis for 1959 was adopted by a vote of 75 to 0, with 2 abstentions. The United States supported all four resolutions.

During the plenary debate the 14-power resolution was reintroduced by India on the grounds that no other resolution before the Assembly took "a positive stand" on the testing issue. Members of the Soviet bloc fully supported this resolution. In opposing it, Ambassador Lodge said that the "idea that there can be an indefinite suspension of tests even if controls are not agreed upon is to us both totally impractical and highly dangerous. It would delude the world. It provides the shadow and not the substance." He urged the General Assembly to defeat the 14-power resolution and record its support for the vital principle of controls as contained in the 17-power resolution. The 14-power resolution was also opposed in plenary debate by other delegations who pointed out that abandonment of a control system for detecting violations of a nuclear weapons test suspension agreement would be contrary to the principles which should govern any meaningful disarmament measure. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 41 to 27 (Soviet bloc plus Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, UAR, Yemen, and Yugoslavia), with 13 (Austria, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaya, Mexico, New Zealand, Sweden, and Tunisia) abstentions.

OUTER SPACE

In 1957, on U.S. initiative, the General Assembly first dealt with the new problem of outer space within the context of the disarmament question. In a resolution of November 14, 1957, the 12th General Assembly endorsed the proposal of the United States for technical studies of an inspection system to insure that outer space would be used only for peaceful purposes. In 1958 the Assembly turned its

attention to the problem of maximizing the beneficial results from the scientific exploration in this new field for peaceful purposes.

On September 2 the United States submitted as an "important and urgent" matter for the agenda of the 13th General Assembly an item entitled "Program for International Cooperation in the Field of Outer Space." The accompanying explanatory memorandum noted the past failures to obtain Soviet agreement to any safeguarded disarmament steps and the growing programs of outer space research in many countries and the legitimate desire of all scientists to share in this great adventure, and concluded that while efforts should be continued to reach agreement to assure the use of outer space solely for peaceful purposes, parallel efforts could be made to assist progress in the peaceful uses of outer space through international cooperation.

In his opening speech in the general debate on September 18, Secretary Dulles suggested that the United Nations prepare for a fruitful program of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space through the establishment of a representative committee to make the necessary preparatory studies and recommendations and to report to the 14th General Assembly.

In March 1958 the U.S.S.R. had requested that the 13th General Assembly include in its agenda an item entitled "The Banning of the Use of Cosmic Space for Military Purposes, the Elimination of Foreign Military Bases on the Territories of Other Countries, and International Cooperation in the Study of Cosmic Space." At this time the Soviet Union indicated that it considered agreement on the disarmament aspects of outer space a precondition for any U.N. program for international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. It proposed that there be an international agreement simultaneously calling for a ban on the use of outer space for military purposes and an undertaking by states to launch rockets into outer space only under an agreed international program; the elimination of foreign military bases; and the establishment of a U.N. agency for international cooperation in outer space research to work out an international research program.

Following the decision of the General Committee on September 17 that both the United States and Soviet items be considered under the general heading "Question of the Peaceful Use of Outer Space," the item was discussed in Committee I (Political and Security) beginning on November 12.

Committee Consideration

The Committee's initial consideration of the problem dealt with the attack by the Soviet Union against the system of military bases

established by the United States and other members of the free world, and the Soviet contention that agreement on beginning programs for international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space required a concomitant ban on the use of outer space for military purposes and the elimination of all foreign bases. The Soviet Union introduced a draft resolution reflecting this position which received support only from other Soviet-bloc members.

The U.S. Representative, Ambassador Lodge, refuted the Soviet charges. He emphasized that our foreign bases were purely defensive, were designed to meet the threat of Soviet aggression, and had been established by mutual agreement freely given and founded on a sense of mutual interest. He agreed that the disarmament aspects of outer space were both important and urgent. This was why the United States had taken the initiative in 1957 to bring about early talks directed toward designing an inspection system under which outer space would be used solely for peaceful purposes. This remained our objective, but such an agreement must be the conclusive step in a sober, realistic process of negotiation based on a mutual understanding of the nature of the problem and of the specific steps required for its solution, including a control system. In reaffirming the willingness of the United States to enter into discussions on this problem, Ambassador Lodge declared that all that was needed to begin was a green light from the Soviet Union.

On November 13 Ambassador Lodge introduced a draft resolution cosponsored by the United States and 19 other members (Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Venezuela). The resolution provided for establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the peaceful uses of outer space which would study (a) the activities and resources of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and other international bodies in this field; (b) the scope of international cooperative programs in the peaceful uses of outer space which could appropriately be undertaken under U.N. auspices for the benefit of all; (c) the future U.N. organizational arrangements to facilitate international cooperation in this field; (d) the nature of legal problems which may arise in the carrying out of programs to explore outer space. On the basis of these studies the committee would make recommendations to the 14th General Assembly. In this way the General Assembly would have the fullest possible information on the many problems involved before reaching its conclusions regarding those fields of international cooperation in which

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the United Nations might act and the means whereby it could most effectively work.

Ambassador Lodge stressed that there must be preparation for practicable and significant international cooperation in developing the peaceful uses of this new realm. He pointed out that the difficulties encountered in obtaining agreement on the disarmament aspects of outer space should not delay taking immediate steps to deal with the second task. Indeed, success in the latter might help solve some of the disarmament difficulties, reduce tensions, and help unify mankind. He outlined some of the benefits that could arise from this new field, including the increase in fundamental scientific knowledge in many fields as well as improved weather forecasting, communications, etc. The United States, he added, favored international cooperation through all appropriate means, including the United Nations, the International Council of Scientific Unions, and appropriate bilateral and multilateral arrangements. Since developments in outer space affected all of us, he stressed that the United Nations was an appropriate organization to make a survey of what could be done in this important but still largely unknown field.

Turning to the committee's composition, Ambassador Lodge suggested that it should reflect two criteria: (1) capability or an active interest in the field and (2) the composition of the General Assembly itself, a view which received general support from the non-Soviet members of the committee.

In a unique demonstration of the unity with which the American people viewed the question of the peaceful uses of outer space, the majority leader of the U.S. Senate, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, addressed Committee I on November 17 at the request of the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government. Senator Johnson declared that the American people were determined that national rivalries and differences should not be extended into this new field and that there must be "full and complete and immediate cooperation to make the exploration of outer space a joint adventure." The Congress of the United States had requested the President to bring to the United Nations the question of international cooperation in dedicating outer space only to peaceful purposes. Senator Johnson urged the U.N. General Assembly to fulfill the opportunity before it by adopting the 20-power resolution so that the necessary first steps could be taken.

After this clear reaffirmation of the U.S. position, the widespread support which it received and the lack of support for the Soviet proposal, the U.S.S.R. introduced a new draft resolution which abandoned all reference to disarmament and called for the establishment within

the framework of the United Nations of a permanent international committee for cooperation in the study of outer space for peaceful purposes. This resolution envisaged a preparatory group of 11 members (the U.S.S.R., the United States, the United Kingdom, France, India, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, the United Arab Republic, Sweden, and Argentina) which was to draft the proposed Committee's rules and program, with the latter to include continuation on a permanent basis of the research being carried out within the International Geophysical Year; the organization of an exchange of information; and the coordination of, and provision of assistance to, national research programs in the field. The preparatory group would report to the 14th General Assembly which could then establish permanent machinery.

For the first time it seemed that the Soviet Union was ready to seek international cooperation on the peaceful uses of outer space. Widespread hope was expressed that negotiations among the sponsors of the two resolutions before the Committee might lead to the development of a unanimous resolution. Extensive private consultations then took place, some between the United States and the Soviet Union directly.

On November 24 Ambassador Lodge reported on the results of these discussions. He explained that there had been little difficulty in finding a generally acceptable text involving the incorporation into the 20-power text of many important elements of the revised Soviet proposal. Unfortunately, however, the question of the composition of the *ad hoc* committee had proved an insurmountable obstacle.

The United States, Mr. Lodge reported, had maintained that membership on the committee should be based upon activities and interest in outer space research and should reflect the composition of the General Assembly itself. Because of the unique capability and interest of the Soviet Union, he had proposed that the Soviet group have one seat in a committee of 9 or two seats in a committee of 13. The Soviet representative had insisted, however, that there were only "two sides" in this matter and demanded that the committee should be made up of four members from the Soviet group, four countries the Soviet Union considered Western, and three neutral countries. Moreover, the Soviet delegation insisted that it have the right to veto the membership of any country on the committee and had specifically objected to inclusion of certain states.

In these circumstances, Ambassador Lodge told the Committee, the cosponsors of the 20-power resolution had met and decided to enlarge the proposed committee to include many of the countries

mentioned by the Soviet delegation as being acceptable to it, while adding others to maintain proper geographical representation. He presented a revised proposal listing 18 members for the proposed *ad hoc* committee: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Although this membership gave the Soviet group three seats, the Soviet representative continued to insist upon a reduced membership, including four members of the Soviet group, the exclusion of Australia and Belgium, and the right to veto the membership of any country.

Although the Soviet representative subsequently alleged that he had been willing to reopen negotiations, Ambassador Lodge revealed that the latter's position had remained inflexible and unchanged. In view of this Soviet position, Ambassador Lodge argued that any attempt to compel the resumption of negotiations would only increase the difficulties involved and opposed a proposal introduced by Burma, India, and the United Arab Republic for such negotiations. This proposal was rejected by a vote of 14 in favor, 25 against (U.S.), with 42 abstentions, whereupon the revised Soviet proposal was withdrawn. The Committee then adopted the revised 20-power resolution by a vote of 54 in favor, 9 opposed (Soviet bloc), with 18 abstentions.

Plenary Consideration

When this matter came before the plenary meeting on December 13, the Soviet representative blamed the United States for the impasse and reaffirmed that the Soviet Union, Poland, and Czechoslovakia would not participate in the work of the *ad hoc* committee. He maintained that since the two sides must cooperate and contribute to the committee's work, the absence of the Soviet Union meant that the committee would be unable to promote international cooperation in this field.

Ambassador Lodge refuted the Soviet charges, reviewed the course of the negotiations, and pointed out that negotiations had broken down because the Soviet delegation believed that the world was made up of two opposing camps in which all the other members of the United Nations had to play follow the leader. He also told the Assembly that he had consulted further with the Soviet Union after the Committee's action, in the light of the remarks of the Soviet representative during discussion of the Hungarian item to the effect that further discussions would be useful. Unhappily this had not proved to be the case. Ambassador Lodge declared that the Soviet idea was anti-

thetical to the very principles and nature of the United Nations. The United States would not agree to divide the world into two power blocs. Each member state had the right to its own judgment.

Ambassador Lodge noted that the Soviet Union could make a great and unique contribution to the important work of the *ad hoc* committee and said the United States sincerely hoped the Soviet Union would change its mind and assist the committee; at the same time, he stressed that the committee's proposed membership would enable it successfully to carry out its mandate regardless of Soviet nonparticipation.

The Assembly thereupon adopted the revised 20-power proposal by a vote of 53 in favor, 9 opposed (Soviet bloc), with 19 abstentions (India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea).

UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCE

In the introduction to his annual report on the work of the United Nations dated August 22, 1957, the Secretary-General noted that, although the U.N. Emergency Force (UNEF) was a unique body designed to meet a special situation, "the value of such a force in situations like that in the Middle East has been fully demonstrated and that value should be preserved for the future." He added that a careful study of the UNEF experience would be helpful "should the Organization wish to build an agreed standby plan for a United Nations peace force that could be activated on short notice in future emergencies to serve in similar ways." He indicated that accordingly such a study was underway in the Secretariat.

The United States welcomed this statement by the Secretary-General in view of the success of UNEF in maintaining relative peace and stability and in view of the need to strengthen the ability of the United Nations to assist in pacific settlement of serious disputes.

The crisis in Lebanon in 1958 emphasized the need for progress on this problem even before the Secretary-General had completed his report. In his address of August 13 to the 3d Emergency Session of the General Assembly, President Eisenhower declared that when members are threatened by armed pressure and infiltration coming across their borders "they should be able to get from the United Nations prompt and effective action to safeguard their independence." He therefore called for the Assembly to "take action looking toward the creation of a standby United Nations Peace Force."

On September 18 Secretary Dulles suggested to the 13th General Assembly that standby arrangements be made by which members of the United Nations, other than the permanent members of the Security Council, could contribute personnel to a U.N. group for observation and patrol. He noted that it would not be necessary to maintain a force-in-being but that a small planning staff in the Secretariat could develop the necessary standby plans and concrete arrangements. "These arrangements," he said, "should make it possible to bring together on short notice a United Nations group to meet a need which has become evident over recent years. They would be an important bulwark of the pacific settlement objectives of the Charter."

As a result of his studies the Secretary-General reported on October 9 that the UNEF experience indicated that certain basic principles could be used under which standby arrangements could be made with interested member governments to provide personnel or units promptly and efficiently in a specific case in which the General Assembly or Security Council had decided that a U.N. force or similar instrument could assist in dealing with that situation. These basic principles were designed to protect the sovereignty and interests of all concerned, especially those members contributing to such a force and the host government on whose territory it would operate.

Such a force could not initiate armed action, nor could it be used to enforce a political solution of pending problems, nor become involved in the internal affairs of the parties involved. The composition of such a force should be balanced but should not include personnel from the permanent members of the Security Council. Moreover, any units established under these types of arrangements could not be stationed on the territory of a member state without its consent, nor could the Organization use the personnel of a member without its consent.

The Secretary-General concluded that the Secretariat should, using these principles as a guide, undertake soundings with various member governments to see if they would be willing to indicate what men and materiel they might make available on an emergency basis in answer to a specific appeal by the United Nations. While no special administrative arrangements within the Secretariat were necessary, the matter should be kept under constant review so that the Secretariat could act expeditiously if a decision by the General Assembly or Security Council required prompt action. The arrangements and experience derived from the UNEF operation would of course be drawn upon in such a situation.

In commenting on his report in the Special Political Committee on November 5, the Secretary-General stated that now that many of the problems which arose in a UNEF-type operation had been solved,

and the solutions reached had stood the test of experience, "there was neither reason nor excuse for the United Nations to be unprepared to meet any new emergency requiring similar treatment."

Since similar situations might arise in the future, he hoped that his study would create a preparedness for such action as might later be found necessary and to provide information that would clarify matters and reduce uncertainty. On that basis he hoped that the consideration of his report by member governments might contribute to the further development of the Organization. However, as each concrete situation would require its own consideration, there was no need for any specific action by the General Assembly at that time. In view of the foregoing it was not considered necessary by the majority of the members of the Special Political Committee to take any substantive action in the form of a resolution.

In view of the conclusions in the Secretary-General's report of October 9 and his statement to the Special Political Committee, it is anticipated that he will undertake consultations with various member governments to see if they would be willing to enter into standby arrangements of the type envisaged in the Secretary-General's report.

PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

The Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was established by the U.N. General Assembly at its 9th session in December 1954 to assist the Secretary-General in the preparations for the First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held at Geneva in August 1955. The Committee was continued by the 10th session of the General Assembly to perform the same functions in connection with the 2d International Conference held at Geneva in September 1958. The seven member committee consists of representatives from Brazil, Canada, France, India, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States. Dr. Isador I. Rabi has been the regular U.S. representative on this Committee.

The Committee held three series of meetings in 1958, the first two in Geneva and the third in New York. The first series of meetings which took place May 7 and 8 considered the state of preparations for the Conference. Dr. Sigvard Eklund of Sweden, Secretary General of the Conference, participated in the meetings, and W. Sterling Cole, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency

also attended. After hearing Dr. Eklund's report on plans for the Conference, the Committee amended rule 22 of the Conference rules of procedure to provide that the French, Spanish, and Russian versions of the records of the Conference contain only a selected number of conference papers instead of the total collection. Because of the large volume of papers presented to the Conference, this procedure permitted the saving of over $1 million in printing costs. The Committee established an informal working group, under the chairmanship of Dr. W. B. Lewis of Canada, to review in detail the conference schedule.

The Committee meeting on August 29, 1958, held just prior to the Conference itself, made a final review of the arrangements for the Conference, including approval of the program, the appointment of chairmen for the general sessions, and approval of the contents of the French and Spanish versions of the conference proceedings.

Second U.N. Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

The 2d U.N. International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was held in the Palais des Nations at Geneva from September 1 to September 13, 1958. At this Conference, which was much larger than the 1st Conference, 2,535 abstracts and 2,135 full papers were submitted by 46 governments and 6 international organizations. Of this number, 714 papers were selected for oral presentation before the 77 Conference sessions. The United States submitted 700 of the full papers, 231 of which were selected for oral delivery. More than 6,300 persons participated in the Conference. There were 2,692 delegates and advisers, as compared to 1,428 in 1955, representing 69 states and 9 specialized agencies. In addition, there were 3,651 observers present from industrial concerns, academic institutions, and nongovernmental organizations. A total of 50 films were shown on technical subjects. Thorough press coverage of the Conference was provided by 911 accredited members of world news media from 36 countries.

Acting on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the Secretary-General appointed Professor Francis Perrin of France as President of the Conference and the following six Vice Presidents: Rear Adm. O. Cunha of Brazil, Dr. W. B. Lewis of Canada, Dr. H. Bhabha of India, Professor V. S. Emelyanov of the U.S.S.R., Sir John Cockroft of the United Kingdom, and Dr. Isador I. Rabi of the United States. Homi N. Sethna of India was appointed Deputy Conference Secretary General under Dr. Sigvard Eklund, the Secretary General. To assist the Conference officers in the preparation

and conduct of the meetings, 24 scientific secretaries from 18 countries were appointed to serve as temporary members of the U.N. Secretariat.

Following the pattern of the 1st Conference, the 2d Conference dealt equally with the scientific and technological aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. By its terms of reference the Conference did not have the authority to make recommendations or pass resolutions. However, the size and scope of the Conference provided a unique opportunity for a broad and intensive exchange of ideas among the scientists and technicians and between experts and the general public and industrial community.

In addition to the opening and closing general sessions, the 10 other general sessions dealt with the following subjects: "The Future of Nuclear Power"; "Experience with Nuclear Power Plants"; "Possibility of Controlled Fusion"; "Operational Experience in Health and Safety"; "Use of Nuclear Energy for Purposes other than Generation of Electricity"; "Plans for Construction of Nuclear Power Plants"; "Progress in the Use of Isotopes"; "Recent Developments in Fundamental Physics"; "Supply and Training of Technical Personnel"; "Development of International Collaboration in the Field of Atomic Energy in the Last Few Years." At each session a series of papers was presented after which a panel discussion was held. The most popular session was that which dealt with the possibility of controlled nuclear fusion, with delegates filling the 2,500 seat Assembly Hall.

The five series of parallel technical sessions were organized around the following subjects: physics (including fusion); reactors; chemistry; isotopes and radiological protection; and raw materials, metallurgy, and reactor technology. The six evening lectures included two by U.S. scientists: "Recent Developments in the Field of Transplutonium Elements" by Glenn T. Seaborg and "International Collaboration in Science" by Lloyd V. Berkner. The other lectures were "The Role of Nuclear Power in Underdeveloped Countries" by Dr. H. Bhabha (India); "Recent Developments in the Field of Fundamental Physics" by Academician I. E. Tamm (U.S.S.R.); "Some Aspects of the Implication of Atomic Energy in the Field of Biology" by Academician V. A. Engelhardt (U.S.S.R.); and "Trends in the Development of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy—Survey of the Conference" by Sir John Cockroft (United Kingdom).

Among other things, it was learned at the Conference that in some countries nuclear power costs are forecast to fall well below conventional power costs by the late 1960's, and the date forecast for achieving parity with conventional power costs ranges from 1963 to 1973, according to circumstances in individual countries. It seems

likely that by 1975 in many areas most new power stations will be nuclear. From the geological sessions it was clear that the world's uranium and thorium supplies are more than adequate for the foreseeable future. Although striking progress is being made in the field of controlled fusion, it is still too early to judge the relative prospects of the different approaches to fusion power presently being explored, and it may be more than 20 years before it can be determined whether economic fusion power is possible. It was in this important field that the declassification of research information was announced by the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom. This act continued the progress begun at the 1st Conference in making freely available to all concerned the existing knowledge in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It was also reported that the use of radioactive isotopes has been greatly increased, although there have been no revolutionary advances in their application. There were, however, valuable reports and discussions on problems of health and safety, including comparisons of the results of reactor accidents.

In conjunction with the Conference there were special exhibits on the Palais grounds which were viewed by over 109,000 people. The U.S. exhibit included 2 operating reactors, a computer facility, a radioisotope laboratory, a hydrogen bubble chamber, a whole-body radiation counter, and 7 experimental devices, all of them actually operating machines, for research on controlled thermonuclear reactions.

A large commercial and industrial exhibit organized by the Swiss Government was held at the Palais des Expositions in downtown Geneva. Some 70,000 persons visited the 13 national exhibits, including a U.S. exhibt consisting of displays and 2 operating reactors prepared by 52 firms and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

The United States sent to the Conference a 572-man delegation headed by Lewis L. Strauss, formerly Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. The vice chairman was Willard F. Libby, one of the Atomic Energy Commissioners. The three other representatives were James R. Killian, Jr., Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology; Robert McKinney, U.S. Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency; and Dr. Isador I. Rabi, Columbia University. There were two special advisers to the delegation: John A. McCone, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and Dr. Shields Warren, U.S. Representative to the U.N. Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. Seven members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the 85th Congress served as special advisers to the U.S. delegation: Representative Carl T. Durham, Chairman of the Committee; Senator Bourke

B. Hickenlooper, Senator John O. Pastore, and Representatives Craig Hosmer, James T. Patterson, Melvin Price, and James E. Van Zandt. Other members of Congress who served as special advisers in Geneva were Representatives Frank J. Becker, A. S. J. Carnahan, John H. Dent, Peter Freylinghuysen, Jr., William J. Green, Walter H. Judd, Ludwig Teller, John M. Vorys, and William B. Widnall.

The results of this 2d Conference will be widespread and long lasting. A tremendous amount of scientific and technical information was made available on all phases of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The president of the Conference, Francis Perrin (France), referred to the "first fruits" of the Conference as being the "renewal, the cementing, of the establishment of thoroughly friendly relations between many of those who are trying, in the different countries of the world, to develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy."

General Assembly Action

During the 13th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held its third series of meetings in 1958. It reviewed progress on the publication of the proceedings of the 2d Conference and discussed the question of whether or not there should be a third conference of the same nature. A decision as to whether a third conference would be held in the future was deferred pending study of the results of the 2d Conference. Mr. Hammarskjold, the U.N. Secretary-General, said that he hoped the Advisory Committee could be continued in its present form although its terms of reference might be broadened to cover all scientific matters with which the United Nations might be concerned. The various members of the Committee expressed their willingness to continue to serve on the Committee if it were extended by the General Assembly.

The General Assembly reviewed the report of the Secretary-General on the 2d International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and then discussed the question of whether or not a third such conference should be held and whether the Advisory Committee on Peaceful Uses should be extended. The United States, together with the other members of the Advisory Committee—Brazil, Canada, France, India, the U.S.S.R., and the United Kingdom—sponsored a resolution which expressed the Assembly's appreciation to the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee, the Secretary General of the Conference, and the participants for the planning, organizing, and successful conduct of the Conference. The resolu-

tion extended the life of the Advisory Committee with the same membership but changed its name to the U.N Scientific Advisory Committee. In the future the newly named Committee is to advise and assist the Secretary-General at his request on all matters relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy with which the United Nations may be concerned. The Secretary-General and the Scientific Advisory Committee were requested by the Assembly to undertake, in consultation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the interested Specialized Agencies, a thorough evaluation of the 2d Conference in relation to the need, nature, and timing of similar conferences in this field. Finally, the Secretary-General was requested to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its 14th session and a report on the results of such study at the 15th session. This resolution was adopted 77 to 0, with 7 abstentions in Committee I and unanimously in the plenary session of the General Assembly.

U.N. RADIATION COMMITTEE

At the 10th session of the General Assembly in 1955, the United States suggested the establishment of a U.N. committee to study ionizing radiation and its effect on human health and safety. The General Assembly passed a resolution appointing a 15-member Committee—Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States. The resolution requested the Committee to assemble, review, and collate reports received from members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and from the Specialized Agencies themselves, on the observed levels of radiation in the environment and on scientific observations and experiments relevant to the effects of radiation on man and his environment. In order to assure comparability of data in this field, the Committee was asked to recommend uniform standards with respect to procedures for sample collection and instrumentation and radiation counting procedures to be used in analysis of samples. Finally, the Committee was requested to submit by July 1958 a summary of the reports it had received on radiation levels and radiation effects together with indications of research projects which might require further study.

Outstanding authorities in the field of radiation were appointed to the Committee by the 15 members. Dr. Shields Warren, Scientific Director, Cancer Research Institute, New England Deaconess Hos-

pital, Boston, was appointed as the U.S. Representative. Doctor Austin Brues, Director of the Division of Biological and Medical Research of Argonne National Laboratories, and Merril Eisenbud, Manager of the New York Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission, were appointed as alternates to the U.S. Representative.

The Committee held its fourth and fifth sessions in 1958. At the fourth session, held at U.N. headquarters in New York from January 27 to February 28, 1958, the Committee utilized working groups to prepare initial drafts of the chapters which were to appear in its final report. When the Committee adjourned its fourth session, it left in the hands of the Secretariat the various sections of the final report which had the preliminary approval of the Committee. As soon as the draft report was printed, it was circulated to the members of the Committee for final review in preparation for the June meeting of the Committee.

The Committee at its fifth session, held at headquarters from June 9 to June 13, approved the final form and contents of the report. The entire report was unanimously accepted by the Committee except for paragraph 54 of the Summary and Conclusions chapter.

The report as finally agreed to and submitted to the General Assembly is based on information supplied in over 213 reports submitted by 30 member governments or Specialized Agencies and the International Commission on Radiological Protection. About 20 percent of these papers were supplied by the United States.

The first substantive section of the report consists of a general description of the basic physical concepts involved in the report, including types of radiation, symbols and units of measurements, and basic biological concepts. The next section, on physical data, first discusses the methods of measuring the estimated tissue dose from all sources of radiation and then deals in detail with the estimated doses received by man from the various radiation sources. The natural sources of radiation are (a) external sources, including cosmic rays and terrestrial radiations from radioactivity in the ground, the air, and building construction materials and (b) internal sources such as the radioisotopes potassium–40 and carbon–14, and radium, thorium, radon, and thoron. Manmade sources include medical uses of X-rays and radioactive materials, industrial and research uses, and radioactive fallout. Finally, on the basis of known data, estimates are made as to the future doses from natural sources and from stratospheric fallout for the next 30 years and the next 70 years. The figures arrived at by the Committee correspond very closely to figures contained in the June 1956 report of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States.

After a brief chapter on the fundamental problems of radiobiology, the report goes into the somatic effects of ionizing radiation in the body after human beings and animals have been exposed to radiations of all kinds. The principal question involved was whether or not there is a threshold below which radiation will not cause serious injury to organisms. Two theories were included in the report, one that the existence of such a threshold is dubious and one that present evidence indicates the existence of a threshold. Estimates are included of the possible number of cases of leukemia and bone tumor that might result if either one of the two hypotheses were true. A separate chapter is included in the report on the problem of the genetic effects of radiation. The Committee unanimously agreed that any increase in radiation probably causes harmful mutations in direct proportion to the total amount of radiation received during the reproductive life of an organism.

The report points out, in its final chapter, that its conclusions must be subject to revision in the light of advancing knowledge and that in view of the complex nature of the subject individual sentences or assessments may easily be misunderstood unless related to the context of the report as a whole. This chapter contains a table giving the estimates of the incidence of leukemia and major genetic defects resulting from radiation received by the world population from natural radiation and from fallout. The report cautions the reader, however, that any present attempt to evaluate the effects of the sources of radiation to which the world population is exposed can produce only tentative estimates with wide margins of uncertainty.

The only part of the report on which there was a difference of opinion was paragraph 54 in the final chapter in which the Committee states its general conclusion. The majority of the Committee approved a text for paragraph 54, proposed by Belgium, which listed as the sources of ionizing radiation natural causes, medical and industrial procedures, and environmental contamination owing to nuclear explosions. It is pointed out that medical and industrial uses are controllable, whereas contamination from fallout and natural causes are not controllable by the exposed persons. The Committee concluded that "all steps designed to minimize radiation of human populations will act to the benefit of human health. Such steps include the avoidance of unnecessary exposure resulting from medical, industrial, and other procedures or peaceful uses on the one hand and cessation of contamination of environment by explosions of nuclear weapons on the other. The Committee is aware that consideration of the effective control of all these sources of radiation involves national and international decisions which lie outside the

scope of its work." Substitute language proposed by the Soviet Union, which stated as a Committee conclusion that there should be an immediate cessation of test explosions of nuclear weapons, was defeated with only 3 votes in favor, 10 against (U.S.), and 2 abstentions. A second alternative proposed by India stated as the Committee's conclusion that it was undesirable to allow any general rise in the level of worldwide contamination because of its harmful effects and that any activity which produces such a rise, nuclear tests specifically, should be avoided. This language was defeated, although the United States was willing to accept it, with 5 votes in favor (U.S.), 5 against, and 5 abstentions. Both alternate versions of paragraph 54 were included in a footnote of the report at Soviet insistence.

At the conclusion of the fifth session, the Committee elected new officers for the following year in order to be prepared to continue its operation if the General Assembly decided that the life of the Committee should be extended. Dr. Sievert of Sweden was elected as chairman and Dr. Khanolkar of India as vice chairman.

The report of the Committee was considered by the 13th session of the General Assembly. During discussion of the report in the Assembly, the United States expressed its view that the report will serve as an important guide to all those concerned with radiation. As a result of the Committee's work, the international flow of information on the subject of radiation has vastly increased. All governments now have a better basis on which to make their own evaluation of the problem of atomic radiation. The United States cosponsored a resolution with 11 other members of the Committee which urged all concerned to take note of the suggestions made and the views expressed in the Committee's report; decided to extend the Committee with the same membership, asking it to continue its useful work and to report to the General Assembly as appropriate; and called upon all concerned to assist the Committee by making available to it reports of their studies relating to the effects of ionizing radiation on man and his environment and radiological data collected. After a brief debate in Committee I the resolution was adopted unanimously, the same action being taken by the plenary session of the General Assembly.

Throughout 1958 reports continued to come in to the Committee in response to its earlier request for certain types of information. By the end of the year a total of 238 reports had been submitted to the Committee. Of this number 56 were submitted by the United States. In the same period the United States supported the Committee's work by helping to establish 94 monitoring facilities in 14 countries, analyzing about 25,000 separate samples, and training individuals from 10 countries in monitoring techniques.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

Algeria

The question of Algeria continued to pose difficult problems for the United Nations in 1958.

Under French law Algeria is an integral part of France. Consequently the French Government continued to maintain that the United Nations has no jurisdiction in this matter. Moreover, in contrast to 1957, France refused to participate in any phase of the General Assembly's consideration of the Algerian item at its 13th session.

At its 12th session the General Assembly had unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its concern over the situation in Algeria, taking note of the good-offices offer of the King of Morocco and the President of Tunisia and expressing the wish that, in a spirit of effective cooperation, *pourparlers* would be entered into and other appropriate means utilized with a view to a solution in conformity with the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter.

The hopes of the General Assembly were not to be realized in 1958, although a number of events transpired having great significance for Algeria. On May 13, 1958, the governing power in Algeria was seized by Committees of Public Safety, representing French military and colonial groups which feared a loosening of Algeria's ties to France. The crisis which resulted from this seizure of power was followed by General de Gaulle's return to office in France.

One of the most difficult problems he faced was the continuation, after nearly 4 years, of costly hostilities with the group of Moslem rebels who sought Algerian independence. The neighboring countries of Morocco and Tunisia were particularly concerned at the hostilities and, having just secured their independence, were sympathetic to the Algerian nationalist movement.

On September 19, shortly before the U.N. debate, a group of Algerian leaders formed a "Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic." Representatives of this group traveled to New York during the U.N. session but did not ask to participate directly in the Assembly's discussions.

DISCUSSION AT THE THIRTEENTH SESSION

Concerned that no progress had been made in solving the problem, 24 African and Asian members of the United Nations requested on July 16 that "The Question of Algeria" be inscribed on the agenda of the 13th session. The explanatory memorandum accompanying

their submission noted there were dangerous indications that the hostilities might spread beyond the frontiers of Algeria.

From December 8 through December 13 Committee I (Political and Security) devoted 10 sessions to discussion of this item.

Ambassador Mongi Slim, the Tunisian representative, was the leading spokesman of the states that had requested the General Assembly to resume consideration of the Algerian question. He began by regretting the French refusal to participate and appealed to France to reconsider this decision. Ambassador Slim then recalled the debate of the previous year and reproached the French Government for not availing itself of the good offices of Morocco and Tunisia as recommended by the 12th General Assembly. He also accused the French of carrying the war against the Algerian rebels into the neighboring countries and reminded the Committee of the bombardment of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef in Tunisia. Mr. Slim maintained that the Algerian war could not legitimately be considered an internal affair solely within the jurisdiction of France.

Ambassador Slim emphasized the desire of the "Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic" (PGAR) to negotiate with France and regretted the refusal of the French Government to undertake such negotiations.

Ambassador Slim then charged that the referendum on a new French constitution which was held in September and the election which followed in November were in no wise a genuine consultation of the Algerian population since the necessary preconditions of "absolute liberty and sincerity" did not exist. Ambassador Slim concluded that it was the duty of the United Nations to "advise negotiation as the most peaceful method of putting an end to the bloody conflict."

The U.S. delegation did not speak in the debate.

ASSEMBLY ACTION

On December 12, 17 cosponsors (Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, and Yemen) introduced a draft resolution. In its preamble this resolution recalled previous Assembly resolutions, recognized "the right of the Algerian people to independence," considered that "the present situation in Algeria constitutes a threat to international peace and security," and took note of "the willingness of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic to enter into negotiations with the Government of France." In its only operative paragraph the resolu-

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tion urged "negotiations between the two parties concerned with a view to reaching a solution in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations."

On December 13 Haiti submitted two amendments to the 17-power text. The first amendment would have replaced the reference to independence in the preambular paragraph by language based on article 1(2) of the Charter describing "the right of the Algerian people to decide for themselves their own destiny." The second amendment would have replaced the seventh preambular paragraph, which referred to the PGAR, by "taking note that both the French Government and Algerian leaders of the liberation movement have affirmed their wish to enter into negotiations." These amendments were opposed by Ambassador Slim on behalf of the 17 cosponsors.

The first Haitian amendment was rejected by a vote of 48 to 13, with 19 abstentions. The United States voted for the amendment, considering it marked an improvement over the original draft since it was more in keeping with the language and spirit of the U.N. Charter and did not prejudge the final solution. After the first amendment was rejected, the representative of Haiti announced he would not press his second amendment to the vote.

The Committee then voted on the resolution in its original form. The resolution was adopted by the Committee in a roll call by 32 votes to 18, with 30 abstentions. France and Luxembourg were absent. The United States voted against the resolution.

In its concluding plenary session on the night of December 13, the Assembly considered the Algerian item. The cosponsors recognized that the reference to the "Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic" might adversely affect the voting of some of the countries which did not recognize the PGAR. In an effort to increase support for the resolution, the cosponsors indicated they were willing to amend the resolution; on their behalf, Ceylon moved deletion of paragraph 7 which referred to the PGAR. This motion carried by a vote of 38 (including the U.S.) to 0, with 42 abstentions.

A motion to have separate votes on the paragraph referring to independence and the words "between the two parties concerned" was defeated by a vote of 36 to 8, with 37 abstentions.

The resolution as a whole (without reference to the PGAR) was then put to a vote. It failed by one vote to obtain the two-thirds majority necessary for adoption in the plenum; the vote was 35 in favor, 18 against, and 28 abstentions (including the U.S.). Thus the General Assembly concluded discussion of the Algerian item in its 13th session without adopting any resolution on the subject.

Cyprus

PREVIOUS UNITED NATIONS CONSIDERATION

Greece, on August 15, 1958, made its fifth annual request for U.N. consideration of Cyprus when it submitted "The Question of Cyprus" for inclusion as a supplementary item in the agenda of the 13th General Aseembly. The last previous resolution on Cyprus was adopted at the 11th session, at which time the General Assembly expressed "the earnest desire that a peaceful, democratic and just solution will be found in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the hope that negotiations will be resumed and continued to this end." At the 12th session a Greek resolution according to which the General Assembly would have expressed the hope that "further negotiations and discussions will be undertaken promptly in a spirit of cooperation with a view to applying the right of self-determination in the case of the people of Cyprus" was adopted by a simple majority in Committee I (Political and Security) but failed to receive the required two-thirds majority in the plenum. The United States has consistently maintained that "quiet diplomacy" rather than General Assembly consideration offers the best prospects for progress and that the parties directly concerned must agree among themselves on a settlement.

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS

The interval between the 12th and 13th sessions of the General Assembly saw several significant developments concerning Cyprus.

On June 19, 1958, the United Kingdom announced the outline of a new plan which, *inter alia*, provided for: (1) limited self-government under British sovereignty for 7 years; (2) separate communal assemblies for the Greek and Turkish communities; (3) a Council presided over by the Governor, composed of representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments and four Greek and two Turkish Cypriots elected from the communal assemblies; (4) acquisition by the Cypriots of either Greek or Turkish citizenship, while retaining British nationality; (5) possible eventual establishment of a tridominium.

Turkey, although initially rejecting the plan which came to be known as the Macmillan plan, later announced that it seemed compatible with its demand for partition. The Greek Government and Archbishop Makarios (in exile in Athens), the spokesman for the Greek Cypriots, rejected it.

Following a visit of Prime Minister Macmillan to Athens and Ankara in early August, the British Government on August 15 an-

nounced certain modifications of the plan which were made to meet earlier objections. The most important of these modifications were: (1) the Greek and Turkish Government representatives would no longer sit on the Council; (2) the dual nationality provision was dropped; (3) provision was made for the establishment, where feasible, of separate municipal councils for the Greek and Turkish communities; (4) hope was held out that eventually a single island-wide assembly might be established.

Again Archbishop Makarios and the Greek Government rejected the modified plan. The Turkish Government, after securing reaffirmation of the 1956 statement of Colonial Secretary Lennox-Boyd that partition must be considered when a final solution is discussed, stated that it was prepared to help implement the modified plan.

Discussion of the Cyprus question took place in the North Atlantic Council just prior to the announcement of the British plan on June 19. Further discussions under the aegis of M. Spaak, the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), were held just before the British Government on August 15 announced the modifications to its plan. On the initiative of the NATO Secretary General, discussion was resumed in the North Atlantic Council during September and October with a view to arranging a conference between the three powers directly concerned, which would also be attended by representatives of the two Cypriot communities and, possibly, by certain other NATO members, at which modifications to the British plan could be discussed as well as a final solution. Unfortunately these efforts to arrange a conference did not bear fruit.

ACTION AT THE THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY SESSION

The Assembly's Committee I discussed the Cyprus question from November 25 through December 4, 1958, at 15 meetings. When consideration of the Cyprus item began, the Committee had before it three draft resolutions submitted by the United Kingdom, Greece, and Turkey, respectively. The British resolution would have had the Assembly recognize the efforts made by the British Government to find a solution acceptable to all the parties concerned, invite the United Kingdom to continue its efforts and the other parties to cooperate in reaching a solution, and call upon all concerned to use their best endeavors to put an end to terrorism and violence on Cyprus. The Greek resolution would have had the Assembly invite the United Kingdom to assist the Cypriots toward a status of independence following a period of self-government, together with provisions for adequate safeguards for the Turkish minority and for the establishment of a five-nation good offices committee to implement the resolution.

The Turkish draft resolution provided for recognition that, in the particular circumstances of Cyprus, to place one of the two peoples under the rule of the other against its will would be contrary to the interests of the inhabitants and would impair neighborly relations among the nations concerned. The Turkish resolution called for resumed efforts among the three Governments directly concerned to reach a friendly solution by applying the principle of equal rights and self-determination according to the particular circumstances of Cyprus and its peoples. In addition, the Turkish resolution called upon all concerned to refrain from supporting violence on the island.

The Greek Foreign Minister opened the debate November 25. He said that British and Turkish intransigence caused Greece to refuse to attend the conference envisaged during the NATO discussions. He denounced the British plan as the beginning of the island's partition. In urging adoption of the Greek resolution, he said it presented a compromise solution, independence, which had first been suggested by India and which had later been endorsed by Archbishop Makarios and the Greek Government. By abandoning the demand for *enosis*, Greece, on behalf of the Cypriots, invited others who maintained extreme positions to accept the compromise of an independent status for Cyprus.

The British representative explained that Cyprus was an international rather than a purely colonial problem. The British plan was based on the principle of partnership, he said, and was designed to provide for limited self-government during an interim period of 7 years through arrangements which would not prejudice an ultimate solution. He described the British position concerning the NATO discussions and, reiterating the readiness of his Government to negotiate, expressed regret at the Greek refusal to attend a conference.

The Turkish Foreign Minister pointed out that, if the Cyprus dispute had seriously strained relations between Greece and Turkey, to place some 100,000 Turkish Cypriots under the rule of 400,000 Greek Cypriots against the former's will would cause even graver consequences. He maintained that Turkey had agreed reluctantly to the British plan out of a spirit of conciliation and remained ready to engage in negotiations concerning Cyprus.

On November 28 James W. Barco, representing the United States, reiterated the traditional U.S. position on Cyprus and said that the United States would determine its attitude toward the various resolutions in the light of its judgment as to whether their passage would in fact enhance or impair the chances of fruitful negotiations.

As in the past the clear divergence in the positions of the three Governments concerned stimulated efforts to develop a resolution on

which all might agree. On November 28 Colombia introduced a draft resolution, the most important part of which provided for the creation of a U.N. observation group to make an on-the-spot study and, if appropriate, serve as a good offices committee to facilitate negotiations among the parties concerned.

Iran on December 1 submitted a resolution which, as eventually revised, would have had the General Assembly: (1) note efforts made pursuant to the resolution adopted at the 11th session, and in particular the efforts to bring about a conference among the three Governments concerned and representatives of the Cypriots, at which there would be discussion not only of the interim arrangements for the administration of Cyprus but also of a final solution; (2) express belief that such a conference, with the assistance, if desired, of Governments and personalities acceptable to the three Governments directly concerned, would offer the best hope of peaceful progress. After stating that self-government and free institutions should be developed in accordance with the Charter to meet the legitimate aspirations of the Cypriots, it urged that such a conference be convened.

India, together with Ceylon, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Nepal, Panama, Sudan, and the United Arab Republic, later joined by Ethiopia, also introduced a resolution on December 1 which, as subsequently revised, requested the U.K. Government to continue negotiations with a view to promoting self-government for Cyprus and the preservation of its integrity, and called upon all member states to respect the integrity and self-government of Cyprus when fully attained.

Belgium on December 2 introduced a resolution which noted with concern the continued terrorism on Cyprus, called upon all concerned to put an end to the terrorism, and recommended that they resume and continue efforts to reach a friendly solution.

The debate in the Committee reached its climax on December 4. In order to make the U.S. position clear, particularly since no consensus had developed on any of the pending resolutions, Ambassador Lodge announced our intention to vote for the Iranian resolution. "We are not in favor of resolutions which have the effect of passing judgment on specific solutions. . . .," he said.

After a recess of an hour to permit members to consider the situation, the Committee reconvened. The Greek Foreign Minister immediately submitted several amendments to the Iranian resolution, the most important of which endorsed the establishment of self-government. During a rereading of his amendments, he added the words "of Cyprus" after the term "self-government." For a few

minutes it appeared that Greece, Turkey, and the United Kingdom would be able to agree on an amended Iranian resolution, and it was on this note that the meeting adjourned for 35 minutes.

When the meeting reconvened, however, it became apparent that the language of the reference to self-government remained a stumbling block, both because the words "of Cyprus" were interpreted by Turkey and the United Kingdom as excluding partition and the French translation of "self-government" used by the Greeks might be taken to imply independence. Consequently Turkey introduced subamendments, one of which substituted "by the Cypriots" for "of Cyprus." When the Turkish subamendments were adopted, Greece first sought to withdraw its amendments and after that failed announced its intention to vote against the Iranian resolution. The first and second Greek amendments as subamended by Turkey were adopted and had the effect of eliminating reference to the efforts which had been made pursuant to the 11th Assembly's resolution.

The Committee approved the Iranian resolution as amended by a vote of 31 to 22, with 28 abstentions. The United States voted for the resolution. The Colombian and Belgian resolutions were then put to the vote and rejected, the United States abstaining on both. The British, Greek, Turkish, and Indian resolutions were either withdrawn or not pressed to a vote.

At the plenary meeting on December 5 a compromise resolution was introduced by Mexico. It referred to the 11th Assembly resolution and expressed confidence that continued efforts would be made by the parties to reach a peaceful, democratic, and just solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Hungary

During 1958 evidence accumulated that repressive measures against the heroic Hungarian people by the Soviet Union and the present Hungarian authorities were continuing, thereby requiring further U.N. efforts to bring about an improvement of conditions in Hungary.

No resolution had been adopted by the 12th General Assembly on Hungary, but the Assembly continued the practice established by the First and Second Emergency Special Sessions and the 11th General Assembly, of taking "no decision" either to accept or reject the credentials of the representatives of the Hungarian regime. This action accorded the Hungarian delegation provisional status only.

On December 17, 1957, the Hungarian Mission to the United Nations stated that, if the U.S. representative were "really interested in

ascertaining what was happening in Hungary," he had "the opportunity to ask for authentic information through the proper channels." In response to this invitation the Acting U.S. Representative, Ambassador Wadsworth, on February 11, 1958, sent a letter to the Hungarian representative asking for information concerning the fate of some 21 prominent Hungarian patriots, among them Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter, Jozsef Szilagyi, Sandor Kopacsi, Istvan Bibo, and Julia Rajk. A forthright and full reply, Ambassador Wadsworth wrote, would reveal a clearer understanding of the present intentions of the Hungarian authorities. The Hungarian representative, after acknowledging the receipt of the letter and promising to forward it, finally refused to answer the questions.

In April 1958 Soviet Premier Khrushchev visited Hungary and, according to press reports, publicly stated his approval of the repressive measures being carried out. Against this background Moscow and Budapest announced simultaneously, on June 16, the execution of Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter, Miklos Gimes, and Jozsef Szilagyi. Five other persons received prison sentences ranging from life to 5 years' imprisonment.

The U.N. Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, whose members were Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Uruguay, and Tunisia, reconvened on June 21, 1958, and issued a communique which contained the following statement: "The execution of Imre Nagy and of his companions demonstrates that the oppression of the Hungarian people has not abated, that the reign of terror which began when Russian forces marched into Hungary early in November 1956 continues." The communique appealed to interested governments having any information concerning the arrest, trial, and execution of Imre Nagy and his companions to forward it to the Committee. Specific requests for information were addressed by the Committee's Acting Chairman to the Foreign Ministers of Hungary, Rumania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; they were returned unanswered.

The Special Committee unanimously issued a special report on July 14, 1958, which contained further information that in addition to the executions announced on June 16 persecution of the participants in the 1956 national uprising continued. "The continued presence of foreign armed forces in Hungary is likely to prevent the expression of the feelings of the people against such procedures by the Hungarian Government," the special report noted.

Upon receipt of the special report consultations were held to determine the advisability of requesting a special session of the General Assembly. In the meantime, however, events in the Middle East in August led to the convening of the 3d Emergency Special Session

of the General Assembly. While the special procedures applicable to an Emergency Special Session did not make it feasible for Hungary to be considered as a separate agenda item, the United States introduced a motion whereby the Assembly again took "no decision" either to accept or reject the credentials of the Hungarian representatives. Thus the Hungarian delegation continued to be accorded provisional status only.

Australia requested inscription of "the Situation in Hungary" in the agenda of the 13th General Assembly. In spite of strong opposition from the Communist bloc, the item was placed on the agenda by a vote of 61 to 10, with 10 abstentions. The item was not assigned to a committee. It was considered in the plenum on December 11 and 12. Simultaneously the Credentials Committee considered the credentials submitted by the representatives of the present Hungarian authorities.

In the Assembly the United States joined with Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Malaya, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Laos, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Venezuela in introducing a resolution which deplored the continuing refusal of the U.S.S.R. and the present Hungarian regime to cooperate with the U.N. Special Committee and the Special Representative on Hungary. The resolution denounced the execution of Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter, and other patriots; condemned the continued defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly; and again called upon the U.S.S.R. and the authorities in Hungary "to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people and to respect the liberty and political independence of Hungary and the Hungarian people's enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms." The resolution further declared that the United Nations will continue to watch the situation in Hungary in view of the fact that the General Assembly's resolutions are being disregarded. After thanking the U.N. Special Committee and the Special Representative, Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand), the resolution appointed Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand (who had served as President of the 12th General Assembly) to report on significant developments relating to the implementation of the Assembly's resolutions on Hungary.

Ambassador Lodge, in urging a favorable vote on the resolution in the Assembly, denounced the execution of Imre Nagy in the following terms: "He was put to death as the crowning act of a Soviet reign of

terror against the Hungarian people, a reign of terror which is still being carried out today by Hungarians who are in truth agents for the Soviet Union, in the presence of the Soviet occupation army, which remains the decisive force in the lives of the unhappy people of Hungary." In advising the present Hungarian authorities to end their defiance of the General Assembly and its representatives, Ambassador Lodge observed: "What they decide to do in this matter—if indeed they are free to decide anything—will undoubtedly affect their standing in the world and in this organization next year." The 37-power resolution was adopted on December 12, 1958, by a vote of 54 to 15, with 10 abstentions.

As the result of a motion introduced by the U.S. Representative, the Credentials Committee again recommended that no decision be taken on the credentials submitted by the Hungarian representatives. Addressing the Committee, Mr. Lodge said, "The United States and humanity in general will never give up its insistence that the day will come when the people of Hungary will be truly represented in the United Nations. But as everything in Hungary—including the recent so-called elections—is conducted under Soviet domination, the representatives of the present Hungarian regime cannot have the approval of those who prize the dignity of man."

The General Assembly approved the Credentials Committee's report, which recommended no decision on Hungarian credentials, by a vote of 79 to 1. The sole negative vote cast was that of the Hungarian delegation. After the vote some Soviet-bloc countries, together with Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic, and India, expressed reservations on the recommendations of the Credentials Committee on Hungarian credentials although they had voted for the report as a whole.

Kashmir

The disposition of Kashmir has been a matter of dispute between India and Pakistan since they were established as independent nations in 1947. Hostilities took place in Kashmir late in 1947, and the Security Council established a Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) to deal with the problem in 1948. This Commission obtained Indian and Pakistani agreement to a cease-fire effective January 1, 1949. However, subsequent efforts to implement Security Council recommendations providing for a truce and a plebiscite had no significant success.

On December 2, 1957, the Security Council requested Dr. Frank P. Graham, U.N. Representative for India and Pakistan, to make recommendations to the parties concerned for further appropriate action

with a view to making progress toward implementing its previous resolutions on Kashmir and toward a peaceful settlement of the problem.

Dr. Graham spent the period from January 12 to February 15, 1958, in New Delhi and Karachi attempting to discharge his obligations under the resolution. He submitted a report to the Security Council on March 28, 1958, describing his efforts in the subcontinent.

Dr. Graham reported that he had made a series of recommendations to the Governments of India and Pakistan, most important of which were the following:

(1) That they refrain from statements and actions which would aggravate the situation and appeal to their respective peoples to assist in creating and maintaining an atmosphere favorable to further negotiations.

(2) That they reaffirm their request for the integrity of the cease-fire line and refrain from crossing the line.

(3) That consideration be given to stationing a U.N. force on the Pakistan side of the Kashmir border after the withdrawal of Pakistani troops.

(4) That India and Pakistan reach early agreement on a plebiscite in Kashmir.

These recommendations proved acceptable to the Government of Pakistan, but India objected to them for a number of reasons. Consequently no further U.N. action on Kashmir took place during 1958.

Korea

THE STATUS OF THE ARMISTICE

Several developments affecting Korea took place during 1958. On February 7, 1958, the Chinese Communist authorities requested the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peiping to transmit the text of a statement containing so-called proposals of the north Korean regime for the peaceful unification of Korea to the United States and other governments which contributed forces to the U.N. Command (UNC). These "proposals" contained no new suggestions. They were a restatement of the Communist position repeatedly advanced in previous years that all foreign forces should be withdrawn from Korea simultaneously, that elections should be held subsequently throughout Korea under the supervision of a "neutral nations organization," that consultations on various problems should be held between the Republic of Korea and the north Korean authorities, and that armed forces of the Republic of

Korea and the north Korean regime should be reduced to a minimum within a short period of time. The Chinese Communist authorities endorsed the proposals and, after repeating the familiar charges that the United States was "occupying" Korea and Taiwan, called upon all countries participating in the UNC to withdraw their troops from Korea.

On February 19 the Communist radio station at Pyongyang broadcast the text of a so-called joint statement of the Chinese Communist and north Korean regimes announcing that Chinese Communist forces would withdraw from Korea before the end of 1958. Subsequent announcements reported the withdrawal of Chinese Communist forces from north Korea and eventually the completion of the withdrawal of the forces.

The United States and other countries that contributed forces to the UNC wished to take advantage of any opportunities for progress on the Korean question. In the reply which the U.K. Government on April 9, 1958, transmitted to the Chinese Communists on behalf of the governments which contributed forces to the UNC, the governments accordingly reaffirmed their aim of seeking the establishment of a unified, independent, and democratic Korea in accordance with relevant U.N. resolutions. They likewise reiterated their desire for free elections held under U.N. supervision for the constitution of a National Assembly. They welcomed the statement of the Chinese Communist and north Korean authorities that they also favored free elections and that Chinese Communist forces were to be withdrawn from north Korea. The note pointed out that there appeared to be some doubt, however, as to the precise interpretation to be placed on the north Korean proposals. Finally, clarification was requested of the phrase "supervision by a neutral nations organization," specifically whether this meant that the Communists accepted the principle that elections should be held under U.N. auspices and that there should be adequate supervision not only of the preliminaries but of the elections themselves. The governments concerned also asked whether the Communists agreed that representation in the new National Assembly should be in proportion to the indigenous population.

Instead of providing the requested clarification, the Chinese Communist reply on May 6, 1958, was truculent. The governments contributing to the UNC were charged with evading the question of withdrawal of their forces from Korea and of seeking to divert attention from this issue by asking for clarification regarding the holding of free elections. The April 9 note, the Communists declared, was "an obvious attempt . . . to cover up the scheme of the United States to prolong its occupation of South Korea, to continue to obstruct the

peaceful unification of Korea and to create further tension in the Far East."

On July 2, 1958, the U.K. Government replied to the May 6 communication on behalf of the governments of the countries which contributed forces to the UNC. They first noted that the greater part of the forces sent to Korea in accordance with resolutions of the United Nations had already been withdrawn, and they reiterated their welcome of the announcement that Chinese Communist troops were also to be withdrawn. They expressed disappointment that the requested clarification concerning the principles on which elections should be held had been brushed aside since these principles were the heart of the matter. The further withdrawal of U.N. forces without any provision for proper settlement of the Korean question would not reduce tension in the Far East but would remove one necessary guarantee against further aggression in Korea pending a final settlement, the governments concerned declared.

Throughout 1958 the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) continued to meet. It will be recalled that in June 1957 the UNC informed the Communist side that, in view of its persistent violations of the Armistice Agreement, particularly those involving the illegal introduction of reinforcing combat equipment on a more than piece-for-piece basis and of new and improved types of weapons, the UNC considered itself relieved of corresponding obligations until such time as the relative military balance had been restored. The Communist side periodically accused the UNC in meetings of the MAC of seeking to convert Korea into an atomic base. This and other Communist charges, many of which related to incidents in the demilitarized zone, were effectively refuted by the UNC.

UNCURK

The U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), whose members are Australia, Chile, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey, submitted its annual report on its work to the 13th General Assembly. Since 1956 the Commission has functioned primarily through a committee consisting of representatives of Australia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey, located at Seoul, Korea. During the year UNCURK maintained liaison with the Agent General of the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA).

The Commission reported that, since the establishment of the Republic of Korea in 1948, there had been a progressive strengthening of the foundations of democracy despite the division of the country, the destruction of war, and the problems of rehabilitation and recon-

struction. The Committee, through five teams, observed the elections for the House of Representatives of the 4th National Assembly on May 2, 1958, in which 90.6 of the eligible voters participated. The 233 candidates who were elected were mainly from the two principal political parties. UNCURK also reported substantial improvements in the economy of the Republic of Korea in 1958. Concerning the announced withdrawal of Chinese Communist troops from Korea, the Commission noted that the General Assembly in previous resolutions had called for such a withdrawal. The Commission expressed the opinion that the General Assembly assumed that the U.N. forces would remain in Korea pending the establishment of a unified, independent, and democratic Korea through free elections held in accordance with the principles set forth by the United Nations.

ASSEMBLY CONSIDERATION

The resolution on the Korean question adopted by the 12th General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to inscribe the question of Korea in the provisional agenda of the 13th Assembly. On September 22, 1958, the General Assembly included in the agenda of its 13th session the item "The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," and referred it to Committee I (Political and Security) where it was considered from November 4 to 11, 1958.

In a cablegram to the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General on September 29, 1958, the north Korean regime requested that its representative be permitted to participate in the debate on Korea. When the Committee began its consideration of the Korean item, it had before it two resolutions: one, introduced by the U.S.S.R., would have had the Committee resolve to invite representatives of the Republic of Korea and the north Korean regime to participate, without vote, in the discussions; the other, introduced by the United States, provided for an invitation only to the representative of the Republic of Korea, the legal government recognized by the United Nations in Korea. India submitted an amendment to the draft resolution which would have added an invitation to the north Korean authorities. At the meeting on November 5 the Soviet draft resolution and the Indian amendment to the U.S. resolution were rejected by votes of 42 to 17, with 18 abstentions, and 42 to 21, with 14 abstentions, respectively. The U.S. draft resolution was adopted by a vote of 51 to 10, with 16 abstentions. Consequently, the representative of the Republic of Korea took his seat in the Committee.

The U.S. representative, the Honorable Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Senator from Iowa, spoke first in the general debate. He recalled the efforts made by the United Nations beginning in 1947 to bring about a unified, independent, and democratic Korea. He mentioned the work of the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea which observed the free elections of May 10, 1948, by which the Government of the Republic of Korea was established. On December 12, 1948, the General Assembly recognized that this was the only Government based on the free will of the electorate in Korea. As for the puppet regime in north Korea, the U.S. representative said, "An attempt was made to hide this manufactured regime behind the façade of so-called free elections." Senator Hickenlooper then recounted the Communist aggression, the collective defense effort by the United Nations, the tortuous negotiations leading to the Armistice Agreement, and the convening of the Korean Political Conference. At the Conference, which met at Geneva from April to June, 1954, an attempt had been made to have the Communist representatives accept the following principles: "(1) The United Nations, under its Charter, is fully and rightly empowered to take collective action to repeal aggression, to restore peace and security, and to extend its good offices to seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea; and (2) in order to establish a unified, independent, and democratic Korea, genuinely free elections should be held under United Nations supervision for representatives in a National Assembly, in which representation shall be in direct proportion to the indigenous population in all parts of Korea."

After noting the announced withdrawal of the Chinese Communist troops, the U.S. representative said, "If the Communist authorities concerned really desire a peaceful settlement in Korea, they need only give evidence of their sincerity on the question of free elections. So far, regrettably, they have failed to do so. Why, it might be asked, are the Communist authorities opposed to free elections? Without doubt, they fear the results of a free expression of opinion by the Korean people, just as they fear freedom of opinion anywhere in the world. The prospect entailed by free elections and free expression obviously frightens the Communists because they recognize they would be overwhelmingly repudiated. This is the real reason behind the refusal of the Communist authorities to agree to conditions which would insure such elections."

The representative of the U.S.S.R. spoke next. He charged the members of UNCURK with bias by virtue of their participation in "aggressive blocs" and of ignoring what he described as economic progress and a general state of well-being in north Korea. The Soviet representative denounced alleged attempts by the United States

to use the United Nations to impose unification terms on the north Korean regime. He called for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and for negotiations between the Republic of Korea and the Communist authorities in north Korea.

The representative of Korea made clear in his statement the fact that UNCURK's report covered only the Republic of Korea and that the lack of progress regarding the United Nations' objectives in Korea was due to the intransigence of the U.S.S.R. and the north Korean puppet authorities. Concerning troop withdrawals, he said, "Let me also make it quite clear that the mission of the United Nations Forces in Korea has not been achieved, and thus they should remain until the United Nations objective in Korea has been achieved."

A draft resolution on the Korean question was introduced in the Committee on November 4 by 13 of the 16 countries that had contributed forces to the U.N. Command in Korea (Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States). It reaffirmed U.N. objectives in Korea and noted the exchange of correspondence between the Communist authorities and the governments which contributed forces to the UNC in which the latter expressed their wish to see a genuine settlement in accordance with U.N. resolutions; their willingness to further consideration of measures designed to effect reunification on this basis; and their preparedness, in accordance with the recommendations of the General Assembly, to withdraw their forces from Korea when the conditions of a lasting settlement laid down by the General Assembly have been fulfilled. The resolution also noted that the greater part of the forces sent to Korea in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly had already been withdrawn and welcomed the announcement that the Chinese Communist troops were also to be withdrawn. The operative portion of the resolution called the attention of the Communist authorities concerned to the continued determination of the United Nations to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent, and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area; called upon the Communist authorities to accept the U.N. objectives in order to achieve a settlement in Korea based on the fundamental principles for unification set forth by the nations participating on behalf of the United Nations in the Korean Political Conference at Geneva in 1954; urged the Communist authorities to agree at an early date on the holding of genuinely free elections in accordance with the principles endorsed by the General Assembly; requested UNCURK to continue its work; and asked the Secretary-

General to place the Korean question on the provisional agenda of the 14th General Assembly.

In addition to the representatives of the United States and the Republic of Korea, representatives of 24 other countries spoke in favor of the 13-power resolution.

Committee I on November 11, 1958, adopted the draft resolution by a vote of 52 to 9, with 18 abstentions. Only the Soviet bloc opposed it.

The Korean question was considered in plenum on November 14. After a brief debate in which the representative of the U.S.S.R. repeated his charges and the U.S. representative spoke to correct these distortions, the 13-power draft resolution was adopted by a vote of 54 to 9, with 17 abstentions.

Meanwhile, on November 10, 1958, the Chinese Communist authorities had handed the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peiping a communication for transmission to the other governments that contributed forces to the UNC in which it was alleged that all Chinese Communist forces had been withdrawn from Korea. The governments concerned were urged to review their "inflexible position" and to withdraw their forces. In addition, the communication repeated many of the untruths uttered in previous statements. On December 5, 1958, the British Chargé d'Affaires transmitted the reply of the U.N. member countries concerned in which it was pointed out that the questions raised in the November 10 communication had been answered in the notes delivered on April 9 and July 2, 1958 and that, furthermore, answers were again given in detail and were restated and reaffirmed in the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on November 14, 1958, the text of which was attached for the benefit of the Communist authorities.

The Israeli-Jordanian Case

On January 22, 1958, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the Jordanian complaint against Israeli activities in the area between the armistice demarcation lines south of Jerusalem. The Council had previously considered the matter on November 22, 1957, when it had before it a report on the situation in that area submitted at its request by the Acting Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

Speaking for the United States, Ambassador Lodge noted that it was evident from the Acting Chief of Staff's report that both parties appeared to have tacitly agreed to certain activities within the area between the lines that went beyond those activities authorized by the

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General Armistice Agreement. However, the Jordanian complaint indicated that the two parties were in disagreement as to the propriety of other activities that had been carried on there. This pointed to the need for an authoritative definition of rights in the zone and for some system of control based on those rights. "Since neither party enjoys sovereignty over the area," Ambassador Lodge pointed out, "and no agreement on the status or rights in the Zone seems to exist, it is the responsibility of the Security Council to provide for the regulation of the area so as to reduce tensions and incidents between the two countries." The Chief of Staff of UNTSO, as the agent of the Security Council on the scene, was the logical person to whom to turn and the best qualified to perform this function, Ambassador Lodge asserted. Accordingly, he stated, the United States and the United Kingdom had joined in submitting a draft resolution that, in response to the Jordanian complaint, was designed to strengthen the authority of the United Nations in the area and to provide for continued suspension of the activity that gave rise to the dispute.

The draft resolution, noting that the status of the zone was affected by the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and that neither party enjoyed sovereignty over any part of the zone, and noting that the Council was motivated by a desire to reduce tensions and avoid the creation of new incidents, made the following dispositions:

(1) Directed the Chief of Staff of UNTSO to regulate activities within the zone subject to such arrangements as might be made pursuant to the Armistice Agreement and pursuant to item (3) below, bearing in mind ownership of property in the zone, it being understood that unless otherwise mutually agreed, Israelis should not be allowed to use Arab-owned properties and Arabs should not be allowed to use Israeli-owned properties;

(2) Directed the Chief of Staff to conduct a survey of property records with a view to determining property ownership in the zone;

(3) Endorsed the Chief of Staff's recommendations to the end that—

(a) The parties should discuss civilian activities in the zone through the Mixed Armistice Commission;

(b) In order to create an atmosphere more conducive to fruitful discussion, activities in the zone, such as those initiated by Israel, should be suspended until such a time as the Chief of Staff would have completed his survey and made provisions for the regulation of activities in the zone;

(c) Such discussions should be completed within 2 months; and

(d) The Council should be advised of the result of the discussions.

(4) Called upon the parties to cooperate with the Chief of Staff and in the Mixed Armistice Commission in carrying out the recommendations pursuant to the resolution;

(5) Called upon the parties to observe article III of the Armistice Agreement, which related to the demilitarized nature of the zone;

(6) Called upon the parties to use the machinery provided for in the Armistice Agreement for the implementation of that Agreement; and

(7) Requested the Chief of Staff to report on the implementation of the resolution.

On that same day, January 22, the Council unanimously adopted the resolution.

Israeli Complaint Against the UAR

On December 4, 1958, Israel requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider "a grave act of aggression committed on 3 December 1958 by the armed forces of the United Arab Republic against Israel territory in the Huleh area in northeast Galilee." Israel explained that a Syrian army post had opened fire on Israeli shepherds, killing one, and then had opened a heavy artillery barrage on a number of Israeli villages. This incident was but the latest and most serious, the Israeli said, in a number of attacks that threatened peace and security and constituted a serious breach of the Charter and of the Israeli-Syrian Armistice Agreement.

The Council met on December 8. The Israeli representative said that his Government's sole purpose in bringing the matter to the Council was to insure that assaults such as those of December 3 should not be repeated. On that date, he said, from 600 to 800 artillery shells had been fired from Syria along a front of 17 kilometers and to a depth of 5 kilometers against seven Israeli villages, with property loss estimated at one million Israeli pounds. This, he pointed out, must be regarded as "an act of war." Israel had turned to the Council "for peaceful redress, and still more for vigorous deterrence" in recognition of that body's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and stability. It was vitally urgent for the Council to impress the United Arab Republic with the gravity of this position, he said.

The representative of the United Arab Republic replied that the incident of December 3 "should be placed within the framework of Israel provocations and daily violations committed by the Israel authorities against the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement between Syria and Israel." By taking its case to the Council without

initial recourse to the Mixed Armistice Commission, he asserted, "Israel is only following propaganda purposes for reasons of internal policy."

The Council also had before it a report from the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) on the December 3 incident. He pointed out two distinct phases of the incident: the small arms fire during which the Israeli shepherd was killed, initiated by Syrian fire, and the subsequent extensive artillery fire directed at military positions or villages, begun by Israeli artillery fire. He recalled that the Mixed Armistice Commission had held no regular sessions since June 1951 and that consequently the Mixed Armistice Commission Chairman and the Chief of Staff were not able to operate in behalf of that Commission as had been envisaged by the Armistice Agreement.

The Security Council met again on December 15. At the outset the Secretary-General emphasized that no military action in contravention of the cease-fire could be justified, even in retaliation, except in a case of obvious self-defense in the most limited sense of the term. He called for efforts, such as those of the Chief of Staff, to come to grips with the underlying problems which had led to tension and the use of force and to reach a peaceful solution. He announced that during his forthcoming trip to the Middle East he intended to take up with the authorities of Israel and the United Arab Republic the situation in the Huleh area in the hope of dealing with the source of tension.

Ambassador Lodge recalled that the United States previously had pointed to the need for greater respect for the Armistice Agreement and for greater resort to the machinery it provided. The Council, he said, had the responsibility of upholding the Armistice Agreement and the Truce Supervision Organization. The parties had the responsibility of carrying out faithfully the terms of the Agreement and of cooperating fully with the Truce Supervision Organization. The events of December 3 deserved serious concern, not only because of the loss of life and jeopardy to civilians but because "they are the culmination of a series of events over the past weeks, any one of which could have been satisfactorily dealt with under the provisions of the Armistice Agreement." Above all they caused concern because they involved armed action on a large scale, which was deplorable and could only lead to further violence from which no one could escape.

Under the circumstances Ambassador Lodge urged that great weight be given to the remarks of the Secretary-General. The Council would do well, he said, if it urged caution, thus allowing the

Secretary-General an opportunity to address himself directly to the points at issue during his trip to the Middle East.

The other members of the Council likewise emphasized the desirability of calm in the area in order that the Secretary-General might have an opportunity of addressing himself directly to the points at issue during his trip.

At the conclusion of the meeting the President of the Council summed up the discussion, pointing out that incidents such as those of December 3 could effectively be dealt with by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and its Chief of Staff, with whom the parties should continue their cooperation in the spirit of the Armistice Agreement.

The United Nations Emergency Force

OPERATIONS

During 1958 the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) continued to assist in maintaining peace and relative stability along the armistice demarcation line between Egypt and Israel and at Sharm el-Sheikh on the Strait of Tiran. UNEF's presence in the area is based on the resolution adopted by the First Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly on November 5, 1956, which established UNEF "to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities" in accordance with all the terms of the General Assembly's resolution of November 2, 1956, as well as upon the Assembly's resolution of February 2, 1957, which provided that, "after full withdrawal of Israel from the Sharm el-Sheikh and Gaza areas, the scrupulous maintenance of the Armistice Agreement requires the placing of the United Nations Emergency Force on the Egyptian-Israel armistice demarcation line."

In his reports of August 21 and October 9, 1958, the Secretary-General stated that virtually unbroken quiet had prevailed along the entire line between Egypt and Israel, in contrast to the instability prevailing in that area before UNEF's entry.

He reported further that the force was well organized and functioning smoothly, that all its personnel had shown great devotion to duty, that morale was high, and that increased efficiency had been obtained.

The Secretary-General noted that during most of 1958 UNEF's strength had been maintained at about 5,400, in contrast to its original figure of 6,000. The Commander, Lt. Gen. E. H. M. Burns of Canada, had reorganized the force to provide 68 platoons or 2,500

men for patrol and guard duty, with the remaining personnel providing essential support activities.

With the withdrawal for financial reasons of the Colombian contingent of 491 on October 26, General Burns had the following forces at his disposal:

Country	*Strength*
Brazil	630
Canada	982
Denmark	470
India	1,166
Norway	571
Sweden	502
Yugoslavia	676
Total strength	4,997

Under the rotation plan instituted in 1957, each contingent carried out one rotation during 1958.

Yugoslav and Canadian reconnaissance units continued to patrol the 132-mile-long border between Egypt and Israel, while the other contingents maintained 24-hour ground patrol of the 38 miles of border between the Gaza Strip and Israel and provided troops for the units stationed at Sharm el-Sheikh on the Strait of Tiran, at UNEF's port of entry at Port Said, and at the UNEF Air Station at El Arish. Canadian and Indian personnel manned the maintenance area at Rafah in the southern sector of the Gaza Strip, to which all UNEF hospital facilities were moved during 1958.

Increased attention was given to obtaining maximum efficiency and economy through improved logistical planning and practices. Readjustment of battalion boundaries along the armistice demarcation lines to conform to the boundaries of the Gaza Strip police districts facilitated closer liaison and cooperation with the local authorities and improved the ability of the force to deal more effectively with incidents. Liaison with the Government of Egypt was carried out through a liaison officer stationed in Cairo.

In administering the force, the U.N. Secretary-General continued to consult with the Advisory Committee on Middle Eastern Affairs, consisting of representatives of Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Norway, and Pakistan. Additional assistance is provided by officers from Brazil, Italy, and Pakistan in the office of U.N. Under Secretary Ralph Bunche.

During 1958 the United States continued to provide logistical support to UNEF by providing equipment and supplies on a reimbursable basis under the provisions of the U.N. Participation Act,

as amended. The value of U.S. logistical support for UNEF through 1958 totaled over $7 million.

In order to assist in increasing efficiency and reducing costs, a logistical support conference was held on October 29 and 30 at Leghorn, Italy, in which officials of the United Nations, UNEF, and U.S. military authorities participated. Careful examination was given to improving supply practices and avoiding duplication and delay.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONSIDERATION

During the discussions in the 13th General Assembly concerning the maintenance of UNEF, the United States representatives, Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper and Irving Salomon, emphasized both in Committee V (Administrative and Budgetary) and in the plenum that the United States continued to hold the view that the establishment of UNEF was one of the outstanding accomplishments of the United Nations and was worthy of the full support of all members in carrying out its important responsibilities. They paid special tribute to the U.N. members who had contributed troops. There was general agreement with the view expressed by the Secretary-General in the Special Political Committee (where this item was discussed before reference to Committee V) that "in present circumstances the interests of the United Nations were best served by the continuance of the Force as it has been established."

Only the members of the Soviet bloc disagreed. They continued to maintain that UNEF had been established by the General Assembly in contravention of the authority vested in the Security Council by the Charter and added that the maintenance of UNEF constituted a cloak to cover an attempt by the Western Powers to establish a permanent U.N. police force for aggressive purposes. While some members believed that the method of financing the force should be reassessed, the position taken by the Soviet bloc failed to receive support.

On November 14 the General Assembly adopted an amended draft resolution cosponsored by Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Norway, and Pakistan by a vote of 51 in favor (U.S.), 9 against (Soviet bloc), and 17 abstentions (Afghanistan, Cambodia, Chile, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yemen). The resolution noted with satisfaction the effective way in which the force continued to carry out its function and requested Committee V (Administrative and Budgetary) to recommend such action as may be necessary to finance its continuing operation.

The financial recommendations of Committee V were approved by the General Assembly on December 13 by a vote of 42 (U.S.) with 9 against (Soviet bloc) and 27 abstentions (Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yemen, Afghanistan, Bolivia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, and Jordan). (See Part V, pp. 238 to 239.)

Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)

1958 was the 11th successive year in which the General Assembly considered the problem of the Palestine refugees. These refugees, numbering nearly a million persons, were displaced from their former homes in Palestine as a result of the fighting connected with the establishment of Israel. Over the years the United Nations has been able to do little more than organize and administer relief and limited rehabilitation programs for the refugees. These activities were made possible by voluntary contributions from member states and private and philanthropic organizations to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). U.N. efforts to get the parties most directly concerned to agree on a solution to the problem remained unavailing. Meanwhile, through natural growth the number of refugees has increased.

THE PLEDGING SESSION

Acting on the recommendation of the Negotiating Committee for Extra Budgetary Funds, the General Assembly, at its 12th session in 1957, had decided that the 13th Assembly should convene an *ad hoc* committee of the whole Assembly at which voluntary contributions to UNRWA should be announced. This decision recognized the importance of determining the financial resources of UNRWA before considering the annual report of the Agency's Director.

During the pledging session, which was held on October 27, the Acting Director announced that the Agency's financial needs for the calendar year 1959 would be $36 million. At the same meeting 33 member states pledged approximately $27.5 million—about $16 million for the calendar year 1959 and the remainder for the last 6 months of 1958. Of this amount the United States pledged $18,000,000 for the Agency's relief program and $5,000,000 for its rehabilitation program, payments against this pledge to be made not in excess of 70 percent of total contributions during the period ending on June 30,

1959. Speaking for the United States, Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper pointed out that the United States was interested primarily in a definitive solution of the refugee problem rather than merely in a continuation of relief and rehabilitation. To encourage steps toward a solution, Senator Hickenlooper announced that the United States, in addition to its pledge, would make available up to $3,750,000 for any resettlement or repatriation activities initiated before June 30, 1959. He also repeated the offer first made in 1957 of $300,000 for planning, or carrying out plans, for the transfer of the Agency's administrative functions to host governments.

Senator Hickenlooper explained that the United States wished to encourage resettlement and repatriation activities because it believed it increasingly important that steps be taken to lessen the refugees' dependence on relief, particularly in view of the fact that UNRWA's mandate extended only to 1960. With this date in mind, he urged all concerned, particularly Israel and the Arab States, to bend every effort to provide for some more satisfactory means of dealing with the refugee problem.

THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

On November 7 the Special Political Committee began its consideration of the UNRWA Director's report covering the Agency's operations for the year ending June 30, 1958. The Director of UNRWA, Henry R. Labouisse, a U.S. citizen, had resigned after serving for 4 years, and the report was presented by Leslie Carver, Acting Director.

The report noted that the reintegration of the refugees into the economic life of the Near East continued to be hampered, on the one hand, by the refugees' opposition to any projects that implied permanent resettlement away from their ancestral homes and abandonment of their hopes of repatriation, and by the failure of Israel, on the other hand, to take affirmative action to facilitate repatriation and compensation as called for by the General Assembly in a resolution of December 11, 1948. Nevertheless, the Director observed, the refugees' "growing appreciation of the desirability of self-support and of rehabilitation," first reported in 1957, was becoming stronger. The report also referred to the termination of UNRWA's mandate on June 30, 1960. If UNRWA were not to be extended, a decision would have to be made and the Agency instructed no later than in 1959 so that the necessary steps could be taken without a break in the flow of services. Such an important decision, the report concluded, required careful study.

In presenting the report, the Acting Director pointed out that contributions beyond the rate indicated in the UNRWA pledging session

would have to be forthcoming if the Agency were to carry out its basic relief and rehabilitation programs in 1959. He also noted that the Agency was encountering operational difficulties in some of the Arab host states owing to a refusal to recognize UNRWA as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly.

Regarding the problem of reintegration of refugees, the Acting Director stated that, while the Agency was concerned only with its economic aspects, the political aspect of the problem could only be satisfied by offering the refugees the choice between repatriation and compensation unless some other generally agreeable solution evolved.

George McGregor Harrison presented the U.S. position to the Special Political Committee on November 7. The United States, he said, agreed with the views expressed by the Director concerning the need for careful study and advance planning so as to provide for the continued welfare of the refugees after the expiration of UNRWA's mandate in June 1960. The continuation of UNRWA beyond that date was not, in the eyes of the United States, the proper way to handle the refugee problem. While UNRWA had been able efficiently and inexpensively to provide relief and some limited rehabilitation for the refugees, it had not been able to integrate the refugees into the economy of the area. A limited number of self-help projects had resulted in making a few refugees self-supporting, but the numbers were not enough to counterbalance the natural increase of the refugee population, with the result that despite UNRWA's efforts there were now more refugees in need of help than in the past. Clearly something had to be done and a better system found that would greatly accelerate the rate at which refugees were made self-supporting. "It is not good enough," he said, "consciously to perpetuate for over a decade the dependent status of nearly a million refugees." As was apparent from the Director's report, the refugees themselves were coming to realize that their future would depend on their own efforts to improve their status. Moreover, the contributor nations were becoming increasingly critical of the dole that they were called upon to perpetuate. Mr. Harrison emphasized again that the primary responsibility for working out a solution of the problem rested with Israel and the Arab States, who had the past resolutions of the General Assembly for their guidance.

In conclusion, Mr. Harrison paid tribute to the former Director, Mr. Labouisse, whose organizational abilities had helped the Agency achieve a model of efficiency and effectiveness. "The United States," he said, "is proud to have had such a capable humanitarian chosen from among its citizens to head UNRWA."

The need for planning ahead so as best to meet the needs of the refugees after the expiration of UNRWA's mandate was emphasized by many delegations during the debate, and a wide variety of suggestions was made. These views ranged from an insistence that the only hope lay in the repatriation of all refugees, with their maintenance being provided for in the interim by the proceeds from their former homes in Israel, to an estimate that only through resettlement in the Arab States could the future welfare of the refugees be assured. Some believed that the best way of ending the dependent status of the refugees would be by extending UNRWA with expanded vocational education and a program of individual grants.

The U.S. view was reflected in a draft resolution, which it sponsored together with the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. This resolution provided for the continued operation of UNRWA during the calendar year 1959 and would have requested the Secretary-General to arrange for submission to the 14th session of the Assembly proposals for the continuation of the U.N. interest in international relief and rehabilitation for the refugees and on the methods of such continuation, such proposals to take into consideration the views expressed by the members and by the UNRWA Advisory Commission, as well as the rights of all the parties as recognized by resolutions of the Assembly. However, despite extensive efforts on the part of the United States, it was not possible to obtain agreement of the Arab host states to any resolution calling for such proposals. In presenting the draft resolution to the Special Political Committee on December 10, the U.S. representative explained that the exact means by which proposals were made was of secondary importance. If, for instance, the Secretary-General were prepared to make proposals, the United States would not insist that the resolution formally refer to them. In response, the Secretary-General said that, as part of his regular duties, he would "look into the technical operation of UNRWA in preparation of such proposals as I might consider helpful or necessary to put forward to the General Assembly for its consideration at its next session." The U.S. representative therefore said that, in view of the Secretary-General's statement, the request for proposals concerning the future of the refugees could be deleted from the resolution. The Committee, by a vote of 44 to 0, with 18 abstentions, then recommended to the Assembly the adoption of the abbreviated four-power resolution. On December 12 the Assembly adopted the Committee's recommendations by a vote of 57 to 0, with 20 abstentions.

The Lebanon-Jordan Crisis

LEBANESE COMPLAINT

The representative of Lebanon on May 22, 1958, requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the "complaint by Lebanon in respect of a situation arising from the intervention of the United Arab Republic in the internal affairs of Lebanon, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security." The accompanying memorandum explained that the intervention involved the following acts, among others: "the infiltration of armed bands from Syria into Lebanon, the destruction of Lebanese life and property by such bands, the participation of United Arab Republic nationals in acts of terrorism and rebellion against the established authorities in Lebanon, the supply of arms from Syria to individuals and bands in Lebanon rebelling against the established authorities, and the waging of a violent radio and press campaign in the United Arab Republic calling for strikes, demonstrations and the overthrow of the established authorities in Lebanon, and through other provocative acts."

Because Lebanon had concurrently brought its case to the League of Arab States, the Security Council postponed substantive consideration of the matter pending the outcome of the League's deliberations. When the League failed to reach agreement, the Security Council took up the Lebanese complaint on June 6.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

The Lebanese Foreign Minister described the situation in considerable detail. He stated that it involved massive, illegal, and unprovoked intervention in the affairs of Lebanon by the United Arab Republic aimed at undermining the independence of Lebanon. He argued that international peace and security would be threatened if the situation created by this intervention continued. He asserted that the Lebanese case was a test one—the case of every small country in the world. No small country could feel secure if intervention in Lebanon were permitted. Lebanon, he pointed out, had turned to the United Nations as a last resort after having sought redress directly with the United Arab Republic and through the Arab League.

The representative of the United Arab Republic sought to refute the Lebanese allegations and claimed that Lebanon's complaint sought to give an international flavor to a purely domestic problem in the hope of diverting local and world public opinion from the disturbed conditions within Lebanon. The heart of the trouble, he maintained,

was the desire of President Chamoun of Lebanon unconstitutionally to succeed himself in the forthcoming elections.

The Swedish representative noted that Lebanon had presented strong and precise allegations tending to show that foreign interference had in fact taken place. These allegations had been categorically repudiated by the United Arab Republic. In the circumstances, he suggested, there might be justification for considering some arrangement for investigation or observation by the Council itself with a view to clarifying the situation. Accordingly, the Swedish representative submitted a draft resolution that provided for the urgent dispatch of an observation group to Lebanon "to ensure that there is no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other materiel across the Lebanese borders." The Secretary-General was also to take the necessary steps to that end and the observer group was to keep the Council informed through the Secretary-General.

The U.S. Representative, Ambassador Lodge, supported the Swedish draft resolution as the most constructive course the Council could take and pressed for an early vote. On the basis of the statements of the parties, Ambassador Lodge pointed out, "the conclusion is clear that there has been outside interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Lebanon, and that this interference has been designed to promote civil strife and to impede the efforts of the constituted authorities to restore order and tranquillity, and that the interference had occurred from the territory and via the facilities of the United Arab Republic." The United States regretted having to make such a statement, he said, not only because the situation had led to strife in the peaceful state of Lebanon, but because "the United States desires good relations with all states in the Middle East, including the United Arab Republic, and deplores the creation of circumstances which obstruct such relations."

He also stressed the need for the United Nations to be particularly alert in protecting small states from interference by those whose resources and power are larger. There should be no doubt, Ambassador Lodge declared, of the firm determination of the United States to continue to support the independence and integrity of Lebanon.

With regard to the contention that the Lebanese problem was purely a domestic one, Ambassador Lodge pointed out that while political opposition was a natural and essential attribute of a democracy, it did not justify external attacks or external subversion.

On June 11 the Swedish draft resolution was adopted by the Council by a vote of 10 in favor and none against, with the Soviet Union abstaining. The Soviet representative explained that he had abstained because his delegation considered the Lebanese complaint was

without basis, but he had not opposed the resolution because neither Lebanon nor the United Arab Republic objected to it.

THE U.N. OBSERVER GROUP FOR LEBANON (UNOGIL)

The Secretary-General immediately took steps to organize the Observer Group, using the existing U.N. facilities in the area on an emergency basis. On June 12 and 13 the first 10 Military Observers, borrowed from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), arrived and the United Nations Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) sent administrative personnel pending the arrival of a U.N. staff from New York and Geneva. Meanwhile, on June 13 the Secretary-General appointed Dr. Galo Plaza of Ecuador, Chairman; Maj. Gen. Odd Bull, of Norway, Executive Member in Charge of Military Observers; and Rajeshwar Dayal, of India, Member of the Group. Initial reconnaissance by Military Observers in white U.N. jeeps began the same day. By June 16 the Secretary-General was able to report the opening of UNOGIL headquarters in Beirut and the operation of the first 14 observers in all areas held by the forces of the Government of Lebanon. (See also part V, pp. 240 to 241.)

The Group's first formal meeting, which the Secretary-General attended, took place in Beirut on June 19. By that time requests for 105 observers and other supporting personnel had been made to a number of members of the United Nations. Eleven members had responded by June 25; thus there were 94 observers on duty.

Following his approval of the Group's recommendation of July 16 for expansion of UNOGIL from 112 to 200 observers, the Secretary-General announced on July 24 that he had invited representatives of Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Norway, and Pakistan to serve as an advisory group for UNOGIL.

UNOGIL was organized on the basis of observation teams consisting of two observers, each in a radio-equipped vehicle and a radio officer in a communications jeep. Contact was maintained both through the base radio system in Beirut and with observation posts established along the frontier and routes of possible infiltration. An air squadron was organized to support the ground observers by aerial reconnaissance, both day and night. By September 20 it was possible to organize a regular military headquarters in Beirut to conduct the operation of the Group, which continued to expand until, on November 14, it reached its maximum strength of 591 military personnel, consisting of 469 Military Observers, 22 supporting troops, and 90 air section personnel. By this time 49 manned outposts had been established, and 290 vehicles and 12 fixed-wing aircraft and 6 heli-

copters were in use. Administrative support was provided by 118 civilian and military personnel. Relations between UNOGIL and the Government of Lebanon were governed by a letter of June 13 from the Secretary-General to the Foreign Minister of Lebanon, on the basis of which Lebanon established a five-member Ministerial Committee to maintain liaison with UNOGIL.

Twenty-one members of the United Nations provided officers from their armed forces to serve as Military Observers in UNOGIL. They were Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, and Thailand. In addition Denmark, Italy, Norway, and Sweden provided pilots and air technicians, and Canada and Denmark provided support troops.

On June 13 the United Nations inquired whether various equipment for UNOGIL could be provided from U.S. sources, similar to that being provided the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). The United States responded affirmatively and, under the terms of the U.N. Participation Act, as amended, made supplies and equipment available to UNOGIL on a reimbursable basis. These included jeeps, planes, helicopters, and automotive, signal and field equipment, and supplies. The total cost was over $500,000.

From time to time UNOGIL submitted reports to the Security Council, as required by the June 11 resolution. The first formal report issued on July 3 was essentially a preliminary and inconclusive one, dealing mainly with organization and the conditions under which UNOGIL had to operate. It was apparent, however, that, despite the efforts of the Secretary-General and the others involved, the building up of an effective group to observe and report on the Lebanese borders would be a slow and difficult process. UNOGIL was greatly handicapped by Lebanon's long and mountainous borders, which rebel elements made virtually inaccessible. However, as the group improved its organization and gained wider access to border areas, it was able to report improved conditions.

In its second report issued on July 30 UNOGIL observed that infiltration was on a "limited scale, and is largely confined to small arms and ammunitions." By the time the third report was issued on August 14, infiltration had diminished markedly. The fourth report of September 29 noted that, "with the establishment of its extended network of posts, the group is confident that any infiltration which may still be occurring is on a very small scale indeed." Finally, in its fifth report (which is dealt with more fully below) UNOGIL reported that no cases of "established or suspected infiltration of armed men

or smuggling of materiel" were noted by its observers during the period September 21–November 14.

EVENTS IN IRAQ

Meanwhile, events occurred elsewhere in the Near East that underscored the seriousness of the threat against Lebanon. On July 14 the Government of Iraq was overthrown in a violent and bloody coup in which the King, Crown Prince, Prime Minister, and other leaders were brutally murdered. At the same time, a plot to overthrow the Government of Jordan came to light. In the face of this situation the President of Lebanon, with the unanimous support of the Lebanese Cabinet, requested immediate military assistance from the United States. This call was answered promptly. On July 15 U.S. troops landed in Lebanon.

In a statement from the White House President Eisenhower explained that U.S. forces had been sent to Lebanon "to protect American lives and by their presence there to encourage the Lebanese Government in defense of Lebanese sovereignty and integrity." The President added that the United States was reporting its action to an emergency meeting of the Security Council. The United States, the President said, "will support in the United Nations measures which seem to be adequate to meet the new situation and which will enable the United States forces promptly to be withdrawn."

When the Security Council met in an emergency session on July 15, Ambassador Lodge explained that the United States had responded to the Lebanese request because of the need for immediate action. "We are the first to admit," Ambassador Lodge pointed out, "that the dispatch of United States forces to Lebanon is not an ideal way to solve present problems, and they will be withdrawn as soon as the United Nations can take over." The United States intended to consult urgently with the Secretary-General and other delegations on a resolution to achieve these objectives. The presence of U.S. troops in Lebanon would be a constructive contribution to the objectives the Security Council had in mind when it passed the June 11 resolution. In sending troops to Lebanon, he emphasized, the United States was acting pursuant to what the U.N. Charter regarded as an inherent right, the right of all nations to work together to preserve their independence. Ambassador Lodge also made clear that the United States forces were under instructions to cooperate with UNOGIL and to establish liaison immediately upon arrival.

Later on the same day, the United States introduced a draft resolution which, Ambassador Lodge explained, was an effort in good faith by the United States to give effect to President Eisenhower's

statement regarding the withdrawal of U.S. forces. The resolution would have strengthened the operations of UNOGIL and provided the basis for additional arrangements by the Secretary-General, with a view to making contingents available as necessary as a further measure to protect the territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon.

JORDANIAN COMPLAINT

While this resolution was being debated, the Council received a request from Jordan on July 17 to include on its agenda a new item: "Complaint by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan of interference in its domestic affairs by the United Arab Republic." The Council inscribed the Jordanian complaint at once but decided to proceed with the Lebanese item after hearing the preliminary, explanatory statements on the Jordanian item.

The Jordanian representative described how his country had for several months been the object of open hostility on the part of the United Arab Republic. "The smuggling of saboteurs and agents into the country, together with clandestine supplies of arms and ammunition and explosives," he recalled, "became common occurrences alongside the subversive elements mustered and bribed within Jordan with the intent to overthrow the existing regime. The poisonous broadcasts emanating from the United Arab Republic and the Press of the United Arab Republic were all directed to create confusion and subversion which was necessary to bring about the realization of that sinister plan." Moreover, Jordan had now been faced with a threat beyond its capacity to meet, involving a plot to overthrow the existing regime. This situation, which included a threatening movement of United Arab Republic troops from Syria along its northern borders, had led Jordan to request immediate aid from the United Kingdom and the United States. The representative of the United Kingdom explained that, in response to the appeal, British troops had started to arrive in Jordan early on July 17. "If arrangements can be made by the Security Council to protect the lawful Government of Jordan from external threat and so maintain peace and security," he stated, "the action which we have felt obligated to take will be brought to an end."

FURTHER COUNCIL DISCUSSION OF LEBANON

The course of action proposed in the United States draft resolution received the support of almost all of the Council's members. However, the Soviet Union, charging the United States and the United

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Kingdom with "gross intervention" in violation of the Charter, introduced a draft resolution that called upon the two Governments "to cease armed intervention in the domestic affairs of the Arab States and to remove their troops from the territories of Lebanon and Jordan immediately."

The representative of Sweden took the position that the presence of U.S. troops in Lebanon had completely altered the conditions under which UNOGIL was functioning and that UNOGIL should not operate in the presence of foreign troops. He then submitted a draft resolution requesting the Secretary-General to suspend the activities of the observers in Lebanon until further notice.

Thus the Council had three draft resolutions before it. The Council voted on July 18. The Soviet proposal was rejected by a vote of 1 to 8, with 2 abstentions (Japan and Sweden). The Soviet Union vetoed the U.S. proposal, on which Sweden abstained and all other members voted affirmatively. The Swedish draft also was rejected by a vote of 2 (Sweden and Soviet Union) to 9.

Ambassador Lodge immediately pointed out that once again the Soviet veto had frustrated the Council's efforts, although the 9 affirmative votes for the U.S. resolution revealed the Council's true opinion. Because, he explained, the United States believed that all available U.N. remedies should be exhausted, he introduced a draft resolution calling for an emergency special session of the General Assembly under the procedure authorized by the Uniting for Peace resolution adopted in 1950 by the Assembly at its fifth session. The United States did not press this resolution to the vote, however, when Japan indicated its intention to submit a new resolution "as a last attempt to save the situation in the Security Council." Before the meeting ended the Soviet representative also submitted a resolution calling for an emergency special session "to consider the question of the intervention" of the United States and the United Kingdom in Lebanon and Jordan.

The Japanese resolution, as finally revised, requested the Secretary-General "to make arrangements forthwith for such measures, in addition to those envisaged by the resolution of 11 June 1958, as he may consider necessary in the light of the present circumstances, with a view to enabling the United Nations to fulfill the general purpose established in that resolution, and which will, in accordance with the Charter, serve to ensure the territorial integrity and political independence of Lebanon, so as to make possible the withdrawal of United States forces from Lebanon."

Ambassador Lodge welcomed the Japanese resolution as a constructive proposal representing the indispensable minimum action for the United Nations.

Commenting upon the resolution, the Secretary-General explained that he envisaged a strengthened and expanded UNOGIL as the "additional measures" that could be taken, but he did not consider that the resolution would permit organization of a U.N. force.

The Soviet representative contended that the Japanese draft resolution amounted to "a tacit moral sanction by the United Nations of the presence of United States troops in Lebanon and of the presence of British forces in Jordan, although the two forces of these two countries are there illegally and in violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter." He submitted amendments, the main purpose of which was to identify the landing of U.S. troops in Lebanon as "intervention" and to call for their immediate withdrawal. After the Council rejected these Soviet amendments, on which Japan and Sweden abstained, the U.S.S.R. on July 22 vetoed the Japanese proposal, all other Council members voting for it.

Taking account of the stalemated situation in the Security Council, the Secretary-General announced that under his Charter authority, and in view of the support of all Council members for UNOGIL's continued operation, he intended to develop the Observation Group further "so as to give it all the significance it can have, consistent with its basic character" as determined by the June 11 resolution and the purposes and principles of the Charter.

Thereafter the President of the Council proposed that the Council adjourn. He pointed out that the election of a new President of Lebanon, which was to be held within a few days, would help clarify the situation. (On July 31 the Lebanese Parliament elected Gen. Fuad Chehab as the new President of Lebanon. He was inaugurated on September 23.) The Council President also drew attention to the pending proposal of Soviet Premier Khrushchev for a meeting of the Heads of Government of the United States, United Kingdom, France, India, and the U.S.S.R., and with the Secretary-General, to seek a solution to the situation in the Middle East. This proposal, he said, might also affect the Council's consideration of the two pending resolutions calling for an emergency special session. Although the Soviet representative opposed the idea of an indefinite adjournment, the President's proposal was adopted on July 22.

THE SUMMIT PROPOSALS

The proposal for a meeting of Heads of Government originated on July 19 in letters from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Khrushchev, to the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. the President of the Council of Ministers of France, and the Prime Minister of India. The

letter to President Eisenhower contended that "the armed intervention which the United States began in Lebanon, followed by the United Kingdom in Jordan, and the threat of intervention hanging over Iraq and all the countries of the Arab world," might "lead to highly dangerous and incalculable consequences" and might "initiate a chain reaction which no one will be able to stop." Recalling that the Soviet Union "has atomic and hydrogen bombs and an air force and a navy, and also ballistic missiles of all kinds, including intercontinental missiles," the Soviet Premier proposed that the Heads of Government of the U.S.S.R., the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and India meet, with the participation of the Secretary-General, "in order that immediate steps may be taken to put an end to the conflict which has broken out." He added that the recommendations emerging from this meeting should be submitted to the Security Council so that it might examine them, together with the Arab representatives.

President Eisenhower replied on July 22. Denying that the United States had acted in Lebanon in any manner calculated to disturb the peace, the President explained that it was motivated by the purpose of helping stop acts of violence, fomented from without, designed to destroy the independence and integrity of Lebanon. Recalling that the Soviet Union had vetoed every attempt by the Security Council to provide Lebanon with increased protection, which would have permitted U.S. withdrawal, the President asked how the Soviet Union could reconcile its allegation that the U.S. forces in Lebanon endangered world peace with its veto in the Security Council.

Turning to the Soviet Premier's proposal for a Heads of Government meeting, the President commented that "what you propose amounts in effect to five nations, without sanction of the United Nations and without conformity with its Charter, reaching what you call 'recommendations' regarding the Near and Middle East which would then be submitted to the United Nations Security Council. But in reality such so-called 'recommendations' would be decisions and the process would in effect make the United Nations into a 'rubber stamp' for a few great powers." The President noted that the Security Council was already dealing with certain phases of the problem referred to in the Soviet letter and that it could likewise deal with other phases of the problem or other problems. Moreover, he pointed out, under the U.N. Charter, Heads of Government might represent member nations in the Council. If such a meeting were generally desired, the President wrote, the United States would join in following the orderly procedure.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Macmillan of the United Kingdom, in his reply, proposed specifically that the Heads of Government meet in the Security Council.

Premier Khrushchev replied on July 23 that "the views relating to the calling of a conference of the chiefs of government within the framework of the Security Council" were acceptable, as well as the approach suggested by Mr. Macmillan, and proposed the Council meet on July 28. He also declared that the participation of the Premier of India, Mr. Nehru, was necessary and that representatives of the interested Arab States should be brought into the Council's discussions.

President Eisenhower, in a letter sent on July 25, after emphasizing the intention of the United States to adhere to the established procedures of the Security Council if a meeting of Heads of Government in that body were "generally desired" to discuss Middle Eastern problems, suggested that the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council "should exchange views," under arrangements made by the Secretary-General, to ascertain that "such a meeting is generally satisfactory" and to agree upon a date. July 28, he added, was too early for the United States.

Hopes were dashed when in a sharply vituperative letter of July 28 Premier Khrushchev denounced the President's reply as "a step backward" and reverted to his original proposal for a meeting of the Heads of Government of France, India, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States, with the participation of the Secretary-General, in Geneva, Vienna, Paris, or any other acceptable place, "to put an end to the armed intervention in Lebanon and Jordan and take timely measures for the maintenance and strengthening of universal peace." Nevertheless President Eisenhower on August 1, after again pointing out the reasons why the United States could not accept the concept of five great powers settling matters among themselves, replied that he was instructing the U.S. Permanent Representative to the Security Council "to seek a special meeting on or about August 12 of the Security Council under article 28(2), which would permit direct discussions among Heads of Government and Foreign Ministers." He added that if such a meeting were arranged he would expect to attend and participate and hoped the Soviet Premier would do likewise.

This initiative, too, was rebuffed by the Soviet Premier who had just returned from a visit to Peiping. Contending that the Security Council was not representative, particularly because of the absence of Communist China, and alleging further that the Council was dominated by the United States and therefore "not in a position to draw objective conclusions," Mr. Khrushchev announced that the Soviet representative at the United Nations had been instructed to demand the convocation of a special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to discuss the question of the withdrawal of the troops

of the United States from Lebanon and troops of Great Britain from Jordan which, he said, "could be a good step toward the relaxation of tension and would prepare the ground for the speeding of a meeting at the summit."

In these circumstances the Security Council reconvened on August 7, at which time the Council's President drew attention to the two pending proposals for an emergency special session of the General Assembly. After the Soviet representative unsuccessfully sought priority for a revised draft of the Soviet resolution focussing on withdrawal rather than intervention, the U.S. resolution, revised to make clear that the special session would consider both the Lebanese and Jordanian questions, was then adopted unanimously.

Immediately after the vote, the U.S. Representative appealed to the Soviet Government to stop its jamming of radio broadcasts and to permit the Soviet people to listen directly to the proceedings of the Special Assembly session. If a free flow of information to the U.S.S.R. were permitted, Ambassador Lodge emphasized, the Soviet people could judge the true facts for themselves.

THIRD EMERGENCY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On August 8 the Third Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly was convened.

In a comprehensive and historic speech to the Assembly on August 13, President Eisenhower described the recent developments in the Middle East, emphasizing that the United States had responded to an appeal from the lawful Government of Lebanon, which felt itself endangered by civil strife fomented from without. The President stressed that "if it is made an international crime to help a small nation maintain its independence, then indeed the possibilities of conquest are unlimited. We will have nullified the provision of our Charter which recognizes the inherent right of collective self-defense."

The President presented a six-point plan for peace in the Near East, which included U.N. concern for Lebanon; U.N. measures to preserve peace in Jordan; an end to the fomenting from without of civil strife, including measures to deal with inflammatory propaganda and radio broadcasts; a United Nations Peace Force; a regional economic development plan to assist and accelerate improvement in the living standards of the people in the Arab nations; and steps to avoid a new arms race spiral in the area.

The first four elements in this program, the President explained, were designed to preserve the right of a nation and its people to determine their own destiny, consistent with the obligation to respect the rights of others. The President emphasized that should the Arab

States agree on a soundly organized economic development institution, which they themselves should govern, and be prepared to support with their own resources, the United States would also be prepared to support it. Such an institution could accelerate progress in such fields as industry, agriculture, water supply, health, and education, among others. A true Arab renaissance, he added, could only develop in a healthy human setting, and if the vision of the modern Arab community were to come to life, "the goals must be Arab goals." He suggested that the Secretary-General and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development could provide valuable assistance. With these good prospects in view, the President expressed the hope and belief that "the nations of the area, intellectually and emotionally, would no longer feel the need to seek national security through spiraling military buildups," and suggested the possibility of a U.N. study of the flow of heavy armaments, provided the states involved agreed, as a possible first step in this direction.

In his concluding remarks the President emphasized that "the nature of today's weapons, the nature of modern communications, and the widening circle of new nations make it plain that we must, in the end, be a world community of open societies," and he urged the Assembly to "seek with new vigor, new initiative, the path to a peace based on the effective control of armaments, on economic advancement and on the freedom of all peoples to be ruled by governments of their choice."

Two draft resolutions were submitted. The first, proposed by the Soviet Union, recommended the withdrawal of U.S. and U.K. troops from Lebanon and Jordan without delay and instructed the Secretary-General to strengthen UNOGIL and to send an observation group to Jordan to supervise the withdrawal of troops and the situation along the frontiers of Lebanon and Jordan. The second, submitted jointly by Canada, Colombia, Liberia, Norway, Panama, and Paraguay, called upon all members to observe the injunctions against any threats or acts, direct or indirect, aimed at impairing the freedom, independence, or integrity of any state; requested the Secretary-General "forthwith to make such practical arrangements as he, in consultation with the Governments concerned," might find "would adequately serve to help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter in relation to Lebanon and Jordan in present circumstances"; noted that the Secretary-General had under preparation studies of the feasibility of establishing a standby United Nations Peace Force; and invited the Secretary-General to continue economic studies he had underway and to consult as appropriate "with a view to possible assistance regarding an Arab development institution designed to further economic growth" in the area.

Neither resolution came to a vote, however, as a result of the Arab States launching their own proposal designed to provide an Arab solution. On August 21 the representative of the Sudan introduced a draft resolution cosponsored by the 10 Arab members of the United Nations as the Arab solution to the problem of Lebanon and Jordan. This resolution, noting in its preamble the peaceful aims of the Charter and the complementary undertakings in the Pact of the League of Arab States, welcomed renewed assurances of the Arab States of mutual respect for each other's systems of government and called upon all member states to act strictly in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, of non-aggression, of strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and of equal and mutual benefit, and to ensure that their conduct by word and deed conforms to these principles. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General, having in mind these undertakings, to make forthwith "such practical arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter in relation to Lebanon and Jordan in the present circumstances, and thereby facilitate the early withdrawal of the foreign troops from the two countries;" and invited him to continue studies and consultations looking toward an Arab development institution. Finally, it requested member states to cooperate fully in carrying out the resolution.

Secretary of State Dulles, commenting on the resolutions, pointed out that general agreement had emerged in the discussion on the need for reaffirmation of the Charter principle and previous Assembly resolutions that each member should respect the freedom, independence, and integrity of other states and scrupulously avoid what might foment civil strife within another state; the reinforcement of such a reaffirmation with some U.N. presence in Lebanon and Jordan to serve both as reassurances and as warning; and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon and Jordan as soon as other measures had been taken which could reasonably be expected to insure the independence, security, and integrity of the two countries. These elements were present both in the seven-power text and the Arab proposal. Both spoke in identical terms of an Arab development institution. Although the Arab text omitted reference to a standby peace force, the Secretary pointed out this subject would in any event be considered at the Assembly's 13th session. He concluded that "no resolution can, of itself, solve these problems, and it would be folly for us to leave here confident that the problem of the Near East has been solved by this draft resolution. But if the principles of the Arab draft resolution are put into practice, then the problems,

we believe, can be solved." It was, he emphasized, a matter of spirit and purpose, and the fact that the states involved had now agreed was a good augury for the future. With the prospect of unanimous action on the Arab proposal, the sponsors of the other draft resolutions announced that they would not press their priority. On August 21 the General Assembly unanimously adopted the Arab resolution.

CONSIDERATION IN THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On September 29 the Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly on the steps that he had taken pursuant to the August 21 resolution. After consulting with the Governments concerned, the Secretary-General had reached agreement on arrangements for Jordan. A special representative of the Secretary-General would be stationed there "to assist in the implementation of the resolution, specifically with a view to help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter in relation to Jordan in the present circumstances." In addition, the Secretary-General would have an agent at the U.N. headquarters "in such direct contact of a diplomatic nature with the Governments concerned as the Secretary-General may find called for in the light of the findings" of his special representative in Jordan. Insofar as Lebanon was concerned the Secretary-General reported that UNOGIL constituted, for the time being, an adequate "practical arrangement" in the sense of the August 21 resolution. Matters not falling within the terms of reference of UNOGIL could be handled directly by the Secretary-General.

Concerning that section of the August 21 resolution dealing with the economic development of the Arab countries, the Secretary-General reported that he had informed the Arab Governments that they could use, if they so wished, the results of relevant studies undertaken jointly by the International Bank and the U.N. Secretariat.

Furthermore, the Secretary-General reported that schedules for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Lebanon and of British forces from Jordan were under discussion between the Governments concerned, as indicated by similar memoranda dated September 27 from the United States and the United Kingdom. The U.S. memorandum stated that "it is the intention of the United States and Lebanese Governments that the total withdrawal of United States forces shall begin in the near future and be completed as expeditiously as possible, we hope by the end of October, provided the international security situation with respect to Lebanon continues to improve in the framework of successful implementation of Part I of the General Assembly resolution of 21 August 1958."

During the Assembly's general debate the Soviet Union sought unsuccessfully to revive the Middle Eastern crisis by charges that the United States and the United Kingdom were "aggressors," continuing to occupy Lebanon and Jordan contrary to the interests of the peoples in the area. These charges were promptly refuted by Ambassador Lodge who declared that the United States would scrupulously live up to the pertinent resolution and was complying fully with it, having already withdrawn many of its forces. There was no other discussion of the problems of Lebanon and Jordan.

FINAL WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. AND U.K. FORCES

By letters dated November 6 the U.S. and U.K. representatives informed the Secretary-General that the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Lebanon had been completed by October 25 and of U.K. forces from Jordan by November 2.

Following this development, Lebanon on November 16 requested the deletion of its complaint from the list of matters before the Security Council in view of the fact that "cordial and close relations between Lebanon and the United Arab Republic have resumed their normal course" and because of the intention of Lebanon "in the future to strengthen its cooperation with the United Arab Republic and other Arab States still further." On November 25 the Security Council decided to delete from its agenda Lebanon's complaint of May 22.

TERMINATION OF UNOGIL

On November 17 UNOGIL issued its fifth and last substantive report in which it noted that "organized opposition forces have now to all intents and purposes ceased to exist and the government is in process of extending its authority over the whole country." Moreover, during the period covered by this report—September 21 to November 14—the group noted no cases of infiltration. In these circumstances UNOGIL considered it had completed its task and recommended its withdrawal.

The Secretary-General agreed and a withdrawal plan was prepared at his request on November 21 under which all the Group's outposts were closed by November 30 and all observers were withdrawn in three movements lasting from November 28 to December 10. All administrative functions were scheduled to be completed by January 31, 1959, although a liquidation officer is scheduled to remain on duty until June 1959 to handle the final disposition of UNOGIL property and equipment and to facilitate the settlement of any claims against the Group.

South Africa

Two items involving the racial policies of the Government of the Union of South Africa again in 1958 were included on the agenda of the General Assembly and considered by the Special Political Committee. The first, "The Question of Race Conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa," had been discussed by every regular session of the General Assembly since 1952. The second, "Treatment of People of Indian Origin in the Union of South Africa," had been discussed by the General Assembly every year with one exception since 1946.

During the general debate of the 11th session of the General Assembly, the South African representative had announced the withdrawal of the Union from active participation in the United Nations in view of the latter's repeated discussion of these items in alleged violation of article 2(7) of the Charter, which provides that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.

On July 15, 1958, the Government of the Union of South Africa announced its return to full participation in the work of the United Nations "in view of the more reasonable and conciliatory attitude toward South Africa shown by a fairly large number of delegations." However, the Union reiterated its position that discussion in the United Nations of *apartheid* and the treatment of Indians was *ultra vires* and added that it would ignore any such discussions. The South African delegation opposed the inclusion of the two controversial items on the agenda of the 13th session and remained away from the Special Political Committee when they were under discussion.

RACE CONFLICT IN SOUTH AFRICA

A resolution adopted by the 12th session had appealed to the Union of South Africa to revise its *apartheid* policy in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter to which it had also subscribed and was committed as much as any other member, and to inform the Secretary-General of its response. In requesting the inclusion of the *apartheid* item on the agenda of the 13th session, the 11 sponsors (Ceylon, Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, the United Arab Republic, and Uruguay) explained that there had been no indication that the Union of South Africa had responded to the 12th Assembly's appeal and that the situation in the Union constituted a grave threat to peaceful relations between ethnic groups

of the world. The sponsors assumed that, in the circumstances, the General Assembly would wish again to address itself to the question with a view to taking appropriate steps.

During the debate in the Committee there was evident general criticism of the racial policies of the Union of South Africa, ranging from disagreement with the policy of *apartheid* to forceful condemnation of the Union. Some delegations held that the racial policies of the Union were a matter of domestic concern to the Union and therefore not susceptible of action by the United Nations.

Speaking for the United States, the Honorable George McGregor Harrison recalled the continued efforts of the United Nations over the years to promote human rights. "In our universal task," he said "progress will only come through patience, forbearance and sacrifice. Our problem should give all of us a sense of humility and added responsibility in this debate." He pointed out that all members had pledged themselves under article 56 of the Charter to work toward universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. For that reason the question of *apartheid*, while of concern primarily to one member, was a matter of general concern to all. The United States, he said, held that the United Nations could legitimately call attention to policies of member governments that appeared to be inconsistent with Charter obligations and could ask members to abide by such undertakings. While recognizing the right of every member to regulate its internal affairs, Mr. Harrison pointed out the right—and obligation—of the United Nations to be concerned with national policies insofar as they affect the world community, particularly where international undertakings were involved. In the view of the United States it was difficult to equate a policy based on segregation with the obligations assumed under article 56 of the Charter. Moreover, he said, the United States believed that a multiracial and multireligious society could not be based on segregation or separation.

The people of the United States, Mr. Harrison pointed out, were actively engaged in the complex process of eliminating racial segregation and were learning that the adjustments were difficult. Despite the difficulties involved they would continue their efforts, for to do otherwise would be to disregard their national ideals and way of life. With reference to his personal experience in the U.S. trade union movement, Mr. Harrison recalled that he had seen the movement take a firm stand that all its member organizations should eliminate every vestige of racial discrimination. "This advancement," he said, "is based on the recognition of the majority of our citizens that our nation

is genuinely enriched in all aspects of life as we take advantage of an increasing contribution by our non-white millions in the activities of our society." The only way to approach the problem before the Committee, Mr. Harrison pointed out, was in a spirit of cooperation rather than in condemnation, as some held. The United States would choose to rely on the force of world public opinion.

These ideas were incorporated in a draft resolution later introduced in the Committee by 33 Asian, Latin American, European, and African members. The resolution reaffirmed that, in a multiracial society, harmony and respect for human rights and freedoms and the peaceful development of a unified community were best assured when patterns of legislation and practice were directed toward insuring equality before the law of all persons regardless of race, creed, or color and when economic, social, cultural, and political participation of all racial groups was on a basis of equality; and that policies of member states designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination were inconsistent with the pledges of the members under article 56 of the Charter. The resolution called upon all members to bring their policies into conformity with their human rights obligations under the Charter and expressed regret and concern that the Government of the Union had not yet responded to the Assembly's appeal that it reconsider policies which impaired the rights of all racial groups to enjoy the same rights and fundamental freedoms.

On October 21 the Committee adopted the resolution by a vote of 68 (U.S.) to 5, with 4 members abstaining. On October 30 the Assembly approved the resolution by a vote of 70 (U.S.) to 5 (Australia, Belgium, France, Portugal, U.K.), with 4 abstentions (Dominican Republic, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain).

TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

During its 12th session the General Assembly had passed a resolution that appealed to the Union of South Africa to participate in negotiations with India and Pakistan on the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The resolution also invited the parties concerned to report to the General Assembly as appropriate on the progress of the negotiations.

With reference to this resolution, India and Pakistan informed the General Assembly that they had approached the Union of South Africa but that there had been no response from the Union. The two Governments indicated their desire to report on this question and

requested that the 13th session include on its agenda an item on the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa.

The Special Political Committee considered the item on December 8. Before it was a draft resolution cosponsored by Iran, Mexico, the Philippines, and Yugoslavia that (1) noted the readiness of India and Pakistan to enter into negotiations with the Union of South Africa, with the express declaration that such negotiations would not prejudice their own position or that of the Union regarding their respective juridical stands in the dispute, (2) expressed regret that the Union had not replied to the communications sent by the Governments of India and Pakistan, (3) appealed to the Union to enter into negotiations without prejudice to its juridical position on the issue, (4) invited member states to use their good offices to bring about negotiations, and (5) invited the parties to report on any progress made.

Speaking for the United States, Mr. Harrison recalled that, while the United States did not believe that either discussion of a matter or recommendations on carrying out Charter obligations in the field of human rights infringed the limits set by the Charter on intervention in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a state, questions did arise when the provisions of a proposed resolution related to specific legislation or administrative action within a country. Mr. Harrison also recalled the past efforts of the United Nations in this matter, all of which had as their underlying objective to get the parties to work out their problems through negotiation. The United States agreed with this approach and therefore would support the four-power draft resolution.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution by a vote of 62 (U.S.) to 0, with 9 abstentions. On December 10 the Assembly accepted the Committee's recommendation by a vote of 69 (U.S.) to 0, with 10 abstentions (Australia, Belgium, China, Finland, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, U.K.).

Sudan-Egyptian Question

On February 20 the Permanent Representative of the Sudan addressed a letter to the Secretary-General requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss "the grave situation existing on the Sudan-Egyptian border, resulting from the massed concentrations of Egyptian troops moving towards the Sudanese frontiers." In explanation, the Sudanese representative enclosed a copy of a letter from the Prime Minister of the Sudan stating that the Egyptian military movement was being made in connection with an Egyptian claim to certain areas over which the Sudan had continuously exer-

cised exclusive sovereignty by virtue of agreements and treaties concluded between Egypt and the Sudan in 1902 and 1907. Egypt, the Prime Minister wrote, had requested that the inhabitants of the disputed areas participate in the forthcoming plebiscite for the formation of the United Arab Republic and that the Sudan withdraw therefrom its own security forces which had been sent in to supervise Sudan elections about to take place.

When the Security Council met on February 21, the representative of Sudan pointed out that his Government had brought its complaint to the United Nations only after it had attempted to settle the matter directly with Egypt. In view of the careful study it would have to give to the Egyptian request and its preoccupation over the elections, his Government had asked Egypt to defer discussion of its claim until after the Sudan elections which were scheduled to begin on February 27. Egypt had rejected this proposal however, insisting that the Sudan elections be held neither in the areas claimed by Egypt nor in the adjoining Sudanese constituency as well. The Sudan Government had concluded that it would be impossible to accede to such demands which would constitute infringement of Sudanese sovereignty and rights and interference in the Sudan's normal domestic affairs. In these circumstances the Sudan had reluctantly brought the matter before the Security Council.

In response the representative of Egypt deplored the haste with which the Sudan had submitted the question to the Council before having exhausted recourse to other pacific means such as envisaged in article 33 of the Charter. For instance, he stated, resort had not been made to the Arab League. In a spirit of conciliation, he said, the Egyptian Government earlier that day had published a notice indicating its willingness to postpone settling the frontier question until after the Sudanese elections.

Noting the willingness of both Egypt and the Sudan to settle their differences after the Sudanese elections, the U.S. representative, Ambassador James Wadsworth, expressed the hope that the parties to the dispute would "refrain from any actions or statements which might aggravate conditions or prejudice prospects for an amicable solution until such time as they mutually agree to reconvene in negotiations." He also pointed out that by adopting the agenda the Council was officially seized of the problem and that in the unhappy event the situation should deteriorate the Council could always meet again on short notice.

The Council concluded its meeting after its President summed up the views of the members by taking note of the Egyptian assurances and recalling that the question submitted by Sudan would continue to remain on the Council's agenda.

Tunisia

Early in February the already tense situation on the Tunisian-Algerian border brought about by the continued civil conflict in Algeria suddenly became acute when French military aircraft attacked the Tunisian village of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef near the frontier on February 8, allegedly to deal with an Algerian rebel stronghold. The Tunisian representative on February 9 informed the U.N. Secretary-General of these events, which he characterized as the latest in a series of violations of the Tunisian frontier and as involving armed aggression. His note also announced that the Tunisian Government had in consequence forbidden French troops stationed in Tunisia to leave their barracks and had recalled its Ambassador to Paris.

On February 13, 1958, Tunisia addressed two letters to the Security Council. The first requested the Secretary-General to inform the Council members of the measures taken by the Tunisian Government in exercise of the right of self-defense following the French "act of aggression" at Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef. In particular, the Tunisian note reported that the French armed forces (stationed in Tunisia by bilateral arrangements) were now prohibited from any movements other than to proceed to a point of departure from the country. The second note asked the Security Council urgently to consider the Tunisian complaint regarding the French attack. An accompanying explanatory memorandum gave details of the air assault on the Tunisian village of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef, which was termed an "act of aggression," and the Council was requested to take whatever action it might deem appropriate to put an end to a situation threatening Tunisian security and endangering international peace and security.

The next day France submitted a countercomplaint relating to the continuing fighting in Algeria and asking for Council consideration of the "situation resulting from the aid furnished by Tunisia to rebels enabling them to conduct operations from Tunisian territory directed against the integrity of French territory and the safety of the persons and property of French nationals." The French letter explained that the Tunisian Government had provided extensive facilities for the Algerian rebels and frequently gave them active support. It asked that the Council condemn Tunisian assistance to the Algerian rebels.

The Council met on February 18. Both the Tunisian and French complaints were included in the agenda.

However, in the period between the submission of the complaints and the time the Council met, extensive consultations had been pursued through diplomatic channels involving France and Tunisia, and the United Kingdom and the United States. On February 17 the latter

two Governments, after receiving favorable indications from both parties, had agreed to extend their good offices in order to assist France and Tunisia to settle their outstanding problems. In addition, U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold worked out mutually satisfactory arrangements for the continued provisioning of French troops based in Tunisia.

At the outset of the Council meeting the U.S. representative confirmed this offer, observing that the acceptance of good offices was consistent with article 33 of the Charter. He added that the precise manner in which the good offices would be implemented would have to be worked out mutually and that the United States hoped to be able to advance suggestions toward a peaceful solution of the problems involved. The British representative made a similar statement.

In light of these statements the Swedish representative moved adjournment of the Council meeting to permit these discussions to proceed, and after brief discussion, in which the Tunisian representative urged but did not press adjournment to a specific date, the Council adjourned indefinitely.

The good offices extended by the United States and the United Kingdom were quickly implemented. Robert Murphy of the United States and Harold Beeley of the United Kingdom were designated by their respective Governments. In naming Mr. Murphy, the Department of State announced the United States hoped "to be able to offer affirmative suggestions to advance the objective of a peaceful and equitable solution of the problems to be considered."

Very shortly Messrs. Murphy and Beeley visited Paris and Tunisia, consulting extensively with the two parties in the hope of developing concrete suggestions, the implementation of which could restore relations to a normal basis. In this way a series of proposals were worked out, the adoption of which it was believed would help lead to normalization of the relations between France and Tunisia and to the removal of any possible future sources of difficulty. These proposals, completed on March 15, covered such matters as reestablishment of normal relations, appropriate arrangements for French forces in Tunisia, including their withdrawal, provisions for French consular personnel, the future status of Bizerte, and the return to their homes of French citizens living in Tunisia. Messrs. Murphy and Beeley eventually reached virtually complete agreement with both sides.

For a time the issue of frontier control, tied to the situation in Algeria, was a difficult one on which negotiations threatened to collapse, but it eventually became submerged in other events beyond the negotiations. With the Chamber of Deputies' rejection of the good offices proposals and the fall of the Gaillard Government, a pro-

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longed government crisis ensued in France, during which the good offices proposals were in suspense. Eventually further direct negotiations took place between France and Tunisia, initially under the government of Premier Pflimlin and later under General de Gaulle, looking toward agreement on the disposition and eventual withdrawal of French forces in Tunisia. At the same time, however, the relation between the situation in Algeria and in Tunisia became more prominent, particularly after the formation in mid-May of a Committee of Public Safety in Algeria and the assumption of the premiership by General de Gaulle.

Unhappily, toward the end of May violence again occurred in Tunisia arising from French troop movements in Southern Tunisia. The Security Council was requested to resume consideration of the situation by a Tunisian letter of May 29 alleging that French units had engaged in further aggression against Tunisia. For its part France submitted a countercomplaint charging Tunisia with disrupting the *modus vivendi* which had been in existence since February. France also contended that meaningful bilateral negotiations were already in progress.

The Security Council met on June 2. The Tunisian representative described the substance of the good offices proposals and emphasized that the arrangements involved the evacuation of French troops from Tunisia, separate negotiations on Bizerte, and restriction of the airfields in Tunisia to peaceful purposes under the general scrutiny of the American and British Ambassadors to Tunisia. He asked the Council to assist Tunisia in arranging for the evacuation of all French troops and in the meantime to assure French observance of the prohibition against reinforcement of French forces already in Tunisia. The French representative, on the other hand, charged Tunisia with extensive illegal assistance to the Algerian rebels but urged the desirability of permitting direct negotiations already underway to continue, stressing French willingness to seek to settle the problems dividing the two Governments by amicable negotiations. He concluded by asking the Council to invite Tunisia to resume negotiations and to reestablish the *modus vivendi* for French forces in Tunisia essential to a rapid satisfactory conclusion of such negotiations.

Ambassador James J. Wadsworth, U.S. Representative, noting hopefully the encouraging development of direct negotiations, urged that the Council take care to insure that whatever happened in its discussion in no way impaired the prospect for a peaceful solution of the outstanding problems between the two countries.

The Council met again on June 4, at which time the French representative drew attention to the message General de Gaulle had just

sent to the Tunisian Government expressing the French intention to settle outstanding difficulties between the two countries, reestablish good relations, and avoid any steps that might lead to deterioration of the situation, which he emphasized involved direct conversations. He concluded by proposing a 2-week adjournment, after which, with Tunisian concurrence, the Council adjourned until June 18. At that meeting representatives of both France and Tunisia announced agreement on the evacuation within 4 months of all French forces in Tunisia except in Bizerte, the status of which would be the subject of separate, subsequent conversations with a view to establishing a provisional arrangement for the base.

Peaceful and Neighborly Relations

Czechoslovakia on July 10, 1958, requested the inclusion of an item entitled "Measures aimed at implementation and promotion of principles of peaceful co-existence among States" on the agenda of the 13th General Assembly. The request was followed by an explanatory memorandum which sought to depict the principle of "peaceful co-existence" as the concept of a movement among nations of the entire world seeking to reduce international tension. The memorandum cited the unanimously approved resolution of the 12th General Assembly "Peaceful and neighborly relations among States" as an important step along the road of "peaceful co-existence." Besides seeking respectability and acceptance for the essentially negative Leninist concept of "peaceful co-existence," the memorandum attacked "The war greedy quarters" that "have not given up their policies from the position of strength and are intensifying their military preparations." The only concrete proposal implied by the memorandum was "the dissemination of the ideas of peaceful co-existence among nations through existing educational and information media."

The Czechoslovak initiative was almost identical to that of the Soviet Union at the 12th General Assembly where the U.S.S.R. had introduced a draft resolution with the same title. Again the motives were to create a propaganda vehicle by which to promote the Soviet concept of a world order among Communist and non-Communist states in order to attract adherents among the "uncommitted peoples" of the world as well as the politically gullible.

On September 17 the General Committee approved the suggestion of the U.S. Representative, Ambassador Lodge, that the Czech item be reworded to read "Measures aimed at implementation and promotion of peaceful and neighborly relations among States." On September 22 the General Assembly placed the revised item on its agenda

and referred it to the Special Political Committee. Czechoslovakia subsequently submitted a draft resolution which among other things recommended "to all Governments of the Member States to take measures aimed at the dissemination of the ideas of peaceful co-existence among nations in schools, in the press, in the radio and television programmes." This resolution, however, was withdrawn prior to the final voting in the Special Political Committee.

NINE-POWER RESOLUTION

On December 1 the Argentine Representative presented a nine-power draft resolution on behalf of Austria, Bolivia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, India, Ireland, and Yugoslavia. With its representative list of cosponsors, the draft resolution was virtually assured approval by the Committee. Under this resolution the General Assembly reaffirmed the purposes and principles of the United Nations; called upon member states to live together within the letter and the spirit of the Charter; urged all members while making full use of article 33 of the Charter to resort to the Organization for the peaceful solution of problems which interfere with friendly and neighborly relations among states or threaten international peace; called upon member states to take effective steps toward the implementation of principles of peaceful and neighborly relations; recommended that all member states take practical measures or make arrangements in conjunction with and not inconsistent with the programs of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies to foster open, free, and friendly cooperation and understanding in the fields of economy, culture, science, technology, and communications; welcomed with satisfaction agreements between member states which work or will work toward the attainment of the aims envisaged in this resolution.

The nine-power draft differed from the Czechoslovakian draft in two important respects. It avoided reference to the Communist propaganda slogan, "peaceful co-existence," and stressed cooperation within the framework or spirit of the United Nations in order to maintain peace and promote progress. The Special Political Committee considered the item from December 1 to 5.

Mr. Harrison presented the views of the United States. He said, the Czechoslovak representative, and all the spokesmen of the Soviet point of view, ask us to accept "peaceful co-existence" as if it means "peace." But experience shows, he commented, that this is not what they mean by it. Mr. Harrison went on to quote Soviet spokesmen in their advocacy of the nonpeaceful means of subversion and armed intervention to achieve their political ends. He deplored their attempts to depict the United States to the Soviet people and the rest

of the world as an armed camp "ruled by the sworn enemies of the people," and described the real picture of the United States and its concept of the open and democratic society. He recalled the General Assembly resolution of 1949 entitled Essentials of Peace, and in particular its paragraph 8 which was "To remove the barriers which deny to peoples the free exchange of information and ideas essential to international understanding and peace." The Soviets, he charged, with their systems of radio jamming and censorship screen their own people from contact with the rest of the world, while impregnating them with false and distorted notions about the West. They not only prevent their people from hearing the broadcast speeches of foreign delegates in the United Nations, but they even jam the broadcast speeches of their own delegates. He said "the Soviet Union is the only nuclear power which maintains a strict control over the flow of information and ideas across its borders. That combination of great power and rigid thought control . . . is an ominous combination which bodes no good to world peace."

The U.S. Representative appealed to the Soviet Union to stop radio jamming and let each Soviet citizen decide for himself whether or not to listen to foreign broadcasts; to permit foreign newspapers and magazines, regardless of ideology, to be sold freely on the streets of Moscow and other Soviet cities; to permit foreign news correspondents do their work in the Soviet Union without censorship or harassment; and also to let all documents and publications of the United Nations be sold publicly in the Soviet Union and made available in its libraries and universities.

Mr. Sobolev of the Soviet Union who spoke immediately afterwards called the U.S. speech a "cheap propaganda statement," and said that Moscow had atomic bombs to reply to aggression and jamming transmitters to handle "subversive" broadcasts beamed at Moscow. He went on to describe the "peaceful" nature of Soviet foreign policy. In a later rebuttal on December 5 Mr. Sobolev asserted, "Historically socialism is on the way up, and capitalism is on the way down." Socialism could not be stifled and thus, "capitalist" countries were compelled to coexist with the socialist states.

A number of Soviet-bloc delegates echoed this view of "co-existence." The representative of Bulgaria, for instance, frankly denied that the policy of "peaceful co-existence" was in any way incompatible with the "conviction" that communism would eventually triumph everywhere.

Mr. Harrison replied that Mr. Sobolev had interpreted "peaceful co-existence" as the abandonment of force and subversive activities, but there were too many instances of governments subverted by Com-

munist interference and armed intervention. "My Government would like to see performance match professions," Mr. Harrison commented.

In the course of the debate many delegates stated their adherence to policies of peaceful and neighborly relations and expressed the hope that the words of the resolution might be transferred into deeds. Delegates from several regions supported the view that, among other things, barriers to the free flow of information and ideas should be removed.

The Special Political Committee adopted the nine-power resolution by 68 votes (U.S.) to 0, with 1 abstention (China). On December 10 the General Assembly approved the recommended resolution without further discussion by a vote of 77 to 0, with 1 abstention (China).

GENERAL POLITICAL PROBLEMS

Admission of New Members

Membership in the United Nations during 1958 dropped to 81 with the establishment of the United Arab Republic as the successor state to Egypt and Syria, both original members of the United Nations, and rose again to 82 with the admission of the Republic of Guinea on December 12 by the 13th General Assembly.

GUINEA

In a letter to the Secretary-General on December 3, the newly independent state of Guinea applied for admission to the United Nations. Guinea, until recently a French territory, had voted negatively in the referendum of September 28, 1958, on the new French Constitution and had proclaimed its independence on October 2, citing General de Gaulle's statement in August that participation in the "community" established under the new Constitution was not obligatory and that Guinea was free to choose independence by voting "no" in the referendum. By December a very substantial number of U.N. members, including the United States on November 1, had extended formal recognition to the new republic.

The Security Council met on December 9 to consider Guinea's application and adopted a resolution, cosponsored by Japan and Iraq, recommending to the General Assembly that the Republic of Guinea be admitted. The vote was 10 to 0, with 1 abstention—that of France. During the preceding discussion, which elicited a number of state-

ments in praise of the French policy that had permitted the people of Guinea freely to choose independence, the French representative announced that France would abstain in the vote. In the French view, he said, "too many questions remain unanswered, with regard to the future status of Guinea with relation to France and the French Community and with relation to other African countries, for the Security Council to be in a position to take a formal decision now." Specifically, he noted that the question of some future special relationship between Guinea and France and the French Community remained unresolved and that the implications for the future of the proposed union between Ghana and Guinea, which the heads of these two states had recently announced their intention of forming, were unclear.

The U.S. Representative, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, declared the United States was happy to vote for the admission of Guinea. He pointed out that in this development the United Nations once again "witnesses the process of peaceful change which has resulted in the birth of a new member of the free world community" and expressed "appreciation for the guidance and assistance extended by France toward the development of this new nation." The Ambassador then said:

> The Republic of Guinea attains nationhood possessing important human and material resources. We should not underestimate, of course, the difficulties which any independent nation faces, but neither should we lose sight of the promising foundation which Guinea possesses for an independent and prosperous existence. Rich agricultural lands, abundant resources, and a united people surely justify the belief that the Republic of Guinea faces a great future.
>
> The United States looks forward to a close association with the Republic of Guinea as we work together in the spirit of the United Nations Charter for the preservation of world peace and for better standards of life under conditions of human freedom.

The Assembly's General Committee on December 12 recommended without discussion that an item on "Admission of New Members to the United Nations" be added to the agenda of the 13th session in order to permit prompt Assembly consideration of the Security Council recommendation on Guinea. Later that same day the Assembly took up this item in plenary session. Before it was a draft resolution to admit the Republic of Guinea, cosponsored by Iraq, Japan, Ghana, and Haiti, which the Assembly adopted without a vote. Following a statement by the French representative that for the reasons given in the Security Council France would have to abstain in the vote though it did not wish to oppose the admission of Guinea, brief statements welcoming the new member and paying tribute to France were then made by many delegations, including that of the United States.

REPUBLICS OF KOREA AND VIET-NAM

In his statement welcoming the admission of Guinea, Ambassador Lodge expressed the "profound regret" of the United States that the Security Council had again failed to recommend the admission of the Republics of Korea and of Viet-Nam and deplored their continued exclusion from membership because "the Soviet Union chooses to abuse its veto power in the Security Council." Noting that an overwhelming majority of U.N. members had repeatedly found both states fully qualified for membership, he said that the United States would continue to do everything in its power to hasten the day when these two republics "take their rightful place here among us."

The United States on December 8 had requested that there be added to the agenda of the Security Council meeting called to consider Guinea's application two items on the admission of the Republic of Korea and of Viet-Nam, respectively. In making this request, the United States referred to the findings of the General Assembly at its 12th session that both states were fully qualified for membership and expressed the hope that the Security Council would recommend favorably on their applications. Both these applications were of longstanding, going back to 1949 in the case of the Republic of Korea and 1952 in the case of Viet-Nam, but repeated Soviet vetoes had so far prevented favorable Council action on them. The findings of the Assembly at its 12th session were simply reaffirmations of previous findings.

The Council voted 9 to 1 (U.S.S.R.), with 1 abstention (Iraq), to add the two items requested by the United States to its agenda, and France, Japan, and the United Kingdom joined the United States in cosponsoring two draft resolutions recommending, respectively, the admission of the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

In support of the first of these applicants, Ambassador Lodge called attention to its "special claim to membership," pointing out that it was under U.N. auspices "that the Republic of Korea was established as an independent state and that it was U.N. assistance and support that made it possible for the Republic to retain its independence." He noted that the United Nations is represented in the Republic of Korea by the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. The reports of the Commission have provided the basis for an annual review by the General Assembly of the "growth of free and democratic government" there. The Korean Government, moreover, maintains a permanent observer at U.N. headquarters. He also referred to the fact that earlier in 1958 the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency had "officially completed its work with a record of solid

achievement." Terming Korean progress in the 5 years since the end of the Korean war "remarkable," he asserted:

> . . . We are proud of Korea's record and of Korea's eagerness to assure that this progress will continue. It has been on the basis of the record of great accomplishments, despite grim adversity, that the General Assembly has found the Republic of Korea fully qualified for United Nations membership.
>
> We have an opportunity here today, Mr. President, to right a long-standing wrong in which the United Nations and, specifically, the Security Council has a clear responsibility, that is, to approve the application of the Republic of Korea for membership in the United Nations. The United States will vote for its approval and will persevere in its determination to work for justice for Korea.

In supporting the admission of Viet-Nam, Ambassador Lodge declared that its recognition "as a sovereign and independent state by forty-eight countries is eloquent testimony of its achievements and its qualifications for admission to the United Nations." He noted further that Viet-Nam is already a member of the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and of 10 of the Specialized Agencies, as well as being a contributor to certain other U.N. programs. The United States hoped, Ambassador Lodge said, "that the Security Council today will be able to fulfill its responsibility and unanimously recommend the admission of this great Asian country."

The U.S.S.R., however, as in the past, continued to oppose the admission of the Republic of Korea without the simultaneous admission of north Korea. Similarly it again opposed the admission of the Republic of Viet-Nam on the ground that Viet-Nam should not be admitted until it was reunified.

The four-power draft resolution on Korea received 9 favorable votes and that on Viet-Nam, 8. The U.S.S.R. voted against both draft resolutions which therefore again failed of adoption. Iraq abstained on both. Canada abstained on the resolution concerning Viet-Nam, the Canadian representative stating that, since Canada is a member of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of Viet-Nam established under the Geneva Agreements, any vote might reflect on Canadian impartiality. Soviet amendments to include north Korea in the draft resolution recommending the admission of the Republic of Korea received only one favorable vote, that of the U.S.S.R. Eight members of the Council voted negatively; Iraq and Sweden abstained.

Enlargement of U.N. Bodies

For the third consecutive year the General Assembly at its 13th session had on its agenda three items on the enlargement, respectively, of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the

International Court of Justice. The Assembly also had before it the report of the Economic and Social Council which included a recommendation adopted by the Council at its 26th session that the Council be increased in size.

The inclusion of the three agenda items had first been proposed at the 11th General Assembly by certain Latin American countries (the number varying in each instance) and Spain to take into account the increased membership of the United Nations. The two items concerning the Councils involved amendment of the Charter, and the third involved amendment of the Statute of the Court. Only the item on the question of increasing the number of nonpermanent members of the Security Council had been discussed at the 11th General Assembly, and this discussion had been inconclusive, the Assembly deciding to postpone further consideration of all three items until its 12th session. The 12th General Assembly, in turn, decided without substantive discussion to consider these items further at the 13th session. This decision reflected the general belief that the atmosphere at the time was not conducive to any agreement on the proposals in question. Under both the Charter and the Statute, ratification by all five permanent members of the Security Council is required for any amendment to become effective, and there was no indication at the time of the 12th session that the U.S.S.R. had modified its position, as stated at the 11th General Assembly, that it would not ratify any amendment to enlarge the principal U.N. bodies until the Chinese representation issue had been settled in its favor.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At the 1958 summer session of the Economic and Social Council the United States joined with Brazil, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom to cosponsor a draft resolution inviting the General Assembly to consider favorably at its 13th session the enlargement of the Council. This draft resolution, which received 16 affirmative votes and which only the U.S.S.R. and Poland opposed, expressed the view that an increase in the size of the Council would make it a more effective organ and that any such increase should be designed to preserve the expeditious conduct of the Council's work.

On the recommendation of its General Committee, the 13th General Assembly decided on September 22, 1958, to refer the three agenda items on enlargement of U.N. bodies to its Special Political Committee, together with that section of the report of the Economic and Social Council concerning enlargement of the Council. At the same time, the Assembly decided to refer the latter also to Committee II (Economic and Financial) so that the Council's views might be given

preliminary consideration there before they were discussed by the Special Political Committee.

Committee II considered that part of the Council's report concerning the Council's enlargement on November 10 to 12 and decided to forward to the Special Political Committee, through the President of the Assembly, a summary of the views expressed in the course of this consideration. According to this report 47 delegations endorsed the Council's views that an increase in the membership of the Council is desirable to achieve a wider representation and to make the Council a more effective organ. However, the nine Soviet-bloc delegations opposed consideration of the question of enlarging the membership of the Council since any change in its membership "is connected with the revision of certain provisions of the United Nations Charter, which is impossible without the participation of the People's Republic of China as a full member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council." In a roll-call vote no other state supported the Soviet-bloc view.

Speaking for the United States in Committee II, the U.S. Representative to the Economic and Social Council, Christopher H. Phillips, stated that U.S. support for an increase in the membership of the Council is predicated on a basic consideration that has long guided U.S. policies—recognition of "the need for international co-operation on economic and social questions as essential to the establishment of a lasting peace." After reviewing efforts in this direction under the Covenant of the League of Nations and in the development of the U.N. Charter, he said:

> . . . it is well to remember that the economic and social activities of the United Nations and of its sister organizations, the specialized agencies, have during the last thirteen years grown faster than any other area of activity of our organization. I know well that there are many among us who, in spite of this record, are impatient with what has been achieved. This is an understandable impatience in view of the immensity and seriousness of the economic and social needs which confront us today. The challenge is great and urgent and we must do everything possible to respond effectively.
>
> The proposal to enlarge the Economic and Social Council is one proposal designed to meet this challenge. It has been argued that the Council should be strengthened in order that it be able to discharge its functions effectively. My delegation subscribes to this view. We also recognize that the arrangements under which the Council carries on its work can be improved, and my delegation will continue to give this problem its closest attention. A moderate expansion in the Council's membership, as recommended by the Council itself, is one way—an important way—of accomplishing this objective.

Mr. Phillips recalled that the United States in the drafting of the Charter had originally proposed a larger council but had bowed to the general view that a body larger than 18 "might

prove unmanageable or at least too cumbersome." "This," he said, "remains a very important consideration but we do believe that a reasonable increase in the membership of the Council is desirable if it is to reflect more accurately the present membership of the United Nations." Mr. Phillips also recalled earlier discussions and proposals concerning the distribution of Council seats, noting particularly the importance of both geographic and functional representation on the Council and expressing the hope that these two criteria would continue to be given adequate attention if and when the Council is enlarged.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Phillips referred to the respective roles under the Charter of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, deploring "an evident tendency on the part of some members" to view them "as if they were competing organs." He said:

> The founders of the United Nations showed great wisdom. . . . They realized that broad policy guidance in economic and social matters, as in all other fields, must come from the most representative organ of the United Nations, which is the General Assembly. They also realized, however, that even with a total membership of 50 countries the General Assembly could not possibly be expected to deal with all the intricacies of international economic, social, and related problems, or with the coordination on a continuing basis of the detailed activities of the various inter-governmental organizations related to the United Nations.
>
> From this point of view it seems self-evident to us that the effectiveness of the General Assembly in dealing with broad economic and social policy issues depends on the effectiveness of the Economic and Social Council. If the Council is allowed to wither on the vine, if it is restricted in its functions, if the General Assembly attempts to assume functions which only a smaller body can effectively deal with, then the General Assembly itself will lose in effectiveness. The ultimate losers will be all of our countries, and particularly the less developed countries which legitimately look toward the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies for aid in their struggle for development.
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> For these reasons I trust, Mr. Chairman, that the General Assembly will at the earliest possible moment take the necessary steps to strengthen the Economic and Social Council and that, as one important step, it will agree to the enlargement of its membership. Let me say it once again, without ambiguity or reservation: such a step has the full support of my Government.

ASSEMBLY ACTION

The Special Political Committee took up the enlargement items on November 27, having decided the day before to consider these items simultaneously. The Committee had before it two draft resolutions. The first, which was cosponsored by Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Liberia, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia, would postpone consideration of the three agenda items carried over from the 11th session until the 14th session. The preambular paragraphs of this

draft referred to the increased membership of the United Nations, noted the feeling of "many members that there should be an increase in the size of some of the organs of the United Nations," noted also that any such increase "would necessitate amendments of the Charter," and expressed the view that this would require "a larger area of agreement than prevails at present." The second draft resolution, cosponsored by 19 countries including the United States, was addressed to the resolution of the Economic and Social Council. Under this draft the Assembly would recognize the desirability of enlarging the Council in terms practically identical with those adopted by the Council itself and decide to include this question on the agenda of its 14th session. Both draft resolutions were adopted by the Committee on November 28: the first by a vote of 61 to none, with 9 abstentions (Soviet bloc), and the second by a vote of 49 to 9 (Soviet bloc), with 14 abstentions (Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, Yemen, and Yugoslavia).

In stating that the United States would vote for both draft resolutions as representing the "only practical course available to the Committee," a U.S. spokesman pointed out that in the Second Committee only the Soviet bloc had opposed enlargement of the Economic and Social Council and "on the wholly extraneous grounds that amendment of the Charter is impossible until the Chinese representation issue in the United Nations has been resolved in their favor." He continued:

> . . . This is the same position the Soviet bloc took 2 years ago when the General Assembly discussed the proposal to enlarge the Security Council—a proposal which the United States supported then and continues to support. My delegation regrets that the Soviet bloc has seized upon this issue as a pretext to deprive new United Nations members of their right fully to participate in the United Nations work. We find the Soviet position hard to reconcile with their professions of sympathy toward the desires and objectives of the new members. We have heard frequent protestations of this sympathy; now when the time to act comes, a separate Soviet political objective is demanded as the price the Assembly must pay.
>
> It is sincerely to be hoped that the Soviet attitude will not continue indefinitely to make any discussion of enlargement academic.

The U.S. spokesman also pointed out that Soviet statements in the Special Political Committee opposing any Charter amendment or Charter revision were beside the point since neither of the draft resolutions before the Committee involved amendment of the Charter at this stage.

The Committee-recommended texts of the two resolutions were approved by the General Assembly in plenary session on December 10; the 7-power resolution by a vote of 65 to 0, with 9 abstentions

(Soviet bloc), and the 19-power resolution by a vote of 52 to 9 (Soviet bloc), with 17 abstentions (the same as in the Committee vote plus Lebanon, Libya, and Morocco).

Chinese Representation in the United Nations

As in previous years, efforts were made during 1958 by the Soviet bloc and India, supported by a few non-Communist countries, to exclude representatives of the Government of the Republic of China from various bodies of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and to seat representatives of the Chinese Communist regime. The Chinese representation question has been raised each year since 1950 in various ways not only in the major organs of the U.N. system—the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and their subsidiary bodies—but also in the Specialized Agencies and their subsidiary bodies, including subcommittees that are purely technical in purpose.

The United States has vigorously opposed these efforts, believing that it is out of the question even to consider proposals whereby the Chinese Communist regime would be represented in the United Nations system. The United States has pointed out that the Government of the Republic of China is the sole and rightful representative of China and the only one entitled to represent China in international organizations and conferences. Moreover, the Communist regime is a condemned and persistent aggressor that has not lived up to recognized standards of international conduct. In an effort to avoid time-consuming debate on the substance of the question and to facilitate agreement, the United States has taken the leadership in having the representation question disposed of by procedural means. A large majority of countries has supported this position, and representatives of the Government of the Republic of China continue to represent China in every U.N. and Specialized Agency body of which China is a member.

CONSIDERATION AT THE THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Before the Assembly convened, India proposed an item for inclusion in the agenda entitled "Question of the Representation of China in the United Nations." Pursuant to the Assembly's Rules of Procedure the Indian proposal was referred for consideration to the Assembly's General [steering] Committee (U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R., France, China, Australia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nepal, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Rumania, Uruguay).

When the General Committee took up the Indian proposal on September 19, 1958, the U.S. Representative, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, proposed that the Committee recommend the adoption by the General Assembly of a two-paragraph draft resolution whereby it would decide (1) "to reject the request of India for the inclusion . . . of the item"; and (2) "not to consider, at its 13th regular session, any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China." The General Committee accepted the U.S. proposal by a vote of 12 to 7 (Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Ireland, Nepal, Rumania, U.S.S.R.), with 2 abstentions (Greece, Mexico) and recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution.

At the plenary meeting on September 22, 1958, which began consideration of the General Committee's recommendation, seven powers (Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Nepal, U.A.R.) jointly introduced two amendments to the draft resolution as follows: (1) substitute "accede to" for the word "reject" in the first paragraph; and (2) delete paragraph two. During the debate, which was marked by a sharp exchange between the United States and the U.S.S.R., and by Soviet propaganda attacks against the United States which went far beyond the subject under discussion, Ambassador Lodge, in reply to those who opposed the General Committee's recommendation, said:

> . . . the fact is that the Chinese Communists are at this moment seeking, by force of arms and in flagrant contravention of the United Nations Charter, to conquer territory they have never possessed. . . . This barrage against Quemoy which was started less than a month ago recalls the attempted invasion in October 1949 and the attack against Quemoy in September 1954. . . .
>
> We think that this is not only a further disqualification to be added to the already long list, insofar as United Nations membership is concerned; we also think it would justify the United Nations in taking strong steps against that kind of behavior.

On September 23, 1958, the General Assembly adopted the U.S. proposal by a vote of 44 to 28 (9 Soviet bloc, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Sudan, Sweden, U.A.R., Yemen, and Yugoslavia), with 9 abstentions (Austria, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Laos, Libya, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia). Before adopting the resolution, the Assembly rejected by a rollcall vote of 40 to 29, with 12 abstentions, the first seven-power amendment to substitute "accede to" for the word "reject." The second seven-power amendment—which would have deleted the entire second paragraph—was likewise rejected by a rollcall vote of 41 to 29, with 11 abstentions.

Despite the action by the Assembly on September 23, 1958, at the December 12, 1958, meeting of the Credentials Committee (made up of Argentina, Chile, France, Nepal, Tunisia, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the U.S.S.R., and the U.S.), the U.S.S.R. introduced a draft resolution providing that the credentials of the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China not be recognized as valid. The chairman, Constantine Ramos (Argentina), ruled the Soviet draft resolution out of order on the ground that its consideration was precluded by the Assembly's decision of September 23, 1958. Ambassador Lodge spoke in support of the chairman's ruling. The Soviet delegate challenged the ruling, but it was upheld by a vote of 6 to 1 (U.S.S.R.), with 2 abstentions (Nepal, Tunisia). On December 13, 1958, the General Assembly voted 79 to 1 (Hungary), with 1 abstention (Guinea), and 1 absent, to approve the report of the Credentials Committee as a whole. After the vote was taken, some Communist countries, together with Burma, Morocco, the United Arab Republic, India, Cambodia, and Indonesia, expressed their reservations on the Credentials Committee's action concerning the credentials of the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China though they had voted in favor of the report.

PART II

Economic and Social Cooperation and Human Rights

1958 was a year of intensified efforts to cope with economic and social problems and to help meet, by international action, the needs of less developed countries. The extension of technical assistance, the creation of the Special Fund, and the intensification of international health activities were some of the outstanding developments of the year. It was also a year which saw a growing emphasis on Africa.

More funds were expended under the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance during 1958 than in any previous year. In addition, the Specialized Agencies, notably the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, financed a substantial number of projects from their budgets. Much of the money allocated from the Expanded Program was spent for projects administered by the Specialized Agencies although the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration carried out directly a considerable number of its own projects. The Economic and Social Council emphasized the important principle that, to be effective, technical assistance must be considered a temporary measure designed to enable countries gradually to improve their government so that they may assume the training of their own nationals. The Council considered that this goal should remain paramount and that recipient governments should supply the necessary facilities and counterpart personnel to make gradual withdrawal possible. The Council continued to give attention to the coordination of technical assistance programs. It recognized that establishment of the Special Fund made this coordination even more necessary.

The Special Fund, which had been approved in principle in 1957, was worked out in detail during 1958 and is to begin operations on January 1, 1959, under the direction of Paul Hoffman. Its resources are to be devoted to enlarging the scope of U.N. technical assistance

programs to include a limited number of relatively large projects, many of which will probably be regional.

The U.N. financial organizations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Finance Corporation continued to be concerned mainly with questions of financing the economic development of less developed countries. One of the most significant actions in this field was the increase in the capital of the Bank and the Fund. In December the Executive Boards of both institutions recommended a general increase of 100 percent in the members' capital subscription in the Bank and 50 percent in the members' quotas in the Fund. These increases, if approved, will greatly enlarge the capacities of these organizations to help their members and especially the less developed countries.

The malaria eradication campaign continued to be one of the most important multilateral health programs. It has had far-reaching economic implications in increasing labor productivity as well as being a significant humanitarian health measure. The World Health Organization (WHO) continued as general coordinator of this multination effort.

The United States offered the World Health Organization funds to study how the organization can increase its role in medical research. If the study indicates that WHO can aid in furthering international research, the United States will have been instrumental in opening a new and challenging field of endeavor for WHO. The United States has already indicated a willingness to contribute to a research program resulting from the study.

In addition to the technical assistance provided by the Expanded Program and the regular budgets of the Specialized Agencies, many projects were operated by the Advisory Social Welfare Services, a program established in 1946 to provide technical assistance in social welfare, community organization, family and child welfare, and similar fields. These projects are financed from the regular U.N. budget.

During 1958 the Economic and Social Council and the other organizations of the U.N. system devoted to economic and social matters showed an increasing awareness of the growing importance of Africa. The Economic Commission for Africa was established in April 1958 and began its first session on December 29. The International Labor Organization took a series of actions to deal with the problem of African countries south of the Sahara, including the establishment of an African Field Office, the creation of an African Advisory Committee, and the publication of an African Labor Survey. Tech-

nical assistance funds for Africa reached nearly 13 percent of the total as contrasted with 1955 when Africa received only 8.5 percent.

Under the Advisory Social Welfare Service program the United Nations provided technical assistance in community development and social services to three African nations—Morocco, Tunisia, and Sudan. The World Health Organization initiated and assisted a number of projects in Africa, especially in malaria eradication and leprosy control. The U.N. Children's Fund also emphasized Africa in its projects. For example, it launched an extensive program in French West Africa in expanding maternal and child welfare services.

With a multiplicity of organizations and the possibility of overlapping functions, coordination of the multilateral economic and social program of the U.N. system is a very important requirement if the system is to work effectively with the resources available. While in past years the United Nations has worked successfully to avoid duplications, to prune the less essential programs and to prevent overlapping of activities, the Council in 1958 made an examination in depth of the issues involved in coordination. The important next step was taken by the Council in arranging for a 5-year appraisal of the economic, social, human rights, and related activities of the United Nations and certain Specialized Agencies. This appraisal will give member governments a clear idea of what is being achieved and attempted through international action and will bring into focus the interrelationship between the activities of the different organizations. The aim of this appraisal is to facilitate closer cooperation and advance joint planning of programs.

WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

The world economic situation was discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its 26th session held at Geneva, Switzerland, from July 1 to July 31, 1958. The bases for the discussion were various economic surveys prepared by the U.N. Secretariat, including the *World Economic Survey, 1957* and regional economic surveys covering Europe, Latin America, Asia and the Far East, Africa, and the Middle East.

A major part of the *World Economic Survey, 1957* was devoted to a study of the problem of the recent inflationary developments which had aroused widespread anxiety in industrial countries. The report brought out that this inflation had been of relatively modest proportions compared to previous periods of price increases. It

was pointed out that, in the modern industrial economy, prices and wages were determined not only by supply and demand conditions but also by such factors as conventional pricing formulas, collective wage-bargaining, and government regulations. The *Survey* warned that, since recent price increases had not been the result of an overall excess of demand, governments might find that measures of restraint which they decide to institute might succeed in accomplishing the desired price stability only at the expense of high levels of economic activity.

The *Survey* further pointed out that the problem of demand inflation in the centrally planned economies originated, as elsewhere, from insufficient production in relation to demand. Output of food and consumer goods relying on agricultural raw materials had generally fallen short of planned levels, whereas heavy industrial production often exceeded planned targets. Another contributing factor to the imbalance between demand and supply in these planned economies had been the increased unit costs caused by low productivity and the unforeseen need to pay wages and farm prices in excess of the plan in order to provide the incentives for increased production.

The Secretariat review emphasized that a number of the primary producing countries, faced with the choice of attaining announced economic targets or maintaining economic stability, had at times sought to advance economic development at the expense of stability. It was pointed out that the inflationary pressures which had been generated had become so great in the end as to destroy economic development.

In the primary producing countries, export availabilities of primary commodities had generally been larger in 1957 than in 1956, while the rate of expansion of economic activity in the industrial countries, and therefore, of the demand for primary commodities, had continued its downward trend. As a result the prices of most major commodities had weakened and, with the continuing rise in the price of manufactured goods, the terms of exchange between primary and manufactured products had declined further in 1957.

The *Survey* noted that industrial production in the centrally planned economies had continued to rise in 1957 although there was evident a general slowing down in investment activities in 1957 as compared to 1956. Plans for 1958 provided for a deceleration in the rate of growth of industrial production, and in most of these countries producer goods were to be produced at a higher rate than consumer goods.

The *Survey* also noted that, for the second year in succession, the rate of growth of the gross national product in 1957 in most industrial

countries had declined. The slackening in aggregate demand in some of the larger industrial countries was attributed to a decline in the rate of expansion in fixed investment and a slowing down in personal consumption, especially of durable goods.

Members of the Council generally agreed that inflation was likely to remain a continuing threat to economic stability.

Representatives of the less developed countries discussed the particular problems of inflation which confronted countries in the course of development. They called attention to the urgent needs of development which required finances which could not be met from voluntary savings at stable prices. They indicated that the pattern of production could be changed only slowly and that, in the short run, they had to rely on anti-inflationary monetary and fiscal measures. It was pointed out, however, that the possibility of increasing taxes in the less developed countries was limited by the generally low levels of income, by the narrow range of production, and by the necessity to encourage private investment through low rates of taxation.

A large part of the discussion in the Council was directed toward the problems raised by the 1958 recession in the industrial countries. It was recognized that 1957 had been a turning point in postwar economic growth, but it was generally agreed that built-in stabilizers in the form of unemployment insurance, social security programs, price supports, and collective bargaining arrangements played a significant role in slowing down the rate of economic decline.

The Soviet bloc, as usual, attempted to lay the blame for the world's economic ills upon the United States and its policies but was not supported generally by the Council. A Soviet resolution calling for the appointment of experts, both from among the parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and from countries not participating in GATT, to propose amendments to the Charter of the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC) was withdrawn when it met opposition in the form of a counterresolution sponsored by Greece, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom. Another Soviet resolution proposing a 2d U.N. Conference on Trade and Employment to be held in 1960 (a variant of the perennial Soviet proposal for a World Economic Conference) was supported only by Poland and was subsequently withdrawn by the Soviet Union. Finally, a Soviet resolution calling upon the regional economic commissions to make studies of employment in the light of worsening employment conditions in many countries was resoundingly defeated.

Representatives on the Council from the less developed countries voiced deep concern about trends in international commodity markets. Some pointed out that the difficulties of primary producing countries

arose, in most cases, as a result of factors other than the U.S. recession and that this situation illustrated the deep-seated nature of the problem facing the less developed countries. These countries also expressed considerable concern about the widening gap between their levels of activity and growth and those achieved by industrialized countries. Strong pleas were voiced for more aid from industrialized countries, more technical assistance, and better distribution of capital resources, as well as reserves of foreign exchange. These countries viewed recession and slackening of economic growth as a far more serious problem than any actual or likely threat of inflation.

The U.S. representative presented a full and frank analysis and an estimate of the economic situation in the United States. He based this explanation on the latest statistical data available and pointed out to the Council that the recession was in, or had passed, the trough of the curve.

Regional Economic Problems

The United States is a member of three of the four U.N. regional commissions, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). A fourth commission, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), was established in 1958, with a membership comprising only the independent African nations and European powers with territories in Africa. The ECA's headquarters have been established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and the inaugural session of the new Commission was convened on December 29, 1958.

The regional commissions were established by the Economic and Social Council. They report annually to the Council. Their reports in 1958, as in previous years, reflected the difference in economic problems in the different areas and demonstrated the usefulness of these being considered on a regional basis. The attention of ECAFE, and this will undoubtedly be true of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), is centered on problems of economic development. This also, to a large extent, is true of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) which, however, placed main emphasis during 1958 on economic integration studies preliminary to consideration of a regional market in Latin America.

The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), on the other hand, continued during 1958 to serve as a useful forum of exchange of information and experience between countries which have in most cases attained a high degree of development.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

While the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands, Australia, and New Zealand are members of this Commission, the remaining 17 out of its total membership of 24 countries are for the most part economically less developed countries. The Commission was consequently largely concerned during 1958, as during previous years, with economic development problems, including industrialization in relation to economic development, the development of mineral resources in the area, and the development of the Lower Mekong River basin.

The annual plenary meeting of the Commission was held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaya in March 1958. The Prime Minister of Malaya, in his opening address at the Commission meeting, called for an "International Investment Charter" to encourage such investment. The meeting was held at a time when the recession in the U.S. economy was a source of concern to the ECAFE region countries in view of their role as primary producers, and this was brought out by a number of countries during the session. The Soviet delegation was relatively restrained in its language and comments and avoided any direct attacks on the United States. The U.S.S.R. delegate "deplored" the absence of representatives of the Peiping, and of the north Korean, north Viet-Nam, and Outer Mongolian regimes but made no formal request for any action on the matter. The Commission gave considerable attention to measures which could be undertaken, by the individual governments concerned or by cooperation among them, to continue the development effort while at the same time maintaining economic stability. The Commission noted that economic instability in many countries of the region was due mainly to concentration of production on a few agricultural and mineral exports which were subject to considerable demand and price fluctuations on the world market. The Commission gave particular attention to the difficulty of financing imports for development purposes out of limited and fluctuating foreign exchange reserves, and stressed the desirability of an increased flow of external capital and of mobilization of domestic savings. Appreciation was expressed for the continued inflow of external capital and technical assistance on a bilateral basis, frequently under the auspices of the Colombo Plan, and from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), as well as under the U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance.

The Commission looked to the U.N. Special Fund (see below pp. 149 to 150) to provide additional assistance in the technical, economic, and social development of the less developed countries. At

the same time, emphasis was laid on the importance of taking suitable measures to attract private foreign investment.

The development of the Lower Mekong River basin was the subject of a report submitted to the Commission by an international committee of experts, under U.N. auspices headed by Maj. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, USA (retired). Proposals were made for carrying out a program of studies and investigations over a 5-year period at an estimated cost of about $9 million for the comprehensive development of the basin. The U.S. representative made an offer of a contribution by the U.S. Government of $2 million for the collection of basic data and for the provision of equipment and engineering services for the first stage of the program. This offer was accepted with appreciation by the four riparian countries concerned (Thailand, Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia). In addition, the U.N. Technical Assistance Board promised to make approximately $200,000 available during the initial stage, and New Zealand and France offered certain types of equipment. The ECAFE Secretariat cooperated closely with representatives of the U.S. Government and with a committee formed by the four riparian countries in arranging during the course of 1958 the contractual and other details connected with this project, which was regarded as a significant example of multilateral cooperation toward the development of the resources of the area. It was expected that the new U.N. Special Fund would decide to lend its assistance toward the completion of the program of studies and investigations, this project being considered eminently suited for financing by the new Special Fund.

One of the most important ECAFE activities during 1958 was the holding of a Symposium on the Development of the Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East at New Delhi in December, at which the U.S. representatives emphasized the advantages, as shown by experience, of private enterprise development of oil resources as opposed to state development. The U.S. delegation included private oil company representatives as advisers. The delegation considered that this meeting was useful and had produced a better understanding of the realities of oil exploration and development problems.

Other meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission during the year included a Working Party on Industrialization in Relation to Economic Development, a Working Party on Housing, and one on Customs Administration. The latter was believed by the U.S. representatives to be likely to result in small but significant progress toward the simplification of customs practices in a region where they are often particularly cumbersome. The Commission also cosponsored a seminar in Tokyo on Regional Planning in Relation to Ur-

banization and Industrialization. All of these meetings are obviously of great interest to the countries of the ECAFE area, and their results cannot be measured only in concrete terms but have to be evaluated in terms of the closer economic cooperation and exchange of experience which they foster among countries of the area and which would be difficult to attain in the absence of ECAFE as a coordinating agent.

Experts from 13 of the countries of the area visited the United States in August–September 1958 on a water resources development tour, sponsored jointly by ECAFE and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (UNTAA) and financed partly by UNTAA and partly by the International Cooperation Administration (ICA). The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation assisted in the conduct of the tour. This tour, arranged to acquaint experts from the ECAFE region with our experience and techniques in the utilization of water resources, is to be followed in 1959 by a tour of the United States and Canada by mineral experts and geologists from the ECAFE region.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) during 1958 continued to study European economic and technical problems relating to agriculture, coal, electric power, housing, inland transport, steel, timber, and trade.

The Commission's principal undertakings during 1958, as in the past, were to initiate and participate in concerted action for economic progress of Europe and the development of economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with other regions. ECE is unique as an economic forum in which the United States and Western European countries participate together with all of the Soviet-bloc countries. In ECE the possibilities of European economic cooperation are limited by the prevailing political conditions. Most of the ECE work program is concentrated on an exchange of technical, statistical, and economic information and efforts to reach agreement on a European-wide basis on technical matters.

The United States and certain other Western countries have continued to stress the need for full reciprocity in the provision of statistics and other information between Western and Soviet countries. In response to efforts by the Secretariat and certain member countries, including the United States, statistical information from the Soviet countries has improved in both quantity and quality, although it is not yet up to the standards of most Western statistical submissions. The U.S. representatives have continued to urge

the avoidance of duplication and undue concentration on highly technical subjects which are the specific responsibility of other agencies within or outside of the U.N. system. The Soviet bloc has been taking an increasingly active part in the Commission and has been sending comparatively large and expert representation. The United States has continued to provide representation at all meetings of ECE which are of interest to the United States. Our delegations usually include, insofar as funds permit, representatives from the U.S. government and private industry, together with members of the U.S. resident delegation to the ECE in Geneva.

The annual plenary session of the Commission was held at Geneva from April 9–24, 1958. The ECE Secretariat, as in past years, submitted to the Commission its economic survey of Europe. The U.S. delegation commended the Secretariat for the high quality of the annual survey for 1957, noting its balance and broad scope. All of ECE's active committees met at least once during 1958. There was again a large number of subcommittees and working party meetings in 1958 although there was an estimated 20 percent reduction in the number of hours devoted to such meetings compared with the previous year.

Sakari S. Tuomioja of Finland, who was formerly Prime Minister of Finland, has ably carried on the work of Executive Secretary during his first full year in office.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

During its 10th year of work in 1958, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) placed primary emphasis on studies of problems related to economic integration. The studies include those arising from the possibility of creating a regional market in Latin America and the implementation of the Central American Economic Integration Program. As part of the regular work program, research and analysis studies have been continued on the current economic situation in Latin America, industry, water resources, energy, agriculture, and transport. Analysis and projections of economic growth in individual countries have been completed and published in English and Spanish for Ecuador, Brazil, Colombia, and Bolivia. A study on Argentina, in Spanish only, was also completed during the past year.

In February 1958 a Working Group on the Regional Market was held at Santiago in which representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru, acting in their personal capacities, participated. In the course of the meeting the Working Group on the Regional Market found it would need more complete

background material before it could make any definitive proposals. The Secretariat was requested to provide additional information and material.

The sixth session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America was held on April 7–8 at Santiago, Chile. Inter-American trade, economic development, technical assistance, and coordination between ECLA and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council were discussed. During the course of the plenary session the U.S. delegation pointed out that a new technical assistance agency would not seem appropriate given the existence of the U.N. Technical Assistance Program, the Organization of American States (OAS), and other sources of technical aid.

Attention was called to the work of OAS regarding the financing of economic development, and gratification was expressed by the U.S. delegate that this would be the responsibility of OAS and that ECLA would cooperate should future events show such action to be indicated.

During June 1957 the Committee on Economic Cooperation of Central America held a meeting in Honduras, and as a result, agreements were signed by representatives of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica on free trade and economic integration in Central America.

At the end of November 1958 the Central Banks Working Group under the Trade Committee held its second session at Rio de Janeiro. As a result a protocol was opened for signatures by Latin American countries having intra-Latin American bilateral payments arrangements. The protocol provides for multilateral use of bilateral balances among the signatory countries.

ECLA, meeting as a committee of the whole in the fall of 1958, agreed on a plan to finance the construction of a permanent U.N. Latin American headquarters on land donated by Chile. The building will be erected near Santiago, to cost not more than $850,000, and will be designed to house and to establish common administrative services for ECLA and other U.N. and Specialized Agency regional offices.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

The Economic and Social Council established the fourth U.N. regional economic commission by a resolution adopted unanimously on April 29, 1958. The Council's action was based on a recommendation made by the 12th General Assembly. The new Commission has as full members all of the independent countries of Africa and the six metropolitan powers with territorial responsibilities in Africa (Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom). In addition, associate membership is open to any of the dependent terri-

tories in Africa nominated by the metropolitan powers. Associate members participate without vote in the Commission and can hold office in any subsidiary body the Commission may establish. Some members of the Economic and Social Council urged that membership in the ECA should also be open to the United States and the Soviet Union, but the Council decided against this proposal. The U.S. representative had made it clear that the United States did not seek membership on the Commission.

The terms of reference of the new Commission, as set forth in the Council's resolution, are generally similar to those of the other regional economic commissions and correspond closely to those of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, reflecting the similarity of the problems expected to be encountered by ECA, particularly in the field of economic development. The terms of reference make it clear that one of the main tasks assigned to the Commission is to initiate and take part in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic development of Africa including the social aspects of economic development.

Immediately after the Economic and Social Council's action, steps were taken by the U.N. Secretariat in New York to select personnel for the Commission secretariat and to begin the drawing up of a tentative program of work for the Commission. On August 5, 1958, the U.N. Secretary-General announced the appointment of Mekki Abbas of the Sudan as Executive Secretary of ECA. Mr. Abbas had been Managing Director of the Gezira Scheme, a million-acre development project operated by the Government of the Sudan.

The inaugural session of ECA opened on December 29, 1958, at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which had been selected by the Economic and Social Council as the headquarters of the Commission. The United States was represented by an official observer at the session, which had on its agenda the organization of the Commission, including its secretariat, and the drawing up of a program of work and priorities. Even before the session opened it was recognized that factual economic information concerning large parts of Africa left much to be desired and that one of the first tasks of the Commission would necessarily be to provide for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of appropriate economic, technological, and, particularly, statistical information concerning the continent of Africa.

Trade and Commodity Problems

During 1958 the United Nations continued to consider trends and developments in the field of international trade, with special interest

shown in problems of international trade in primary products and their relationship to the economic development of the less developed countries of the free world. The instability of markets for many such commodities continued to elicit concern, particularly in view of the fact that difficulties in commodity trade were accentuated by then existing recessionary forces in industrial activity. Significantly, however, there was increased recognition that there are no easy short-cut solutions, evidence of an increasing willingness to view the problem of price instability in a broader economic perspective, and less preoccupation with this problem alone. Two other trade problems faced by the countries dependent upon the export of one or two primary commodities were recognized as important and singled out for study and possible action within the United Nations or elsewhere. These were the comparatively slow rate of growth of the export trade of the less developed countries relative to their import demands and the trade of the industrialized countries, and the possible displacement of existing trade patterns owing to the formation of regional economic market arrangements.

THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was negotiated in 1947 under the aegis of the United Nations to provide a set of principles for the conduct of international trade, as a means for negotiating reductions in tariffs, and to establish a forum for the amicable settlement of trade problems. It is not, however, an organ of the United Nations.

The 13th session of the contracting parties was held at Geneva from October 16 to November 22, 1958. The topic which received most attention was the further expansion of international trade. The focal point of the discussion was a report on trends in international trade, which had been commissioned at the 12th session and was published a few weeks before the 13th session convened. This report, prepared by four eminent economists, examined the trade problems of the less industrialized countries, the special problems of trade in primary commodities, and barriers to trade in agricultural products. The contribution that a further round of tariff negotiations could make to the expansion of international trade also was considered.

The contracting parties agreed that work in these fields should proceed and established three committees. The first is to examine the possibility of arranging a further general round of tariff negotiations. A second will examine the problem of barriers to trade in agricultural products. A third is to study the trade problems of the less industrialized countries.

The trade provisions of the treaty establishing the European Economic Community, which had been examined at length at the 12th session and considered at the meeting of the Intersessional Committee in April–May 1958, received further attention at the 13th session. Because the treaty in many cases establishes only the broad outline of policies to be followed by the Community, and the details of these policies have yet to be formulated, the contracting parties agreed that consideration of the consistency of the trade provisions with GATT should be deferred until development of the policies of the European Economic Community were further advanced. In the meantime there are to be consultations between interested contracting parties and the six countries of the European Economic Community concerning practical trade problems arising out of application of the treaty. Consultations began during the session on trade in coffee, cocoa, tea, tobacco, bananas, and sugar.

Revisions in the General Agreement which entered into effect in October 1958 provide for a regular timetable of consultations with countries maintaining quantitative import restrictions to safeguard their foreign exchange reserves. Consultations with five countries took place during the session and arrangements were made for consultations with 16 countries in 1959. The consultations are detailed discussions of the nature and effect of quantitative import restrictions. Experience has shown that these discussions lead to better understanding of the problems arising from such restrictions and, in many cases, to the relaxation and removal of these barriers to trade.

The contracting parties also dealt with such problems arising from the regular operation of the General Agreement as changes in individual country tariff schedules, settlement of trade differences, and reports submitted pursuant to waivers of GATT obligations granted at previous sessions. At the 13th session arrangements were made for the provisional accession of Cambodia and Switzerland to the General Agreement.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE (CICT)

As a part of a general tendency to approach the problems of commodity trade in a more realistic and constructive way, certain proposals for a revision of the terms of reference of the U.N. Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) were presented to that body at its May 1958 session and referred by it to the Economic and Social Council. When the Council had established CICT in 1954, it provided that the Commission's "main task" should be the examination and recommendation of "measures designed to avoid excessive

fluctuations in the prices of and the volume of trade in primary commodities, including measures aiming at the maintenance of a just and equitable relationship between the prices of primary commodities and the prices of manufactured goods in international trade." The United States was particularly concerned about the Commission's task to seek to establish "just and equitable" price relationships. Accordingly, the United States decided not to participate in the Commission although it recognized problems in international commodity trade as one of the basic economic problems of the underdeveloped countries.

The proposals for revision of the terms of reference of CICT grew out of the initiative of Argentina, the Commission's original sponsor, which sought to make the Commission "more effective both by securing wider participation in its work and by enlarging its scope." With a view to clearing the way for U.S. participation and relieving the Commission of an unrealistic responsibility, the charge upon the Commission regarding price relationships was eliminated. In varying degrees the growing interest in a more comprehensive examination of the problems of commodity trade was reflected in this proposed change.

At its 26th session the Economic and Social Council reconstituted CICT with new terms of reference and a new membership, including the United States and the United Kingdom. While the Commission is authorized to discuss excessive fluctuations in prices and volume of commodity trade, its basic task is broadly "to study and analyze developments in international commodity trade," and their effects upon the economies of member trading countries. It was agreed that the Commission should meet within the first 3 months of 1959 to examine developments in international commodity markets, measures applied or proposed for dealing with the problems of commodity trade, and the medium and long-term prospects for production and consumption of the main primary commodities.

In announcing that the United States would be prepared to participate in the Commission as reconstituted, the U.S. representative to the Council emphasized that, under its broader and more realistic terms of reference, the Commission's attention would be focused principally on the study of trends and developments in the field of basic commodities and their effects. He indicated that the willingness to join the Commission in no way altered the U.S. Government's general position on international commodity agreements.

At its 13th session in December 1958 the General Assembly endorsed the action of the Economic and Social Council in a resolution which noted with satisfaction the growing tendency to broaden the

scope of international study and discussion of commodity problems.

At their 13th session the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), taking note of the reconstitution of CICT, considered what their future activities with respect to the problems of commodity trade should be and agreed upon ways to relate their activities more precisely to their particular competence and responsibilities. In particular, they decided that their own annual review of trends and developments in commodity trade should hereafter be directed toward assessing the impact of commodity problems upon trade generally. In connection with their plans for a coordinated program of trade expansion, they have established a committee which will look into the possibilities of promoting the long-term expansion of trade of the less developed countries. Also, as noted, consultations are being conducted under GATT between the countries forming the European Economic Community and outside countries regarding trade in coffee, cocoa, tea, bananas, and other products that may be affected by developments under the common market treaty. [See p. 123 for more information on GATT.]

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

The problems of trade in particular commodities (e.g., cocoa, grains, rice, cotton, and rubber) were kept under close review throughout the year, by the Food and Agriculture Organization and its subsidiary bodies and in various independent commodity study groups. During the year an independent coffee study group was established. Pending its study of means of correcting the underlying imbalance in the supply and demand of coffee, the Latin American producing nations agreed to continue their emergency agreement designed to withold excessive supplies from the market and thus to prevent a sudden and critical break in coffee prices.

A special aspect of international commodity problems, which was given continuing attention during 1958 in the various organs of the United Nations, FAO, and other international forums, was the problem of surplus commodity disposal.

The principal forum for consideration of the international aspects of surplus disposal continued to be the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems. The Sub-Committee, composed of 28 countries, with 30 countries and 7 international organizations having observer status, meets monthly in Washington. In this Sub-Committee the participating countries obtain information about each other's disposal programs and policies and bring to the group's attention any adverse effects that such activities might have on international trade.

OTHER ACTIVITIES ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

Ad hoc exploratory meetings on copper, lead, and zinc were held at London in September 1958 under U.N. auspices to consider the need for intergovernmental cooperation in respect to these commodities. It was agreed that no action on copper was needed but that further attention to the problems of lead and zinc would be advisable. A U.N. Conference on Lead and Zinc was held at Geneva in November 1958 to consider the views of governments on various proposals for dealing with both the short-term and long-term problems in international trade in lead and zinc. It was the general opinion of the Conference that an intergovernmental study group should be established at an early date for these materials, and it was recommended that the U.N. Interim Coordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements convene such a group. Pending such action early in 1959 an interim committee is keeping the situation under review.

The United Nations also sponsored a negotiating conference at Geneva in September–October 1958 which renewed, with some changes, the International Sugar Agreement. Preparatory meetings were also held to facilitate negotiations for continuing the International Wheat Agreement due to expire on July 30, 1959.

International Finance

During 1958 the major focus of attention by the United Nations in the field of international finance continued to be the question of financing the economic development of underdeveloped countries. Thus, two of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations operating in the field of international finance—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC)—continued to be concerned mainly with projects located in the less developed areas. The resources of a third Specialized Agency, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), were also drawn on primarily by underdeveloped countries in this period. These three institutions made available substantial amounts of resources to their member countries both for investment and to assist in overcoming temporary balance-of-payments difficulties.

The most significant development during the year affecting the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund was a resolution introduced on the initiative of the United States and accepted by the Boards of Governors of the Bank and of the Fund at their annual meeting in October, asking the Executive Directors to consider the question of enlarging the resources of both institutions and to submit an appropriate proposal to the Governors on the question. In Decem-

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ber the Executive Boards of both institutions reported to their respective Boards of Governors recommending a general increase of 100 percent in members' capital subscriptions in the Bank and a general increase of 50 percent in members' quotas in the Fund, with higher proportional increases for certain countries. This matter is now before the Boards of Governors.

The international flow of private investment as a method of assisting the financing of the economic development of underdeveloped countries also continued to be of special interest and concern to the United Nations. In past years both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council had adopted comprehensive recommendations to member states designed to encourage international private investment. During 1958 the Council continued to follow developments in this field through the medium of the periodic statistical and other informational reports prepared by the Secretariat pursuant to previous decisions of the Council.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)

The International Bank continued to play a leading role in the field of international financing during 1958. Its operations were larger and more wide-ranging than in any previous year. New loans amounted to $770 million, an increase of more than 50 percent over the level of the preceding year. These loans were made to 17 countries and territories—Austria, Brazil, Ceylon, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, India, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, South Africa, and Sudan. The Bank continued to put heavy emphasis on the development of power and transport facilities, but its loans also financed a variety of projects in other fields including port development and the expansion of steel capacity. The new credits brought the total of lending by the Bank since the first loan in 1947 to $4,250 million.

Disbursements, income, and reserves also reached record levels. Higher lending and disbursements increased the Bank's need for finance, the result being that the Bank borrowed more new money than ever before.

The Bank's history since it started operations in 1946 has been one of growth in all fields of activity. In lending operations the Bank, after the large reconstruction loans of its first years, turned to development financing and thereafter expanded its development loans in amount, in number, and in geographical areas affected. In borrowing too the Bank has been growing in strength. Its name has become known and respected in international financial communities and its

bonds have come to be regarded as investments of high quality. Since beginning operations, the Bank has issued or guaranteed obligations in six different currencies totaling over $2.3 billion equivalent. It has raised funds in leading capital markets and from investors in more than 35 countries.

The very substantial increase in Bank activity in 1958 reflected the ability of the developing countries to absorb increased amounts of capital as the development process has gained momentum. A contributing factor in the larger number of development projects ready and eligible for Bank financing is the long period of planning and negotiation on development programs which has been carried out by borrowing countries and by the Bank. The number of large projects under consideration in the Bank indicates that the rise in lending during the year may have signaled the start of a new and higher rate of operations.

The Bank also continued during the year to provide extensive guidance to its member countries on a wide range of economic development problems. Resident representatives stationed in several member countries continued to provide advice on economic problems and policies. The General Survey Mission to Thailand which began its work in 1957 finished its assignment in the summer of 1958. To train a staff qualified to carry on the work started by the mission, the Government selected a group of Thai officials to cooperate closely with the mission. An agricultural mission to Peru organized jointly by the Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations began its field work in June. The Bank's interest in the establishment of local development banks in its member countries led to increased activity in this field during the year, including a conference in Washington of development bank executives from institutions in 11 member countries of Latin America, Asia, and Europe. The Economic Development Institute, a staff college established by the Bank in 1955 to provide courses on economic management for senior officials of the less developed countries, continued its executive training work as a regular part of the Bank's activities. In addition, senior officials from member countries came to the Bank for specialized training in the fields of finance, taxation, technical assistance, and monetary policy.

During 1958 five new members joined the Bank—Malaya, Tunisia, Morocco, Spain, and Libya—bringing its total membership to 68 and its total subscribed capital to more than $9.5 billion.

At its 25th session held in April the U.N. Economic and Social Council reviewed the work of the International Bank during the preceding 18 months. Satisfaction was expressed by Council members

at the evidence that the Bank was becoming an increasingly significant factor in assistance for economic development.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

The purpose of the International Finance Corporation, which is an affiliate of the International Bank, is to further economic development in its less developed member countries by investing, without government guarantee, in productive private enterprise in association with private capital and management. Essentially the International Finance Corporation is an investing rather than a lending institution, and it judges projects on the basis of their merits as investments for private capital.

During the year the Corporation continued to meet with business and financial groups engaged in the financing of private enterprise and to examine proposals for private investment in the less developed countries. It continued its concentration on enterprises which are predominantly industrial, i.e., manufacturing, processing, or mining. During the calendar year the Corporation made investment commitments in excess of $7 million in connection with 9 enterprises in 4 member countries—Brazil, Mexico, Guatemala, and Pakistan. The investments are in such diverse fields as pulp and paper, cement, automotive parts, flour milling, steel products, and cotton textiles.

The Corporation accepts an interest rate on its investments ranging from 5 to 7 percent, with rights to benefit additionally, but only if the project is successful and the owners benefit to a greater degree. These rights generally include participation in profits and option on shares. The Corporation's investments are usually of intermediate term, about 8 to 11 years. At the 25th session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council the annual report of the International Finance Corporation was considered by Council members. Members expressed the hope that the Corporation would find it possible to increase both the number and the geographic scope of its investments.

During the year four new members joined the Corporation—Ireland, Libya, Ghana, and Malaya—bringing the total membership to 57 and the total subscribed capital to $93,664,000.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

The objectives of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as stated in its Articles of Agreement, include promotion of international monetary cooperation, facilitation of expansion and balanced growth of world trade, promotion of foreign exchange stability and of orderly foreign exchange arrangements among its members, and

assistance in the establishment of a multilateral system of international payments and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper international trade. During 1958 the Fund continued to work for these objectives. The end of the year saw a signal step forward as most Western European countries announced nonresident convertibility of their currencies.

Fifteen member countries drew a total of $333,000,000 from the Fund in 1958. While this amount was much lower than the record levels of 1956 and 1957, it nevertheless was the fourth highest since the Fund began operations in 1947. It brought total drawings since the Fund's inception to $3,220,000,000. In addition standby arrangements with 12 member countries totaled $911,000,000 on December 31, 1958. Under such arrangements a member is assured that during a specified period of time an agreed amount of resources will be available whenever requested. Repayments to the Fund in 1958 were roughly equivalent to the drawings on it.

The lower level of use of Fund resources in 1958 than in the 2 previous years reflected in part improvement in the balance-of-payments positions of industrialized countries. Most of the drawings on the Fund in 1958 were made by less developed countries.

The nature of the Fund's work is such that the volume of its purely financial business does not by itself provide an adequate indication of the measure of its success in performing the functions entrusted to it. Much of its work is concerned with such important questions as par values of currencies, alterations in the exchange systems of member countries, and removal of exchange restrictions. For example, pursuant to article XIV of its Articles of Agreement, the Fund during 1958 carried on the seventh series of annual consultations with member countries still imposing exchange restrictions. These consultations again provided the occasion for a general review of the economic and financial conditions in the countries concerned and for emphasis by the Fund on measures which might lead to the relaxation or removal of restrictions and to improved balance-of-payments positions.

The Fund also continued to maintain close and active relations with many of its members in the provision of technical assistance. This has been a sphere of increasing Fund activity. The Fund's impartial and expert advice to members is regarded as one of its most important functions.

During 1958 Libya, Malaya, Morocco, Spain, and Tunisia became members of the Fund, bringing the total membership to 68.

The annual report of the International Monetary Fund was reviewed by the U.N. Economic and Social Council at its 25th session which was held in April 1958.

As noted above, at the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund in New Delhi in October, the United States proposed that prompt consideration be given to increasing the quotas of members in the Fund in order to enlarge the Fund's resources. The Executive Directors have released a report recommending a general increase of 50 percent in members' quotas, with higher proportional increases for certain countries. In making this recommendation, the Directors noted particularly the increase in the level of trade since the quotas were originally established and said that the enlargement of the Fund resources would permit the Fund to promote more effectively the purposes for which it was formed.

INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE INVESTMENT

The Economic and Social Council at its 26th session in the summer of 1958 had before it, as part of the documentation for that session on the financing of economic development, the U.N. Secretariat report on *The International Flow of Private Capital, 1957*. This is an annual report prepared pursuant to a resolution as amended by the 9th General Assembly and consists of a review of developments in the field of governmental measures affecting the flow of capital and a statistical report of such flow. The study pointed out that the outflow of private capital in 1957 reached a new high level as compared with 1956 which was already a record year in the postwar period. The U.S. representative, speaking on this matter, emphasized to Council members again the importance attached by the United States to the role of private investment for economic development. No proposals were advanced for the negotiation of a multilateral code for private foreign investment, although there had been informal indications before the session that a number of countries were interested in pursuing this possibility. The U.S. representative emphasized that the best methods of improving legal aspects of investment climate were the enactment of well considered domestic legislation and the conclusion of effective bilateral treaties for the purpose of providing an encouraging framework for business activities.

At the 13th session of the General Assembly in the autumn, the subject of private investment was under consideration. A resolution on the international flow of private capital was passed by an overwhelming vote. The Soviet bloc voted against the resolution. The resolution takes note of the need for a higher level of capital formation for economic development and welcomes the fact that a growing number of countries are increasingly conscious of the need to improve the international climate in relation to both existing and prospective

private investment. It asks the Secretary-General to consult and obtain the views of qualified persons, drawn from both capital-exporting and capital-importing countries, regarding the fields of activity in which private foreign investment is needed and sought by underdeveloped countries, the volume and forms in which such investment would be acceptable, and the types of projects in which private foreign investors may be interested. Taking into account these views and other available information, the Secretary-General is to prepare a report of measures in operation or contemplated, both in capital-exporting and capital-importing countries, for channeling an increased flow of private capital investment into underdeveloped countries under mutually satisfactory arrangements, and submit this report to the 29th session of the Economic and Social Council for transmittal to the 15th session of the General Assembly. This action was initiated by Malaya and cosponsored by a number of other underdeveloped countries including countries from Asia and Latin America.

Food and Agriculture

The situation and trends in world food and agricultural production, trade, and consumption were reviewed in several international forums during 1958, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Council session meeting in November midway between biennial FAO Conference sessions, the U.N. Economic and Social Council, and the U.N. Regional Economic Commissions. Also, during this year GATT gave special consideration to problems of international trade policies relating to agricultural products. The FAO annual survey, "The State of Food and Agriculture—1958," was the basis for the principal discussions held by FAO, while the United Nations and Regional Commissions considered selected food and agricultural data and problems prepared jointly by FAO and the United Nations.

Highlighted in the FAO report was the conclusion that agricultural production had declined slightly in 1957–1958. This was the first check to the steady expansion of agricultural production since the end of World War II. While the overall supply situation was regarded as somewhat easier than a year before, world food production is barely keeping up with increase in population. Agricultural production had slowed down in the more developed regions such as North America and Western Europe, but in the less developed regions, although total production had increased, production per person was still below postwar levels. The FAO report also called

attention to the worsening terms of trade of agricultural producers when measured in terms of price-cost ratios, the relationships between domestic agricultural price support policies and international trade, and certain continuing problems relating to agricultural surplus disposal programs. A common problem noted in all of these discussions, both in the United Nations and in FAO bodies, was the paradox of growing agricultural protectionism along with the development in some areas of a common market and trade liberalization and also the related problem of instability of prices of agricultural commodities in international trade.

Two food and agricultural questions received specific attention by the United Nations in 1958—national food reserves and water resources development.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Four important reports on interrelated aspects of water resources development, all of them involving a high degree of cooperation and coordination among several international agencies concerned with water resources, were considered by the U.N. Economic and Social Council at its 25th session in the spring of 1958. The report on "Integrated River Basin Development," prepared by a panel of world-renowned experts, analyzed the administrative, economic, and social implications of integrated river basin development and suggested guidelines for both national and international action. "A Preliminary Inquiry of Existing Hydrologic Services," prepared mainly by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), analyzed the organization of hydrologic services, considered the needs for their expansion, and recommended that WMO be strengthened to assume responsibilities with respect to hydrology as well as meteorology. A report on "Water for Industrial Use" presented a thorough and competent analysis of problems involved in planning water supplies for industrial development, drawing especially on the experience of the already highly industrialized countries which could be useful for countries just beginning to industrialize. The fourth report reflected the views of the Secretary-General and the Directors General of the Specialized Agencies—FAO, WMO, World Health Organization (WHO), and the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)—as to program priorities in water resources development and methods for strengthening international cooperation in this field. The U.N. Economic Commission for Europe during 1958 undertook a major project in water pollution abatement, and other regional economic commissions also considered various aspects of

water resources development. These were all taken into account by the Economic and Social Council.

The U.S. delegate to the Council strongly supported many of the recommendations in these reports, especially the strengthening of WMO's work in hydrology, the strengthening of the U.N. Secretariat in the field of water resources, and intensified technical assistance programs in water resources, including integrated river basin development. A Council resolution commended these reports and referred them to governments for their detailed consideration, and endorsed the following priorities for action recommended by the U.N. Secretary-General and the Directors General of the Specialized Agencies for current national and international activities: (1) ground water problems, (2) water pollution control, (3) hydrology, and (4) integration at the United Nations of water resources services. Progress in water resources development at both the national and international levels will be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its 29th session.

NATIONAL FOOD RESERVES

In response to requests from the General Assembly, FAO prepared a comprehensive report on "National Food Reserve Policies in Underdeveloped Countries" which was well received and thoroughly considered, both by the FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems and by ECOSOC at its 26th session. This report analyzed the possibilities and desirability of promoting the use of surplus foodstuffs in building up *national* food reserves to be used in accordance with established principles to meet emergencies and facilitate economic development. The report concluded that maintenance of a physical world food reserve would involve problems of practicality that remain unresolved. On the other hand, the tenor of the report was that the time had come for countries wanting to establish or enlarge *national* food reserves to prepare concrete plans.

The U.S. representatives to the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems and to the FAO Council, to the U.N. Economic and Social Council, and later to the General Assembly announced that the United States was prepared to accept the essence of FAO's report and, in accordance with its authority, to assist in establishment or enlargement of reserve stocks of this kind and to enter into discussion of specific plans developed in accordance with FAO's Principles of Surplus Disposal. Our delegate to these meetings also pointed out that establishment and maintenance of more adequate national food reserves, especially in underdeveloped countries subject to extreme fluctuations of crops, would go a long way toward accomplishing most,

if not all, of the purposes for which some delegations had thought a world food reserve, or world food capital fund, would be needed. National food reserves would also help to meet emergency situations and contribute to economic development.

The FAO Conference and the U.N. Economic and Social Council endorsed these conclusions and adopted resolutions which, in substance: (1) recommended that governments in need of and desirous of assistance in establishing or enlarging national reserves prepare specific plans for discussion with other interested governments; (2) invited governments willing to assist in establishing such reserves to consider steps to enable them to enter into discussion of mutually acceptable plans; and (3) recommended that, in setting up national food reserves, governments make use of the consultative machinery of FAO's Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal and insure conformity with FAO's Principles of Surplus Disposal. (See also above pp. 122 to 126.)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

The work of FAO continued in 1958 to be directed toward achievement of its fundamental objectives to: (1) assess the needs of people for better nutrition and higher standards of living; (2) assess resources, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and the physical possibilities of increasing and improving products; (3) improve the quantity, quality, and efficiency of production; (4) achieve methods of distribution and consumption which will most nearly meet the goal of improved human well being; (5) educate producers, distributors, and consumers in the adoption of more rational and progressive methods. FAO's work was carried forward through intergovernmental discussions of food and agriculture policies both at international and regional levels, through publication of annual or periodical statistical series and technical studies and through provision of technical assistance to governments.

Speaking as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the 29th session of the FAO Council in November, True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture, reaffirmed U.S. interest in the work of FAO.

> This great Organization has been sincerely dedicated to the difficult task of improving the nutritional level of the world's people. The record will show that, since its inception, FAO has seen substantial accomplishments, and yet, today, we can still find many evidences of malnutrition and hunger. Thus, we should, within the means at our disposal, bend continuing efforts to improve further the levels of nutrition of constantly growing populations. . . . The record of the United States stands as proof of our sincere desire to take any reasonable step aimed to improve levels of living and bring practical solutions to serious problems in food production and distribution. . . . Throughout the years the U.S. position in FAO generally has been to emphasize the importance of action by govern-

ments to strengthen their national services in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, to urge that FAO give especially high priority to work in nutrition and home economics, marketing and statistics; and to support FAO's work as a center for collection, analysis and distribution of economic, statistical and scientific information.

Some of the principal developments in FAO's program in 1958 were: (1) the intensified interest by member governments in FAO's study of agricultural price support policies, especially their effects on international trade and on food consumption, such a study to be closely coordinated with GATT's consideration of a similar problem; (2) decreased criticism in the FAO Consultative Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal of U.S. agricultural surplus disposal policies, combined with an emphasis on the desirability of using food stocks to build up food reserves in economically less developed countries and for other constructive purposes; (3) establishment of a Council committee to work with the Director General in preparing definitive proposals for future Council and Conference consideration of "a campaign for helping to free the world from hunger" which might possibly culminate in 1963, the 20th anniversary of the Conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs; (4) modest expansion in nutrition and home economics activities; (5) establishment of a joint FAO/UNICEF Policy Committee designed to improve coordination between the two bodies; (6) approval by the Council, for later elaboration by the Conference, of a World Seed Campaign in 1960 or 1961, the purpose of which is to extend the use of high-quality seed of better varieties as a means of increasing productivity and improving the quality of agricultural and forest products; and (7) intensified activity looking toward FAO assistance in developing the World Census of Agriculture, 1960.

Some examples of activities in 1958 illustrate several ways in which FAO is working toward achievement of its objectives. Control of livestock diseases and improvement of animal health generally were furthered. A Fourth Latin American Technical Meeting on Livestock Production held at Jamaica in July was attended by over 100 livestock specialists from 20 countries and 6 territories. Attention was given to application of knowledge from recent research and experience on animal breeding, animal feeding and management, and animal health in relation to practical problems of animal production. FAO also issued the first *Animal Health Yearbook*. Plans for future annual issues were made covering most countries and territories of the world and containing information on the incidence and control measures of all animal diseases of major economic importance, on the effectiveness of vaccines and control measures, and on recent developments in animal disease control. FAO signed a contract with the Pirbright Research Institute in Surrey, the United

Kingdom, establishing the Institute as a world reference laboratory for foot-and-mouth disease, which will make a direct contribution toward preventing spread of the disease from infected to free areas.

With FAO's assistance and coordination, the Near East Desert Locust Control Program was continued in 1958 with about 16 countries, including the United States, participating. A special effort was made in the Arabian peninsula where locust breeding was unexpectedly heavy. Some 60 locust-control teams from 6 or 7 neighboring countries joined in this concentrated activity, for which an emergency allocation was made from ETAP funds. With FAO encouragement an International Desert Locust Information Service has been set up to disseminate reports on outbreaks, and an FAO/UNESCO Desert Locust Ecological Survey, with a team of experts, is studying ecological conditions of possible breeding spots in Africa.

A technical meeting conducted in September 1958 focused attention on the importance of studies of costs and earnings of fishery enterprises to governmental subsidies, credit schemes, price supports, and marketing programs, and also to private industry operations.

Preparations were completed for a World Fishing Boat Congress to be held at Rome in April 1959. The domestic fishing industry in the United States has expressed great interest in this meeting and has already committed itself to substantial representation.

Publication of world fisheries production data was considerably expedited with the issuance of the *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics for 1957* in the late fall of 1958. The summarized information in this volume is not otherwise available and is widely quoted and used as a reference volume.

A training center on Fishery Cooperatives and Administration sponsored by the FAO/Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council for about 2 months early in 1958 provided practical training and demonstrations to 25 trainees from 13 countries in the region on the organization and management of fishery cooperatives.

Two FAO/UNICEF regional seminars on school feeding were held in 1958, one in Bogotá for Latin American countries and one in Tokyo for countries of Asia and the Far East. These seminars were attended by school or health officials closely associated with school feeding administration. They provided practical guidance and training on fundamental problems involved in setting up or expanding such programs on a sound nutritional and financial basis, education and training in nutrition, the relation of school feeding to present and potential food supplies, and the role of voluntary workers. The first FAO/WHO Regional Nutrition Committee for

the Near East met at Cairo in November to consider nutrition problems of specific importance to the region.

The United States was host to one of the important FAO commodity groups, the Consultative Subcommittee on the Economic Aspects of Rice which met at Washington in February. During the year the United States also extended invitations for two additional FAO meetings to be held in the United States, a Training Center on the Uses of Radioisotopes to be held at Cornell University during the summer of 1959, and a Watershed Management Study Tour to visit watershed management centers in various parts of the United States in 1959. The United States also in collaboration with FAO is making arrangements for the Fifth World Forestry Congress to meet at the University of Washington in 1960.

Transport and Communications

During 1958 the United States participated in important activities of international bodies in the transport and communications field. There were few major international conferences, but much energy was devoted to preparations for an unusual number of conferences scheduled to take place during 1959, including two which will be held in the United States. The Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) came into being as the 12th Specialized Agency of the United Nations and prepared to hold its first Assembly at London in January 1959. For the first time since 1949 the International Telegraph and Telephone Regulations were reviewed and amended, and preparations were made for a major conference to amend the International Radio Regulations in 1959, both under the auspices of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) gave special attention to air navigation and air traffic control problems, particularly in areas where congestion of the air and problems of civil-military coordination are greatest. There were continuing efforts to improve facilities to accommodate the new commercial jet aircraft. Activities of the U.N. Transport and Communications Commission were limited to matters concerning road transport and the transport of dangerous goods.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The U.N. Transport and Communications Commission, a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, has not held a session since January, 1957. The next session, its ninth, and possibly

its last, is expected to be held at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, in May, 1959.

The Commission had recommended recognition in international motor travel of any valid domestic driving permit when used with either an international driving permit or an official translation attached to domestic permits to meet language requirements. The United States informed the U.N. Secretary-General on January 30, 1958, that it will grant the following facilities to foreign motor vehicle drivers who drive within its territory:

1. Any valid domestic driving permit issued by a foreign government which is a party to the Convention, or political subdivision thereof, if printed in the English language, will be recognized for motoring in the United States under the provisions of the Convention on Road Traffic of 1949;

2. Any such valid domestic driving permit, if issued in a language other than English, should be supplemented by either of the two following documents;

(a) The International Driving Permit provided for by the said Convention and printed in the five official languages of the United Nations (including English) or

(b) The standard form recommended by the United Nations certifying in English to the validity of the foreign driving permit.

The United States approved the 1953 U.N. Protocol on a Uniform System of Road Signs and Signals but cannot sign and ratify it because: (1) there is no single agency authorized to act for the entire country in this field; (2) it did not appear desirable to impose by law a single national system; and (3) adoption of an international code would destroy a necessary element of flexibility in the design of traffic-control devices.

The United States, in line with the Commission's recommendation for establishment of a permanent group of experts to continue the study of problems incident to the transport of dangerous goods, appointed an expert, Robert T. Merrill of the Department of State, and has informed the U.N. Secretary-General accordingly. A meeting of the experts on the transport of dangerous goods is scheduled in March, 1959.

At its 28th session the Economic and Social Council is expected to consider the desirability of continuing the Transport and Communications Commission in being. The Council requested the Commission, particularly in view of the fact that the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization has come into existence, to submit a final

report on its work to the 28th session of the Council. This report is to include recommendations for future arrangements for handling the remaining activities hitherto performed by the Commission.

THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)

The United States is one of the 73 member countries of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). In 1958 the Federation of Malaya and Costa Rica became new members of ICAO, and the United Arab Republic replaced Egypt and Syria as a single member of ICAO.

Throughout the year ICAO gave special attention to meeting the requirements of new turbo-jet aircraft.

The Fourth ICAO European-Mediterranean Regional Air Navigation Meeting reassessed the air navigation operation requirements in the region. It recommended that all flights, both civil and military, in the upper airspace be coordinated and controlled and that full air traffic control be provided on agreed routes in the lower airspace insofar as possible. More than 300 installations of the ICAO Standard Very High Frequency Omni-Directional Radio Range (VOR) were recommended. The meeting also recommended the development of more than 160 international airports in the region.

Immediately following the Regional Air Navigation Meeting, ICAO held a Joint Meteorological Telecommunications Meeting in conjunction with the World Meteorological Organization to review the entire system of exchange of weather information in Europe. The joint meeting made far-reaching recommendations concerning both the exchange of meteorological information between ground stations and the transmission of this information to aircraft in flight. The development of new techniques and new types of aircraft, particularly jets, requires that meteorological information be transmitted faster and more frequently over greater distances.

ICAO's Route Facilities Charges Conference, held in the spring of 1958, decided that the questions of whether, when, and at what level user charges should be imposed for international air navigation facilities and services should be left to the discretion of individual countries. The Conference recommended certain guiding principles for the use of countries if they decided to levy charges. Charges must be nondiscriminatory and should take into account both the actual cost of providing and operating facilities and their effect on the finances of the aircraft operators; charges should not be imposed in such a way as to discourage the use of facilities necessary for safety or the introduction of new techniques.

In the latter part of 1958 the ICAO Rules of the Air, Air Traffic Services, and Search and Rescue Divisions gave special attention to congestion in the air and the needs and characteristics of jet aircraft. The meeting recommended that, irrespective of weather conditions, all operations above 20,000 feet in controlled airspace should be carried out under ground control and that there should be careful coordination of both civil and military aircraft flying above this altitude. The meeting proposed that the rules for avoiding collisions be changed so that when two aircraft are converging both aircraft give way by turning away from the threat of collision. The meeting also made recommendations for improving the search for and rescue of aircraft.

At the 1958 session of the ICAO Assembly, which was a limited session dealing primarily with ICAO financial and administrative matters, the United States extended an invitation for the next session of the Assembly to meet in the United States. This invitation was accepted by the ICAO Council, and the 1959 Assembly, which will be a major session dealing with all phases of ICAO's work, will be convened at San Diego, Calif., on June 16, 1959.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

During 1958 the 99 members of ITU were particularly concerned with the preparations for four conferences: the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference in 1958, the Plenipotentiary and the Administrative Radio Conferences, and the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) IXth Plenary Assembly, all in 1959. The United States participates actively in all these conferences. The CCIR Plenary Assembly will meet at Los Angeles on April 1, 1959.

The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference was convened at Geneva on September 29, 1958, to review and amend, where necessary, the International Telegraph and Telephone Regulations. These regulations cover procedures, standards, equipment, rates, and service charges for international telegraph and telephone services. The United States signed the Telegraph Regulations. It is not a party to the Telephone Regulations. The Conference also concurred in the view of ICAO and the ITU Administrative Council that it was impossible to negotiate an agreement on the use of the aeronautical telecommunication network for administrative messages (class B messages) which could be handled by public telecommunication networks and decided that no further consideration should be given to the problem.

The Administrative Radio Conference is scheduled to convene on August 17, 1959. Much of the technical work of the ITU Adminis-

tration has been centered on the study of the Radio Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention, since the revision of these regulations is the principal item on the agenda of the Conference.

Eight Study Groups of the CCIR met at Geneva in July and August to complete the preparation of their recommendations for submission to the IXth Plenary Assembly on the questions formulated by the 1956 Plenary Assembly. Also several new questions were adopted for study, including two proposed by the United States concerning protection of frequencies used for space communications. An important study group meeting was held in Moscow in the spring to consider problems of color television, which developed a new approach to the problem of the bandwidth used for television service in Europe. This will facilitate planning television frequency allocations in the future.

The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) has continued the process of recording changes made by the members of ITU in their radio operations to carry out the so-called "final adjustments" of their frequency assignments to bring them into conformity with the 1947 Frequency Allocation Table. This process involves hundreds of thousands of entries in the Radio Frequency Record of specific radio frequency operations, with their different technical and operational characteristics, as well as correspondence and coordination by IFRB with many of the 99 members and frequent publications of technical data. As one of the major users of radio, the United States is responsible for many of these entries.

The Board has also completed the high frequency broadcasting assignment plans for the last three or four sunspot phases. In addition, because of known opposition by a number of ITU members to a rigid frequency assignment plan for high frequency broadcasting, the Board has started work on a different approach to this problem based largely on international coordination and recording of program schedules as a means of determining actual requirements.

The Administrative Council at its 1958 session approved personnel and pension plans that will bring the personnel procedures of ITU more nearly into line with U.N. practices. The United States member on the Council has been instrumental in carrying out this Government's objective of obtaining a close coordination between United Nations and ITU practices.

In the field of technical assistance, the members of ITU have shown a steadily increasing interest, both in supplying experts and advice to countries needing it and in requests by member countries for assistance in telecommunications. The Administrative Council directed the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of other regions of the

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world the excellent progress being made in the Far East in the regional project presently underway in that area and the possibility of similar projects in their own areas. The United States has been a leader in, and an active supporter of, the United Nations–ITU program of technical assistance and has accepted a good number of fellows and students for instruction and training in our schools and with industry.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)

The United States played an active part in the work of various committees and subcommittees of the Universal Postal Union during 1958. As chairman of the Management Council of the Consultative Committee on Postal Studies, the U.S. representative presided at the first annual meeting of that body held at Brussels in May 1958. Throughout the year the United States made an important contribution to the Committee by supplying information relative to technical, operational, and economic problems pertaining to the postal service.

The United States also participated in the activities of a subcommittee of the Executive and Liaison Committee of UPU which is attempting to revise the Convention of the UPU so as to eliminate the need for ratification of the full Convention every 5 years. As in the past the United States continued to cooperate fully in carrying out the Technical Assistance Program of UPU. A large number of representatives of other postal administrations visited the U.S. postal service for the purpose of studying its procedures.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)

On March 17, 1958, the Convention of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the most recent of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, entered into force. This event represented the culmination of efforts on the part of a number of maritime nations to establish a continuing international forum for the consideration of maritime problems.

The Preparatory Committee of IMCO, an organizational group established by the United Nations Maritime Conference in 1948, held its third session in June 1958 to lay plans for the first session of the IMCO Assembly. The Preparatory Committee, composed of representatives of 12 nations, discussed such organizational matters as financial arrangements, administrative rules and regulations, and the work program of the new organization. Perhaps the most important result of the Preparatory Committee's deliberations was the decision to recommend to the first Assembly that the initial work program of

IMCO be limited to safety and related matters and that the staff and budget of the new organization be relatively small.

By the end of 1958 the following 28 nations had become parties to the IMCO Convention: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, China, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the U.S.S.R. In view of the convening of the first session of the IMCO Assembly in January 1959, it was expected that several additional countries would soon become members of IMCO.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

The United States continued its active participation in the work of the World Meteorological Organization during 1958. It was represented at all sessions of constituent bodies of the Organization during the year. In addition, the United States took part in the activities of many of the subordinate working groups which have been established to study particular technical problems.

The Organization is governed by a Congress which meets normally only once every 4 years. It did not meet during 1958, but the Executive Committee, which manages the regular business of the Organization between Congress sessions, met in April–May 1958 at Geneva. The Chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau, Dr. F. W. Reichelderfer, is a member of the Committee. The Executive Committee considers the reports of subordinate constituent bodies and establishes the policies and programs of the Organization, as well as the maximum expenditure for each year. During the 1958 session the Committee considered the arrangements previously made for participation of the Organization and of meteorological services in the program of the International Geophysical Year. WMO remained active in that program and in particular has accepted the responsibility for processing and storage of data acquired in the discipline of meteorology in IGY. Arrangements were made for the Organization to meet its responsibilities in the fields of atomic energy and satellite meteorology.

The largest of the eight technical commissions, the Commission for Synoptic Meteorology, met in India during January–February 1958. This Commission deals with the day-to-day problems of forecasting the weather, development of codes for meteorological information, and intercommunication of data on an international basis. The United States' principal delegate, P. H. Kutschenreuter, was elected President of the Commission for the next 4-year period. The Commission for Agricultural Meteorology met at Warsaw in October and reached

useful conclusions on a variety of problems of interest to agriculture. A number of working groups were established which will endeavor to solve certain particular problems of agricultural meteorology; one of them will develop a training guide for use of all meteorological services.

Two of the six Regional Associations met during 1958. The Association for the Southwest Pacific convened at Manila during April. The geographical boundaries of this Association include the Territory of Hawaii and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands so that the United States holds membership in the Association. The U.S. delegation took an active part in the session, which was particularly concerned with the basic network of observing stations in the large expanse of ocean area, communications facilities, and establishment of a training center for tropical meteorology. The United States provided host facilities for the Regional Association for North and Central America which met at Washington during December. A basic network of observing stations was developed, and arrangements were made for continuing study of the problems of climatological atlases and exchange of radar weather information.

The Executive Committee established a panel of experts to study the meteorological requirements of jet aircraft operation. This panel met at Madrid during April and made numerous recommendations to the Committee which have resulted in additional study and preparation of publications for guidance of services. The United States was active in the work of the panel and has since contributed materially to the published work.

WMO continued its participation in the U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance. Under this program the United States continues to accept fellows for training in such fields as aviation and tropical meteorology. American authors have again contributed to the WMO Technical Notes, a series of publications available for distribution to the meteorological profession.

The next WMO Congress is scheduled to take place in April 1959.

International Labor Organization (ILO)

The International Labor Organization was established in 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles. It brings together representatives of government, labor, and management in an effort to improve working conditions and to promote higher living standards. ILO pursues these goals through the formulation of international agreements relating to standards and through its technical assistance activities. An increasing amount of attention has been given to the latter program.

The ILO technically "lost" a member when Syria and Egypt combined to form the United Arab Republic in February 1958. Venezuela, however, rejoined ILO so that at the year's end the membership remained at 79 countries.

During 1958 ILO maintained close cooperation with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies. It associated itself with the program of coordination and evaluation initiated in the U.N. Economic and Social Council. ILO also entered into a relationship agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and an agreement for collaboration with the League of Arab States.

The year's activities included a full series of conferences and meetings. The 41st (Maritime) session of the International Labor Conference took place in April–May and the 42d regular session in June. The Maritime session, the seventh held during the 39-year history of the Organization to deal exclusively with maritime questions, was the first to be held since 1946. Conventions were adopted on seafarers' identity documents and on wages, hours of work, and manning (sea).

The more important decisions of the 42d regular ILO Conference adopted conventions and recommendations on the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation and on the conditions of employment of plantation workers. Preliminary action was taken on four other instruments: proposed conventions on minimum age for admission of fishermen to employment, medical examination of fishermen, fishermen's articles of agreement, and a recommendation on the organization of health services in places of employment. Final discussion on these instruments is expected during 1959.

When Moscow and Budapest simultaneously announced on June 16 the secret trials and executions of Imre Nagy, Pal Maleter, and other Hungarian patriots who had taken part in the 1956 national uprising, the revulsion at these brutal crimes felt by the delegates to the 42d regular session manifested itself in the unprecedented action of voting, by a two-thirds majority, to reject the credentials of the entire Hungarian delegation. This was the first time in the Organization's history that a Government's delegation had been excluded from the Conference by having its credentials rejected.

A continuing problem was faced by the Conference when it denied titular and deputy membership on the technical committees to the employer delegates from the Communist countries. Previously they had been granted deputy status.

Meetings of industrial committees included sessions of the chemical and textile groups. Other meetings were held on conditions of work

and employment of nurses, teachers' problems, international classification of radiographs of pneumoconiosis, and the timber industry. At the request of the Council of Europe, ILO convened a tripartite conference to examine a draft European Social Charter.

The subject of hours of work was discussed thoroughly throughout the year, having been taken up at the chemical, textile, and nurses meetings. The General Conference, after a full discussion, adopted a resolution inviting the Governing Body to place the question on the agenda of an early session of the Conference with the view to adopting an international instrument. The 42d Conference adopted a technical assistance budget of approximately $3,650,000 for 1959.

The new emphasis being placed on Africa in world affairs was reflected in Governing Body action to create an African Advisory Committee to deal with the problems in those countries south of the Sahara. Authorization was also given to establish in 1959 an African Field Office at Lagos to serve the area. An African Labor Survey was published by the office which will provide a point of departure for the future work of ILO on that continent. This work appears likely to stress development of high level manpower cadres, productivity, and handicraft and cottage industries.

In the technical assistance field new programs were initiated in 1958 covering the basic fields of manpower, productivity, conditions of work, and social security. Special activities included a study tour in labor relations, including visits to the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, which was participated in by workers and employers from six Asian countries. A workers education seminar in December brought together the workers' representatives from 21 countries.

Technical Assistance Programs

The year 1958 was a notable one for the programs of technical assistance carried out by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Not only did 1958 witness the final actions by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to bring into being the new Special Fund which will greatly enlarge the scope of technical assistance programs, but also saw the institution of an experimental program in public administration. Under this program, financed by an addition of $200,000 to the 1959 regular assessed budget of the United Nations, member countries are enabled to obtain temporary assistance through the United Nations to fill executive or

operational posts in their administrative machinery. In 1958 also a number of decisions were taken with respect to the activities of the U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, including the decision that the International Atomic Energy Agency will participate in the 1959 program, which should have the effect of further increasing the effectiveness of this major instrument of multilateral technical assistance.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

A significant development in 1958 was the establishment of the new Special Fund. At the 12th General Assembly in the fall of 1957 the United States proposed an enlargement in the scope of the technical assistance activities of the U.N. agencies through the establishment of a Special Projects Fund, with a suggested goal of $100 million for the combined Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and Special Projects Fund. The Assembly approved the establishment of the Fund, and during 1958 a 16-member Preparatory Committee, on which the United States was represented, met and made recommendations for the structure and operations of the Special Fund. These recommendations were approved by the Economic and Social Council, and on October 14 the 13th General Assembly, by a vote of 77 to 0, with 1 abstention, established the Special Fund. Its objective is to provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic, and social development of the less developed countries.

The Special Fund is not the SUNFED (Special U.N. Fund for Economic Development) which, during recent years, a large number of less developed countries and several economically advanced countries have urged the United Nations to establish. SUNFED is envisioned by these nations as a large-scale multilateral development fund to extend capital assistance. The new Special Fund is not a capital fund. It is limited to directing its operations toward enlarging the scope of U.N. programs of technical assistance so as to include special projects in certain basic fields.

The activities of the new program will be closely coordinated with those of the Expanded Program. No conflict or duplication is expected since the Fund's resources are to be devoted to such technical projects as would provide concentration in depth on surveys, research, and training projects of basic importance to successful economic growth. It is expected that the Special Fund will finance projects such as surveys of water, mineral, and potential power resources; the establishment, including staffing and equipping, of train-

ing institutes in public administration; statistics and technology; and of agricultural and industrial research and productivity centers. As contrasted with the Expanded Program, it is expected that the Fund's activities will concentrate on relatively large projects. It is hoped that particular attention will be given to those which are regional in nature.

Existing administrative machinery will be used to the maximum extent possible in the administration of the Special Fund. The Managing Director of the Fund will be assisted by a Consultative Board composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, and the President of the International Bank or their designees. The Consultative Board will assure coordination with the technical assistance activities of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

The programs of technical assistance proposed by the Managing Director will be submitted for approval to the Governing Council which is made up of 18 governments elected by the Economic and Social Council. The Governing Council in turn reports to the Economic and Social Council which is also responsible for supervision of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance.

Paul Hoffman, of the United States, has been designated as Managing Director of the Special Fund. It is expected that the first group of projects for financing from the Fund will be submitted to the Governing Council of the Fund for approval in May or June of 1959 and that the Fund's resources for 1959 may be about $26 million.

EXPANDED PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance under the U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance in 1958 was higher than in 1957, reaching the level of $33.5 million. The 1958 program called for 2,717 experts to go to the field, for the award of 2,032 fellowships, and for the supply of equipment valued at $1,069,000.

The regional distribution of the approved program for 1958 was similar to that of the 1957 program but reflected the trend of increasing attention to the needs of the African region which had been evident for several years. The percentage of the field program allocated to Africa rose steadily from 8.5 percent in 1955 to 12.9 percent in 1958. The regional distribution of the approved 1957 and 1958 programs was as follows:

Region	*Percentage Shares* 1957	1958
Africa	10. 7	12. 9
Asia and the Far East	34. 6	33. 2
Europe	6. 7	6. 5
Latin America	25. 5	26. 5
Middle East	20. 8	20. 1
Interregional	1. 7	0. 8
Total	100. 0	100. 0

Finance and Administration

On October 16, 1958, the Technical Assistance Conference held its 9th annual meeting at the U.N. Headquarters in New York. The 13th General Assembly had just adopted its resolution which established the new U.N. Special Fund, and member governments were asked to announce their 1959 contributions to both the Expanded Program and the Special Fund. The United States pledged a total of $38 million to the two programs, with the stipulation that its contribution should not exceed 40 percent of total contributions. The percentage limitation on the U.S. share of the finances was established by the U.S. Congress and represented a decline of 5 percent from that applicable to the 1958 program. The United States announced, as did certain other Governments making joint pledges to the Expanded Program and the Special Fund, that it would subsequently announce the distribution of its contribution between the two programs. Pledges to the two programs by other Governments amounted to $30,754,369 as of December 31, 1958.

For the conduct of the Expanded Program in 1959, the 13th General Assembly confirmed the following allocations to the participating organizations:

Participating Organizations	*Allocation (Equivalent of U.S. dollars)* From contributions and general resources	From local costs assessments	Total
UNTAA [1]	$6, 986, 600	$563, 200	$7, 549, 800
ILO	3, 441, 100	254, 500	3, 695, 600
FAO	8, 225, 400	706, 000	8, 931, 400
UNESCO	4, 794, 700	345, 800	5, 140, 500
ICAO	1, 347, 600	155, 500	1, 503, 100
WHO	5, 456, 400	617, 200	6, 073, 600
ITU	335, 700	24, 900	360, 600
WMO	398, 500	31, 400	429, 900
	30, 986, 000	2, 698, 500	33, 684, 500

[1] U.N. Technical Assistance Administration.

In addition, the General Assembly confirmed the allocation of $200,000 to cover the cost of the projects to be administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Major Program Developments

The first addition since 1952 to the eight international organizations which have participated in the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance was made in 1958 when the Economic and Social Council voted unanimously to admit the newly created International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to full participation in the Expanded Program. Thus, through the medium of the Expanded Program the IAEA will be able to broaden the scope of its activities in bringing to the less developed countries the benefits of technical assistance in this immensely important field. At its fall meeting in 1958 the Technical Assistance Committee approved the allocation of $200,000 to the Agency, and some members, including the United States, expressed the hope that additional amounts might be made available if sound projects requiring more funds were forthcoming during 1959.

At its meetings in Geneva from June 24 to July 30, 1958, the Technical Assistance Committee took action over a broad range of administrative, budgetary, and operational aspects of the Expanded Program. The decisions of the Technical Assistance Committee, which in many instances sprang directly from the initiative of the United States, were in all appropriate cases endorsed by its parent body, the Economic and Social Council.

The 1957 Report to the Congress referred to the action taken by the Technical Assistance Committee in the summer of 1957 with respect to encouraging countries to supplement technical assistance financed by grants from the Expanded Program's central account with assistance to be reimbursed by the recipient country. Assistance on a payment basis had been successfully implemented by some of the participating organizations, and the United States believed that it could be expanded. A resolution introduced by the United States had resulted in a request that the Technical Assistance Board examine the matter of extending assistance on a payment basis. In presenting his report to the Committee in 1958, the Executive Chairman of the Board indicated that the level of assistance on a payment basis had reached $1.2 million and that, in the Board's opinion, assistance on a payment basis represented a useful means by which governments could secure assistance which could not be financed from program funds. The Executive Chairman reported that most of the governments which had communicated their views specified either

that they favored an extension of this means of obtaining assistance or that they recognized its usefulness in certain cases.

The Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution which reminded governments which are receiving technical assistance that their responsibilities include "continuing support and progressive assumption of financial responsibility for the administration of projects initiated at their requests under international auspices." This reminder was based upon the desire to make sure that all governments provided the necessary facilities and counterpart personnel to make the projects undertaken in their countries of maximum effectiveness. This Council resolution also requested governments, at the time they submitted their country programs, to make clear, as far as possible, the following: the relationship of a proposed project to any general development plan or program, the expected duration of the project, and the objectives expected to be achieved from its implementation. Countries were requested by the Council to specify these points in order to make more effective the annual programing of funds. They were also requested to indicate, where appropriate, the relationship of proposed projects to any similar or complementary project undertaken under another technical assistance program. This provision is particularly important from the standpoint of the United States in helping to avoid duplication with projects undertaken under our bilateral programs of technical assistance, as well as furthering positive cooperation between the programs.

One of the aspects of the administration of the Expanded Program which the Technical Assistance Committee and the Economic and Social Council keep under regular review is that of administrative costs. The maximum use of the financial resources of the program for project expenses and the prudent expenditure of these resources on administrative and operational services costs is something which is of importance to contributing governments and receiving governments alike. At its summer session in 1958 the Council decided to put a ceiling on the administrative expenses of the 1959 program and that of subsequent years, specifying that, barring any major change in the size of the Expanded Program, they should be no higher than in 1958 and, if possible, lower. The Council made provision for the hardships which this decision would cause for some of the smaller agencies. Its resolution also called for continuing study and reports on the long-range question of the allocation of administrative and operational services costs between the central account of the Expanded Program and the regular budgets of the participating organizations, a matter of considerable significance to the future financing of the

Expanded Program as well as to the international organizations involved.

As a sequel to the action discussed in the report to the Congress for 1957 in connection with a study on the financial resources and needs of the program, "A Forward Look," the Council in 1958 adopted a resolution in which it expressed the hope that the Expanded Program would be carried out at a moderately higher level in 1959 than in 1958 and requested the General Assembly to encourage governments to continue to contribute in amounts that will provide for the gradual expansion of the program. This resolution, along with a majority of the other resolutions on issues of substance, was initiated by the United States and was adopted unanimously.

Finally, the Technical Assistance Committee and the Economic and Social Council considered the possible relationship between the Expanded Program and the new Special Fund. As a result of their discussions, the Council adopted a resolution urging the fullest possible degree of coordination between the operations of the Expanded Program and those of the Special Fund. It made more specific this decision by providing that, subject to the decision by the General Assembly to establish the Special Fund, the chief executive of the Special Fund should be entitled to attend the meetings of the Technical Assistance Board and to participate without vote in the Board's deliberations. Also, as noted earlier, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board will be a member of the Special Fund's Consultative Board.

While the Committee and the Council do not interfere in the detailed administration of the Expanded Program, they do establish guidelines for the continuous improvement of its activities, for a prudent use of its funds, and for the program's coordination with other programs directed toward economic development.

Examples of Achievements

Although the achievements of technical assistance are not ordinarily of a dramatic nature since its goals are essentially long range, some of the recent efforts have had striking success. In Yugoslavia, a penicillin plant, after experiments made with the help of an international expert, has increased its output by more than 30 percent. In Jordan, the advice of experts has been the basis for an increase in phosphate production from 50,000 tons in 1952 to 300,000 tons in 1958. In Iran, the recommendation of an Expanded Program expert has cut travel time on the railway from Tehran to the Persian Gulf by some 5 hours. In the Philippines, an expert has succeeded in identifying the cause of a costly disease affecting coconut trees. This is

expected to produce a far-reaching impact on the development of the coconut industry. In Colombia, a training center established under a public health pilot project scheme had, by the end of 1957, given special public health training to over 60 doctors, nurses, and sanitary inspectors.

Statistical Training Center in the Philippines. Technical assistance is limited in duration by its very nature, and each international expert is a transient who must make his services dispensable as quickly as possible. The most successful technical assistance mission is one that leaves a concrete activity which will be carried on by the people of the country themselves. In the Philippines, the United Nations through its Technical Assistance Administration (UNTAA) and the Specialized Agencies have collaborated with the Government to create a series of training and research institutes—places which will insure a constant flow of skilled men and women to take part in the growth of the Philippines.

Conscious of the need for accurate statistics in the intricate world of modern administration and finance, the first of the centers set up in the Philippines was for training statisticians.

The idea for a training center was first put forth by a UNTAA statistician who visited Manila in 1952. By 1954 the center had been established as a branch of the University of the Philippines and was being directed by a Philippine staff and a team of U.N. experts. The center now conducts courses on two levels: an academic course for undergraduate students (3 semesters), leading to a master's degree in statistics; and a short training program of 2 or 3 months' duration for people who are working in fields where a knowledge of statistics is desirable. More than 200 trainees from government offices, private business, and industrial establishments have already completed this course.

The center also operates on a practical level, with its staff and trainees conducting surveys and studies independently or in cooperation with the National Economic Council. A household survey in Manila and preparations for a census are examples of this field work. At present an American, two Australians, and an Indian comprise the Expanded Program team at the center. Other U.N. experts have advised the Philippine Government on specific statistical projects, as have members of the U.S. Technical Aid Mission.

Fundamental Education in Mexico. In 1951 the Mexican Government and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) selected a densely populated area near Patzcuaro in the State of Michoacan as the site of a regional fundamental education center (CREFAL). This technical assistance

project has substantially raised the living standards of a small rural community once resigned to meager subsistence cultivation.

One of the successful operations concerned poultry raising and was initiated by a specialist in agricultural extension and credit sent to the center by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). CREFAL officials worked out a plan whereby the National Foreign Trade Bank was persuaded to extend a credit of 100,000 pesos ($8,000) to finance the establishment of 30 small poultry farms. At the same time, the 30 farmers were trained in poultry raising techniques and supervised in every phase of the job—from the construction of the poultry houses to the distribution of eggs to the consumer. The loans were made in the beginning of 1956 for a 2-year period. After 18 months three-fourths of the participants in the original project had not only paid back their loans but had almost doubled their incomes. Owing to the success of this initial project an additional credit of 300,000 pesos ($24,000) was extended by the Bank in early 1957. The result of the additional credit and expansion was a total egg production with an overall value of 1,400,000 pesos ($112,000).

As the dimensions of the project increased, the degree of participation of CREFAL decreased. At this writing the poultry farmers of Patzcuaro have formed a cooperative. They are planning to buy a station wagon for the distribution of the eggs and to pay for the services of an agricultural expert to give them continuous technical advice.

CREFAL's influence has extended far beyond the local villages, although it was at Patzcuaro that UNESCO first tested the method of attaching "laboratory villages" to a fundamental education center so as to enable students to come to grips with the realities of village life. In 8½ years of CREFAL's existence some 400 men and women from 19 Latin American countries and the United States have studied there. Today, with their return to their home countries, the chain reaction process started at Patzcuaro is spreading through Latin America.

Arab States Regional Training Center in Fundamental Education. With CREFAL established, UNESCO was asked to participate in the creation of a similar regional training center for the Arab States. The center was opened in 1953 at Sirs-el-Layyan, Egypt. It now graduates some 60 students a year from 10 Arab countries. By the middle of 1958, 335 students had completed courses there. The staff consists of experts from the UNTAA, ILO, WHO, and FAO, as well as from UNESCO.

Among the "technological improvements" devised at Sirs-el-Layyan to improve living standards has been a chain-driven *tamboor* or water-raising device which not only does a better job of raising irrigation water but keeps the operator's feet out of the canal, thus lowering the risk of bilharziasis, a highly prevalent disease transmitted by water snails. A system of window-screening with palm fiber is another illustration of how living conditions can be improved with low-cost local materials.

In the production of teaching aids, Sirs-el-Layyan operates on the principle that its graduates will seldom have motion-picture equipment or rotary printing presses at their disposal once they return to work in villages. As a result the center has developed a silk-screen "printing press" essentially consisting of a flour sifter, on sale in any village bazaar, and a method of producing filmstrips by drawing on tracing paper.

At present missions are working in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Korea, Laos, Morocco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Somaliland, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, and Viet-Nam.

Transport and Communication Facilities in Paraguay. Conscious of the inadequacies of its communications system, the Paraguayan Government in 1955 took steps toward improving telecommunications by ordering new equipment and by asking the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), one of the Specialized Agencies taking part in the Expanded Program, for technical assistance.

The ITU's experts' first project was to help design special antennae which could be used for traffic with New York and Buenos Aires. They then advised on the construction of a transmitting station on the outskirts of Asunción. In August 1957 the first direct circuit with Europe was established through Hamburg. Early in 1958 the first direct circuit was opened between Paraguay and the United States, thus contributing further help in Paraguay's efforts to improve its telecommunications.

Running parallel to the growing interest in international air travel is the hope of using national airlines services as another means of connecting hitherto remote areas of Paraguay. Whether national or international, heavier airline traffic means bigger and better airports, a good system of weather forecasting, efficient air traffic control, and all the other services that require a combination of money and trained operators.

The U.S. Technical Aid Mission in Paraguay is helping to build airports and to install radio navigation aids. A loan from the Export-Import Bank is making it possible to lengthen a runway at Asunción airport. The Expanded Program team, currently made

up of two experts provided by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), is concentrating on preparing the Paraguayans to operate these facilities.

Since 1955 one ICAO expert in aeronautical meteorology from Argentina has been giving courses for aeronautical meteorologists and assisting in the organization and installation of several weather forecasting stations throughout the country. Twenty-one students attend his meteorology courses, and another 27 are being trained in the techniques of air traffic service. He has recently helped to install a meteorological office at Asunción airport. The second member of the ICAO team, an expert from the United Kingdom, has been training air traffic controllers and at the same time assisting in the installation of an urgently needed air traffic control tower at the capital's airport. ICAO has provided Paraguay with some $3,000 in model equipment which is being used in these training courses.

Nutrition in Indonesia. The buffalo has been the normal source of milk in Indonesia, but there has never been enough milk for Indonesia's millions of mothers and babies. Recently the supply of natural milk has been supplemented by the production of a milk substitute from soya in Central Java.

The artificial milk substitute produced from the plentiful soya bean has a rich, milky flavor and from 90 to 95 percent of the quality of whole milk. The idea of using this substitute in Indonesia was first introduced by an Indian nutritionist sent to Indonesia at the end of 1953 by the Food and Agriculture Organization. FAO continued its substitute participation in the project by providing another authority on this milk to supervise construction of a plant. The expert, who came from the United States, had helped to run his family's plant in Ohio. His father had, in fact, invented the process which was to be used in Indonesia.

The Indonesian Government built and staffed the $250,000 factory. UNICEF provided the machinery at a cost of $380,000. In addition to the services of the Indian and American experts, FAO also sent an Iraqi as a biochemical adviser for the new factory. An Indonesian specialist, who will eventually be responsible for the technical work of the factory, was trained in the United States under an FAO fellowship award. By early 1958 the new plant was expected to be producing a ton of artificial milk every 7 hours, which can be supplied in sterilized or bottled form or as a whole milk powder.

Eye-Disease Campaign in Morocco. Trachoma, which has been described as "the disease of poverty and overcrowding," is probably as ancient as poverty and overcrowding themselves. It has been found in all parts of the world, and it has been estimated that 15

percent of the world's population may be infected. As the chief cause of blindness in the world trachoma is a major social and economic problem. Its prevalence is particularly high in several countries in Asia and in North Africa.

One of the first international projects to be established in what was then French Morocco was a campaign against trachoma. The World Health Organization (WHO) aid began in 1954 with the appointment of a statistician and the award of five fellowships. WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided the services of an ophthalmologist and a sanitary engineer. UNICEF assistance also included the provision of transport, antibiotics and other medical supplies, as well as equipment for fly control. During the first part of 1955 more than 70,000 stricken children were treated with antibiotics in schools of the principal cities, with a high percentage of cures. Thousands more received treatment or protection in the following years. The work was extended further in 1957 and 1958 covering a population of more than a million, and it will continue in 1959.

WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

Within the United Nations and under broad directions from the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary functional commissions, the Social Commission and the Population Commission, have the responsibility for the initiation and development of policy in the social field, as well as the review of the U.N. programs which implement these policies. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs provides policy guidance and program review in its specialized field. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees deal with these special problems. The administration of programs in the social field is carried out by the U.N. Secretariat Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division of Narcotic Drugs, the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration, and as appropriate by the Specialized Agencies, chiefly United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labor Organization, and the World Health Organization. The United States is represented in these Specialized Agencies and actively participates in the development of their programs.

There has been no comprehensive evaluation of the world social situation by the United Nations since 1957. Neither the Social Commission nor the Population Commission, which are most directly con-

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cerned with social problems, convened during 1958. However, since both Commissions will meet early in 1959, considerable effort of the U.N. Secretariat Bureau of Social Affairs during the current year has been devoted to the preparation of documentation for these meetings. A meeting of an ad hoc committee of experts in the field of social defense was convened at U.N. Headquarters during May 1958 to develop recommendations concerning the future work program at the United Nations in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. The Economic and Social Council authorized the convening of an ad hoc group of experts on social services to formulate recommendation for the continuing programs of the United Nations in this field. Reports of both expert groups will be considered by the Social Commission in April 1959.

The 13th General Assembly established a *World Refugee Year* to begin in June 1959 and invited the World Health Organization to consider the organization of an *International Health and Medical Year*, preferably in 1961.

By this means the United Nations will focus its attention on two matters of major concern in the social fields and will attempt, by exerting leadership in a coordinated effort of member governments, to deal with these problems effectively.

In the social as well as the political and economic fields, increased attention has been focused on Africa during the year. The Economic Commission for Africa established by the Economic and Social Council in April 1958 was the first of the Economic Commissions to include within its terms of reference the authority to deal with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of social and economic factors in the carrying out of its functions. Particularly mindful of the special problems of many of the countries of Africa, as well as of other underdeveloped areas, the 13th General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the Specialized Agencies concerned, to consider at an early date what social programs and policies would be best designed to accelerate economic growth, to meet the problems which result from economic and technological change and from rapid urbanization, and to raise family levels of living by such means as appropriate use of national income.

Social Action Program

The social action program of the United Nations is carried out under the program known as the Advisory Social Welfare Service, a program established in 1946 to provide technical assistance in the field of social welfare, including social welfare administration, training, fam-

ily and child welfare, community organization, and the social aspects of housing. Recommendations on the program are made by the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council and carried out through the funds made available annually by the General Assembly. $925,000 was appropriated for the 1958 program. The United States, through its membership on the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council, participates in the program developments. The services include fellowships and scholarships, technical advisers, and demonstration projects.

During 1958, 98 projects were in operation, 15 regional and 83 in individual countries. 150 experts were sent to governments and 136 fellowships and scholarships were awarded.

Illustrative of technical assistance to countries during 1958 was the project in Pakistan where a U.N. Social Welfare Adviser is assisting in the development of a national Ministry of Social Welfare and Community Development. In Burma, a Social Welfare Adviser cooperated with the Directorate of Social Welfare in establishing a school of social work. In Latin America, assistance was being given on social service administration, social work education, community organization and staff supervision, and vocational rehabilitation in Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, and Guatemala. A 6-week study tour on community development for countries of the Caribbean region in April–May 1958 included visits to Mexico, Costa Rica, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico.

During 1958 five U.S. social workers visited European countries and gained considerable new information through their observation of European experience in services for children, programs for the aged, and the organization of community boards.

Social needs in Africa are emerging as a primary concern. Assistance in social welfare is being given by the United Nations in several countries including Morocco, Tunisia, and Sudan, where community development, social services, and training are areas of interest.

Requests for fellowships and scholarships increased. The United States served as host to 50 of these U.N. social welfare fellows in 1958. There has been special interest in U.S. facilities in social work education, public welfare services, and community organization.

SOCIAL COMMISSION

The United States and other government members of the United Nations contributed significant materials for the major reports to be considered by the U.N. Social Commission in the spring of 1959. Included were materials on major trends and developments since 1955 on programs of social development including social security, social

services and vocational rehabilitation, public administration, research and surveys in relation to social programs, health and education programs, and community development. A special Report on Social Programmes and Measures Relating to Urbanization was also prepared for the use of the United Nations. A study of the social service aspects of institutional care of children in several countries by the U.N. Secretariat Bureau of Social Affairs and UNICEF was initiated.

A U.N. expert group on social services was named to prepare a report for the April session of the Social Commission. The group is expected to make recommendations on elements in national programs of social services as well as to consider the specific contribution of social services, particularly family and child welfare services, to programs relating to community development, urbanization, and improvement of family levels of living.

In preparation for the 1959 meeting of the Social Commission, the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders met from May 5 to 15, 1958, at U.N. Headquarters in New York. The Committee recommended further U.N. activity in the field of the prevention of crime.

POPULATION COMMISSION

The Population Commission did not meet during 1958. However, a seminar on population studies for the southern European region was held at Athens, Greece, in September 1958. The United Nations also published during the year a highly significant population study, "The Future Growth of World Population."

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its 13th session at Geneva from April 28 to May 30, 1958. In addition to the 15 members, there were observers from 21 states and 6 international organizations.

Preceding the session of the Commission, the Committee on Illicit Traffic met for 3 days. This Committee, which consists of nine states including the United States, had been requested to prepare a report on the illicit traffic for the Commission's consideration. This report noted that, as a result of the effectiveness of the international control system, narcotic drugs were rarely diverted from the legitimate trade to the illicit traffic. The illicit traffic in narcotics continued at a high level, however. Representatives of the various countries cited several significant examples of this traffic.

The Commission finished the drafting of the Single Convention which is designed to replace and improve the many separate treaties

on international narcotic control. The convention was transmitted to the Economic and Social Council together with a draft resolution, subsequently adopted, recommending that the Secretary-General circulate the draft Single Convention to all members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. A compilation of comments to be submitted by October 1, 1959, is to be sent to the member governments, and a plenipotentiary conference will be called by the Secretary-General probably in 1960 to consider the convention and comments. While the draft convention contains some defects from the U.S. point of view, it is hoped that the plenipotentiary conference will be able to negotiate a final instrument which this and other governments can accept. Such a development would be a significant step forward in the international control system.

During the discussion on technical assistance the representatives expressed their gratification at the enactment in Afghanistan of the law of November 24, 1957, banning the production of opium. A draft resolution introduced by India was prepared for the Economic and Social Council congratulating Afghanistan and drawing the attention of the General Assembly, the Specialized Agencies, and especially the relevant technical assistance organs to the difficulties Afghanistan would experience in implementing this law and the contribution which technical assistance could make to help overcome these difficulties. This resolution was later adopted by the Council. The United States supported this resolution.

The Commission gave considerable attention to the narcotics situation in the Middle East. The Commission prepared a draft resolution for the Council's consideration requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a five-man mission to make a survey in the area and to suggest how the governments could best deal with the situation. The Council adopted this resolution.

During the year several states ratified the two most recent narcotics treaties. Three states ratified the protocol of 1948 which brings synthetic narcotics under control—Ghana, Jordan, and the Dominican Republic. These accessions brought the total number of ratifying states to 54, including Malaya, which accepted the obligations under this protocol formerly assumed by the United Kingdom. The protocol of 1953 which is designed to limit opium production to the amount required for legitimate use received six ratifications—Argentina, Belgium, the Dominican Republic, Jordan, Korea, and Sweden. Although 32 states have ratified this protocol, it has not yet come into force because only 1 of the producing states, India, has ratified it, and the terms of the protocol require at least 3 producers to ratify before it enters into force.

World Health Organization (WHO)

The World Health Organization has one of the largest memberships of international organizations, consisting in 1958 of 88—85 member states and 3 associate (not fully self-governing) states. During 1958 the Federation of Malaya became a member of WHO, while the United Arab Republic replaced the two former members, Egypt and Syria. Czechoslovakia resumed active membership in WHO. Hungary, the Ukraine, and Byelorussia still do not actively participate in the work of the Organization.

ELEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

The 11th World Health Assembly, composed of representatives of the member states of WHO, met at Minneapolis, Minn., from May 26 to June 13, 1958. It was the first World Health Assembly to be held in the United States and the first official international health conference held here since the International Health Conference at New York City, 1946, which drew up the WHO constitution. The 11th World Health Assembly was preceded by a special 2-day commemorative session (also at Minneapolis, May 23–26) which marked the 10th Anniversary of the World Health Organization and had the theme "Ten Years of Health Progress." Dr. Milton Eisenhower addressed the commemorative session as the representative of the President and also read a message from the President. Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, headed the U.S. delegation to the commemorative session. The delegation also included many leaders in public health in the United States. From Congress, Senators Thye and Humphrey and Representatives McCarthy, O'Hara, Judd, and Wier were members of both the commemorative and regular session delegations. The 11th World Health Assembly elected Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General, Public Health Service, and chief of the U.S. delegation, as Assembly President.

The Assembly adopted a resolution proposed by the United States calling for increased emphasis on research in the treatment and prevention of diseases common to mankind, including chronic diseases such as cancer and heart disease, and accepted a special U.S. contribution of $300,000 for a study of how WHO can intensify its role in this regard. In the health aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, the Assembly again registered a wish for intensified WHO action. It adopted a resolution based on proposals of the U.S.S.R. and the Netherlands requesting WHO to undertake concrete measures, including study of methods for reporting radiation exposure of individuals, effects of

radiation on heredity, and rendering of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries in the use of radioactive isotopes in medicine.

At the 11th World Health Assembly the United States expressed interest in further WHO activities in environmental sanitation and health statistics, and the Assembly adopted resolutions on these subjects, as well as on smallpox eradication, to which the U.S.S.R. announced a contribution of 25,000,000 doses of dried smallpox vaccine. The Assembly also called for sustained continuation of the worldwide drive to eradicate malaria and considered in draft a first report of the world health situation for the period 1954–1956, a comprehensive survey of health conditions, which is expected to be published in 1959.

The Assembly adopted for 1959 a regular WHO budget of $14,287,600, to which certain malaria eradication and U.N. technical assistance contributions may be added. The United States during 1958 was again the major contributor to the WHO Malaria Eradication Special Account, with a gift of $3,000,000. At the Assembly the U.S.S.R. announced a contribution of 1,000 tons of DDT.

ACTIVITIES OF WHO

The objective of the World Health Organization is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health, defined as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. In pursuing this objective, WHO uses various means: epidemiological reporting and services benefiting participating countries, stimulation and coordination of research, dissemination of information on advances in health and medicine, and technical assistance to country health programs through assignment of expert personnel and award of fellowships. The internationally recruited staff of WHO at headquarters in Geneva, in regional offices, and in the field numbered about 800, of whom approximately 100 were U.S. citizens.

As in previous years U.S. laboratories continued to participate in WHO-sponsored cooperative laboratory networks working in the field of poliomyelitis, brucellosis, resistance to insecticides of disease-bearing insects, intestinal parasites (dysentery), influenza, and other virus diseases. In all, as part of the international stimulation and coordination of research, WHO in 1958 maintained close relationships with 1,800 institutions and laboratories throughout the world and made use of 36 expert advisory panels in as many health fields. These panels had a membership of more than 1,400 health experts, including over 300 in the United States.

U.S. scientists and health workers took part in most of WHO's international and regional technical conferences, seminars, and expert

committees, which in 1958 met on such subjects as health statistics, addiction-producing drugs, social psychiatry and community attitudes, nursing, respiratory viruses, malaria, health aspects of atomic energy, sanitation of international airports, plague, health laboratory methods, insecticides, auxiliary dental personnel, medical rehabilitation, biological standardization, international pharmacopoeia, and zoonoses (with FAO). Study groups which met in 1958 considered teacher training for health, dental health services for children, recommended requirements for polio vaccine, histopathology, mental health aspects of automation, diarrheal diseases, blood preparations, nutritional anemias, virus diseases, and recommended requirements for biological substances.

During the year WHO continued its work in drawing up recommended or uniform standards, specifications, and nomenclature for biologicals and drugs. The *International Pharmacopoeia*, containing recommended specifications for pharmaceutical products, was used by member countries of WHO as a guide in establishing national specifications and pharmacopoeias. A list of recommended international nonproprietary (common) names of drugs of international importance was released during 1958, bringing to 248 the number of international nonproprietary names recommended to member countries for adoption and protection from trademarks. In addition to its usual general and technical publications, WHO in 1958 published a manual of *International Standards for Drinking Water* and a history of *The First Ten Years of the World Health Organization*, containing a wealth of information on the program and functioning of WHO.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In 1958 WHO staff provided technical assistance to about 700 health projects in 105 countries and territories. Over 200 projects were on the control or eradication of communicable diseases such as malaria, the dysenteries, the venereal diseases and yaws, tuberculosis, trachoma, and schistosomiasis. In the drive to eradicate malaria from the world, WHO assisted 56 projects in 44 countries and territories.

Nine countries had practically achieved eradication, the programs in 7 were well advanced, 45 more were conducting eradication programs, and 16 were planning such programs. Almost 800 million people in previously malarious areas were being protected.

WHO continued to assist in coordination of antimalaria programs so that malaria in border areas would not threaten neighboring peoples. Intercountry malaria meetings in 1956 included the third meeting of the Anti-Malaria Coordination Board (Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Malaya, Thailand, and Viet-Nam) in Rangoon, a Malaria Con-

ference in Bucharest attended by representatives of 10 countries of southeast Europe, and the Seventh Borneo Malaria Conference in Kuching, Sarawak. Through collaboration between WHO, the U.S. International Cooperation Administration, and the government concerned, international malaria eradication training centers were established in Kingston, Jamaica, and in Tala in the Philippines.

The problem of vector resistance to insecticides received increased attention during 1958 with evidence of further development of resistance in the malaria-carrying mosquito in several parts of the world. WHO convened at New Delhi a seminar on the Resistance of Insects to Insecticides, which was attended by participants from the Western Pacific, Southeast Asia, and Eastern Mediterranean Regions. A similar seminar was held at Panama City under the auspices of the WHO Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau). During 1958 WHO published *Insect Resistance and Vector Control*, report of the Expert Committee on Insecticides, and also a detailed study on *Insecticide Resistance in Arthropods*.

WHO assistance to campaigns against venereal diseases and yaws continued during 1958, with 9 projects for yaws eradication campaigns in countries of Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia.

WHO and UNICEF continued to cooperate in campaigns against tuberculosis through mass NCG vaccination programs. By midyear these programs had tested a total of over 217 million people and vaccinated more than 81 million. More than 50 WHO projects in 1958 gave assistance in continuing or establishing control and training centers or chemotherapy centers.

WHO-assisted programs included a number for leprosy control, particularly in Southeast Asia and Africa regions. An Inter-Regional Conference on Leprosy was held at Tokyo and a Seminar on Leprosy Control was held at Belo Horizonte, Brazil, during the year.

In 1958 WHO placed further emphasis on helping countries build strong national and local health programs. WHO assisted 146 projects in public health administration, including 44 which were specifically designed to develop local or rural health services. The Organization assisted 53 projects in maternal and child health; 68 projects in nursing; 50 in environmental sanitation, including provision of pure water and waste disposal facilities to relieve the burden of intestinal parasites; and 19 in nutrition.

A dozen projects in social and occupational health were assisted in 1958, primarily for programs in rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and in industrial health. A conference on the training and utilization of family health and welfare workers was held in

the European region. That region also convened a study group on the public-health aspects of the aging of populations. WHO also assisted 24 projects in health education of the public.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

To enable countries to develop adequate numbers of well-trained health workers to staff self-sustaining health services, WHO continued to assist training courses and give assistance to schools of medicine, public health, or nursing and to award international fellowships in all phases of health and medicine. WHO announced in 1958 that during the previous year it had awarded about 1,400 fellowships and that from 1947 to the end of 1957 the Organization had awarded a total of 7,796 fellowships.

WHO also announced the results of an evaluation of 1,053 fellowships awarded from 1947 to 1954, showing that 92 percent of the returned fellows were in employment making appropriate use of their fellowship studies, and one-third of these had assumed additional responsibility following their fellowship training. Nearly 80 percent of those appropriately employed were in some type of teaching activity, thus making the benefits of their training available to others.

ROLE OF REGIONAL OFFICES

The technical assistance projects were initiated through WHO's decentralized structure of six regional offices. Countries requesting assistance in each region worked out details and scope of the projects with the regional offices. These regional program proposals were approved by regional committees of representatives of members with territories in the region, and then incorporated in the world health program and budget, which was presented to the WHO Executive Board for review and the World Health Assembly.

The United States is a member of the WHO Region of the Americas (the Pan American Sanitary Bureau is also the WHO Regional Office) and of the Western Pacific Region by virtue of territories which it administers in that region.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

During 1958 the U.N. Children's Fund continued to aid participating governments in the promotion and expansion of programs for the development of permanent health and welfare services of special benefit to mothers and children. UNICEF, generally speaking, pro-

vides necessary imported equipment and supplies. The World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the U.N. Secretariat Bureau of Social Affairs give technical approval to the projects in the areas where each has professional or technical competence. These Organizations also recruit and provide such international technical and professional supervisory personnel as are required to implement UNICEF-assisted projects. The Executive Board of UNICEF, composed of representatives of 30 countries, is elected by the Economic and Social Council. The Board, which meets semiannually, provides general policy direction to the Secretariat and allocates UNICEF funds for each UNICEF-assisted project. During 1958 the Executive Board allocated a total of $22,606,780, of which $18,758,300 was for project aid and the balance for administrative and operational purposes, bringing the total allocations since the beginning of the fund in 1947 to $248,329,000. UNICEF is currently assisting 325 projects in 97 countries and territories plus 3 interregional projects. Over 98 percent of allocations for project aid in 1958 was for projects of long-range benefits, which were of three main types: (1) basic maternal and child welfare services and training, (2) control or eradication of communicable diseases, and (3) nutrition.

Government contributions to the central fund of UNICEF have increased from $10,315,000 donated by 35 governments in 1951 to roughly $19.9 million contributed by 85 governments in 1958. Private contributions and other income (including proceeds from the sales of Christmas cards and from the "trick or treat" campaign) amounted to about $3 million during the year. Governments committed $46,900,000 as matching funds against the $18,758,300 in project aid allocated by the UNICEF Executive Board in 1958.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

UNICEF assistance in the field of basic maternal and child welfare services and training takes the form of provision of supplies and equipment for rural health centers, clinics, laboratories, children's hospitals, children's institutions, and the establishment or expansion of nurses and midwives training schools and centers. UNICEF has slightly decreased allocations in this field from $6,415,900 in 1957 (31 percent of total project aid) to $5,491,700 in 1958 (29 percent of total project aid). The fund is currently assisting 109 basic maternal and child welfare projects in 73 countries and territories.

An allocation was approved in 1958 to further assist the Government of French West Africa in expanding basic maternal and child welfare services in the rural and urban areas of the French Soudan,

Upper Volta, and Niger. UNICEF is providing basic equipment and drugs for the municipal maternal and child health center and six subcenters in Bamako, the capital of the French Soudan; equipment for 19 district and 30 subdistrict health centers in Upper Volta and for 3 centers in or near the capital of Niger; demonstration and teaching equipment for the training of nurses, midwives, and auxiliary social workers; kits for midwives and traditional birth attendants following their training; equipment for maternity and pediatrics departments of the general hospital at Ougadougou, the capital of Upper Volta, which will provide facilities for demonstration and training; and vehicles for the use of senior workers supervising the work of the mother and child health centers and the training of midwives.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

UNICEF's assistance to governments in the control or eradication of communicable diseases which largely affect children (malaria, tuberculosis, yaws, leprosy, prenatal syphilis, diphtheria, whooping cough, trachoma, etc.) takes the form of aid in the local production of insecticides, antibiotics, vaccines, and sera. In addition UNICEF provides supplies, equipment, and transportation for disease control and eradication operations. One hundred and forty projects in this field are currently in progress in 63 countries and territories. Allocations for all disease control projects amounted to $10,618,600 in 1958 or about 56.6 percent of total project aid for the year. Allocations for malaria eradication constituted 46.5 percent of all project allocation or a total of $8,725,300. An estimated 65,000,000 people were protected against malaria during 1958 by the use of insecticides provided by UNICEF. UNICEF is currently aiding 49 antimalaria projects—11 in Africa, 6 in Asia, 11 in the Eastern Mediterranean, and 21 in the Americas. Fifteen leprosy control projects are currently being aided by UNICEF, and by the end of 1958 approximately 800,000 persons afflicted with leprosy had been brought under treatment in these campaigns. $472,500 was allocated for leprosy control in 1958. Campaigns against yaws are currently being assisted by UNICEF in 22 countries and territories—8 in Africa, 9 in Asia, and 5 in the Americas. Roughly 7,000,000 cases of yaws were treated with supplies furnished by UNICEF in 1958.

NUTRITION

The UNICEF Executive Board at its September 1957 session approved an extension of the UNICEF long-range nutritional and child

feeding programs. Under this extension of its nutritional aid UNICEF will continue to help to strengthen national measures to improve maternal and child nutrition through nutritional survey, training of nutritional personnel at various levels, nutritional education at the village level, and limited vitamin supplementation directed against endemic diseases seriously affecting children and pregnant and nursing women. The Board in 1958 allocated a total of $285,000 for such projects in Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, the Philippines, and Tunisia. The new projects place considerable emphasis on coordination among the health, education, and agricultural services of the governments for the improvement of mother and child nutrition. In addition to aid for nutrition education and related practical activities to increase food production at the village level, the projects also provide aid for the training of workers in nutrition, a requirement which is of major importance if rapid progress is to be made. In some cases projects provide for aid in conducting nutrition surveys, where necessary, to obtain the information for program planning. The aim of UNICEF in this expanded nutritional program is to develop projects which represent a systematic and coordinated approach to attacks on nutrition problems, using as many channels as possible.

The Board allocated $1,602,500 for child feeding projects in 1958, most of which was to cover ocean freight costs on dried skim milk obtained from U.S. and Canadian surplus agricultural stocks. Child feeding projects are currently aided by UNICEF in 45 countries and territories. In addition, substantial quantities of dried skim milk are distributed through 19,000 maternal and child health centers in 46 countries and territories. Approximately 5.3 million children have been benefited by these feeding projects in 1958.

To assure better use of locally available milk for children, UNICEF assists milk conservation through the provision of equipment for milk drying and pasteurization plants. For this purpose UNICEF allocated $248,000 in 1958. Since its inception UNICEF has authorized aid for 174 milk processing installations in 30 countries and territories. Of these, 144 are already in operation including 128 liquid milk dairies (2 in Asia, 7 in the Eastern Mediterranean, and the balance in Europe) and 16 milk drying plants (1 in Africa, 1 in Asia, 2 in the Americas, and 12 in Europe).

EMERGENCY AID

Only $353,000 was allocated for emergency aid in 1958—$83,000 was allocated to Tunisia to provide blankets for refugees from Al-

gerian territories, and $27,000 was allocated to Jordan to continue emergency feeding for 50,000 children among the destitute population of the border villages.

Relief and Rehabilitation

The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is an integral part of the United Nations and has a direct relationship to the General Assembly. It aids refugees by providing legal and political protection and material assistance. When the office was established in 1951, emphasis was placed on legal and political protection. Although the need for such protection has by no means lessened, there has been an increasing awareness of the need for parallel assistance in the form of material aid. Firm recognition of this was given in the establishment of the U.N. Refugee Fund (1955–1958). It is now acknowledged that material aid is likely to be a recurring requirement and an integral part of meeting any large-scale refugee emergency. In view of this the UNHCR has been provided with a continuing authority to supplement his legal and political protection with specific aid programs when they are necessary. To give the High Commissioner guidance in these matters, the Economic and Social Council, in pursuance of a 12th General Assembly resolution, established an Executive Committee of the Program of the UNHCR.

Dr. Auguste R. Lindt (Swiss), who was elected High Commissioner on December 10, 1956, to fill the unexpired term of the former High Commissioner who had died, was reelected by the 13th General Assembly for a further period of 2 years from January 1, 1959. Previously the 12th General Assembly had decided that the office itself should be continued for 5 years from January 1, 1959, but Dr. Lindt indicated that, if elected, for personal reasons he wished to serve for only 2 years.

UNITED NATIONS REFUGEE FUND

The U.N. Refugee Fund (UNREF) came into being on January 1, 1955, as the result of action taken in 1954 at the 9th General Assembly. UNREF, focusing most of its attention on the problem of the nonsettled, older refugees in Europe, had the dual objective of effecting permanent solutions to refugee problems through its program, and of stimulating governments and organizations to undertake similar programs of their own.

During 1958 UNREF continued its work of assisting refugees to become integrated into the economies of the asylum countries and to provide institutional care for permanently incapacitated persons.

UNREF did not itself administer individual projects; rather, it contributed funds to voluntary agencies which planned and carried out projects. Initially the greatest attention was given to those refugees who, through financial assistance, vocational training, or employment counseling, could be made self-supporting. As increasing numbers of the able-bodied became reestablished, the residual group automatically came to contain a high proportion of those requiring social welfare or institutional care. The special program for the resettlement of refugees of European origin from the mainland of China was continued in cooperation with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

By September 30, 1958, 26,444 persons had been firmly settled under the UNREF program and 19,826 others had been aided. Of the $16.9 million received from all sources, the United States contributed $5.3 million.

The concerted international effort, of which UNREF was a part, has so substantially reduced the dimensions of the older group that the 12th General Assembly decided to allow UNREF to terminate on December 31, 1958, as scheduled, and to replace it with a more flexible framework within which the High Commissioner could undertake actions related not only to particular aspects of the existing problem but also to new problems that may arise. The liquidation of UNREF will be supervised by the UNHCR with the guidance of his new Executive Committee.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Within the framework established by the 12th General Assembly, the High Commissioner has proposed 4.7 million dollars' worth of projects for 1959. These will include the clearance from camps of refugees under the UNHCR mandate, aid to the permanently incapacitated who are living outside of camps, resettlement of refugees of European origin now on the mainland of China, legal assistance to individual refugees, aid to new refugees in Greece, the establishment of a fund to provide limited emergency aid to individuals, and resettlement aid for refugees immigrating to Latin America. The United States will participate in this program and is prepared to contribute up to $1.2 million.

In the designing and implementation of assistance projects, as well as in the execution of his duties under the statute of the office, the High Commissioner will be guided by the Executive Committee of the Program of the UNHCR. This body was established by an Economic and Social Council resolution of April 30, 1958, in conformance with a resolution adopted by the General Assembly the previous November.

The qualifications for membership are a demonstrated interest in and devotion to the solution of the refugee problem. In recognition of the fact that refugee problems are worldwide in occurrence, the geographical basis of the committee was made broader than that of the UNREF body by the addition of members from Africa and the Far East. Twenty-five governments, including the United States, have been elected to this committee.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

During 1958 the High Commissioner continued to assist the new Hungarian refugees in Austria under the special program that was authorized by the UNREF Executive Committee at its fifth session in June 1957. This was not a part of UNREF but was a separate $3.5 million program for finding permanent solutions for those Hungarian refugees who did not meet the requirements for resettlement overseas or who, for other reasons, would remain in Austria. Nearly 9,000 refugees have been aided under this program. At the end of 1958 less than 15,000 Hungarian refugees remained in Austria, of whom slightly over 5,000 were still living in camps. A survey will be made during the coming year to determine the most effective use of the funds which are still available under this special program.

The problem of the Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia virtually ceased to exist by early in 1958, and the High Commissioner closed his temporary office in Belgrade on February 4, 1958.

ALGERIAN REFUGEES

As a result of events connected with the hostilities in Algeria, certain Arab residents of the border districts fled to Tunisia and Morocco during 1957. Neither country was able to provide adequate support, and considerable suffering was experienced by the refugees during the winter. In mid-1957 the Tunisian Goverment requested international aid through the UNHCR, who in turn made an appeal to selected governments. The Moroccan Government did not seek international aid at this time. However, at the 13th General Assembly the Moroccan delegation introduced a resolution recommending that the UNHCR continue his action on behalf of the refugees in Tunisia on a substantial scale and undertake similar action in Morocco. The United States supported the resolution which was approved by a substantial majority.

CHINESE REFUGEES

During 1958 the Hong Kong Government in conjunction with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Hong Kong drew

up a comprehensive plan including the most needed projects for refugee assistance to be implemented with funds derived from the special appeal made by the UNHCR in accordance with a resolution of the 12th General Assembly.

KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY (UNKRA)

Gen. John B. Coulter (USA retired), the Agent General of the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency, submitted his final report to the 13th General Assembly covering the period from July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958, the termination date for the Agency. The Agent General selected a small group of experienced personnel to handle the liquidation of the UNKRA accounts after July 1, 1958. This group, under the supervision of a residual administrator, Brig. Gen. Harold E. Eastwood (USA retired), will insure that the few projects still outstanding will be carried to full and satisfactory completion. It is estimated that the liquidation of UNKRA's accounts and the completion of these projects will have been accomplished by no later than December 31, 1959.

General Coulter's report outlined UNKRA's accomplishments during the past year. UNKRA's activities plus assistance from other sources have enabled the economy of the Republic of Korea during the period under review to reach a greater measure of stability than it has enjoyed since the outbreak of the Korean conflict. UNKRA's program, as one part of the overall integrated program of economic assistance to Korea, has been coordinated with the U.S. bilateral economic assistance activities which were administered in the field by the Economic Coordinator serving with the United Nations Command and in Washington by the International Cooperation Administration. The 13th Assembly, at U.S. initiative, adopted a resolution commending the Agent General for the excellent work performed by the Agency and expressing appreciation for the valuable assistance given to UNKRA by the Specialized Agencies and by voluntary nongovernmental organizations. The resolution also noted that UNKRA's work will have a long-lasting and significant effect upon the economy of Korea and upon the well-being of the Korean people. These beneficial results, it also noted, were a testimony to the combined efforts of the Agency, the Government and the people of Korea, and the people of the participating countries whose governments' contributions made this work possible. The Korean U.N. observer expressed to the Assembly his people's deep appreciation for the "magnificent" work which the United Nations had done through UNKRA.

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WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

The 13th General Assembly adopted a resolution urging member states to cooperate in promoting a World Refugee Year, beginning in June 1959, as a practical means of securing increased assistance for refugees throughout the world. The resolution envisaged no new international machinery but was designed to focus widespread public interest on the refugee problem to the end of encouraging further financial contributions and additional opportunities for permanent solutions through resettlement, integration, or repatriation on a purely humanitarian basis in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the refugees themselves.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The activities of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1958 were marked by concentration on key areas. This was reflected in increased activity in the implementation of the three major projects of the Organization: (1) the extension of primary education in Latin America, (2) scientific research on arid lands, and (3) the promotion of mutual appreciation of Asian and Western cultural values.

UNESCO cooperated during the year with its 81 member states in a program to improve their educational facilities, to foster scientific research, to promote mutual understanding of cultural values and traditions, to facilitate the free exchange of knowledge, and to work for the removal of barriers to international understanding.

The General Conference of UNESCO at its 10th session in November–December 1958 in Paris endorsed the policy of concentration in key areas and gave new impetus to a program designed to further international cooperation in education, science, and culture. The U.S. delegation was headed by Maxwell Rabb as chairman with John W. Hanes, Jr., as vice chairman.

EDUCATION

The educational activities of the Organization in 1958 were centered in a few priority fields, notably the major project on the extension of primary education in Latin America. The 10th General Conference approved the initiation of surveys of educational needs in Arab, Asian, and African areas. UNESCO sponsored an Inter-American seminar on In-Service Training of Teachers in Montevideo in October, which was widely attended by experts from the Western Hemisphere.

UNESCO supported international organizations in the field of education through subventions and contracts for research and other activities to further the objectives of the Organization. Clearinghouse services were strengthened. The program to assist member states in the preparation of reading material for new literates was expanded. Iran was included in this project in addition to Burma, Ceylon, India, and Pakistan.

The regional Fundamental Education Training Centers (at Patzcuaro, Mexico, for Latin America and Sirs-el-Layyan, United Arab Republic, for the Arab States) continued their programs both for specialists at the regular 18 months' courses and for high-level experts at short intensive courses. The UNESCO Institute of Education at Hamburg and the Institute for Youth at Gauting, Germany, were assisted and encouraged in carrying out their international programs.

UNESCO sponsored a meeting of experts to study "The Teaching of the West in Asian Textbooks and Teaching Materials," at Tokyo; a conference of the International Advisory Committee on School Curricula, at Paris; and a meeting of experts on "The International Standardization of Educational Statistics," at Paris. Distinguished American educators attended these meetings. The 21st International Conference on Public Education jointly sponsored by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education met at Geneva in July. Prominent American educators attended this annual intergovernmental meeting, which is increasing in importance from year to year. In July the United States became a member of the International Bureau of Education and attended the annual meeting of its Council in Geneva.

UNESCO intensified its studies on the access of women to education and work with youth. An international meeting was held in India under UNESCO's program of coordination of international voluntary work camps. A number of Americans under private auspices attended this meeting. UNESCO's Associated Schools Projects in "Education for International Understanding" continued to expand to include 170 institutions in 40 countries. Under the direction of an advisory committee made up of representatives of many of the outstanding U.S. educational organizations and assisted by the staff of the National Education Association, several schools in the United States have cooperated in this project.

An estimate of educational needs was provided in the *World Survey of Education*, published by the Organization in December. The survey reported on more than 190 school systems and estimated that 250 million children in many areas still do not attend school.

At the 10th General Conference plans were made to intensify UNESCO's study of discrimination in the field of education and to report on this subject at the next General Conference in 1960.

NATURAL SCIENCE

In the field of natural science UNESCO continued to support by subventions and contracts such key organizations as the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS), the Union of International Engineering Associations (UATI), and the Pacific Science Association. It also contributed to the permanent secretariat for the International Geophysical Year. The Organization assisted in the dissemination of scientific knowledge and materials through conferences, missions of specialists, and the development of inexpensive techniques to be utilized in underdeveloped areas. Considerable progress was made on the improvement of scientific documentation and in the fields of scientific research related to arid zones, humid tropics problems, marine sciences, cell biology, new sources of energy, and the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Further steps were taken to implement the major project on arid zones research. The International Advisory Committee established for this project met at Tehran in October. A special Symposium on Salinity Problems was held in conjunction with this meeting. To encourage activity related to oceanographic exploration, the UNESCO Advisory Committee on Marine Sciences Research met in September at Paris and discussed among other items plans for a program in the Indo-Pacific region and the operation of an international research vessel. A symposium of experts on the Use of Laboratory Animals was convened in October at Gif-Sur-Yvette, France.

Two preparatory meetings of consultants were held to plan for the large-scale International Conference on Information Processing to be held under UNESCO auspices in June 1959. Planning for this conference was started on the initiative of American experts in this field.

The Regional Science Cooperation Office in Montevideo arranged a course on higher mathematics in July and discussion meetings for science teachers in the region on subjects related to the teaching of physics. The Djakarta Science Cooperation Office conducted a training course for Asian scientists on the Applications of Radio-Isotopes in Scientific Research at Tokyo in September and a Symposium on Tropical Vegetation at Djakarta in December. These offices were

active generally in furthering activities related to the promotion of the teaching and dissemination of science and in encouraging scientific research on the part of the member states in their respective areas.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

In the social sciences UNESCO devoted attention to problems of fostering international understanding among peoples and cooperation among nations. A series of meetings was held for this purpose. A group of sociologists met at Moscow in January to compare data; legal experts met at Rome in February to discuss problems in international trade; and economists met at Bursa, Turkey, in March to examine relations between countries with differing economic and social systems. An interdisciplinary conference of social scientists was convened at Prague in November to review the results of the above meetings and to plan a program for the future. Much of the activity related to the promotion of international understanding was carried on with the assistance of nongovernmental organizations in the social sciences which UNESCO supports through subventions or contracts.

Studies were carried forward on problems caused by social dislocations in less developed countries where rapid economic changes have arisen from industrialization. International seminars on problems of urbanization were held at Tokyo in July and at Santiago, Chile, in December. A number of research projects were undertaken by the UNESCO-sponsored Center for Research on the Social Implications of Technological Change located in Calcutta and by a similar center in Paris. UNESCO provided assistance to the Regional Center for Social Science Research in Rio de Janeiro and to the Latin American Center for Social Science Teaching in Santiago, Chile. To deal with specific aspects of problems arising from modern technology, a conference of experts was held at Paris in September to focus the attention of the social scientists on the social, cultural, and moral implications of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Under UNESCO auspices steps were taken to improve methods for comparing international statistics in the fields of education, culture, and mass communications. In addition, statistics on school enrollment were prepared for the *International Yearbook of Education.* A methodological study of census data on levels of education and a preliminary report on financing higher education were also completed through the efforts of the Organization. UNESCO was particularly active in the publication of social science bibliographies and in carrying out studies related to social science terminology.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

In the cultural field UNESCO activities aimed at developing mutual understanding, international cultural cooperation, and preserving and making more widely available the cultural heritage of mankind.

The Universal Copyright Convention, negotiated under UNESCO auspices, now has a total of 29 adherents, including the United States and the United Kingdom. The problems of "neighboring" rights, applied arts, protection of news and other press information, and publications dealing with copyright were discussed at the third annual session of the International Copyright Committee which met at Geneva in August.

In relation to museums and monuments, UNESCO continued projects to assist member countries in the preservation of their cultural heritage and in the development of museums and exhibits as educational institutions or aids. A seminar on the Educational Role of Museums was held in September at Rio de Janeiro. During the year a study was prepared on the "Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone." In May the statutes establishing the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property came into force. A total of nine countries have become members of the Centre.

UNESCO continued efforts in the field of library services to assist in the preparation of reading materials for new literates by establishing a regional advisory center in Karachi, Pakistan. The United States sent an observer to the Symposium on National Libraries in Europe which was held at Vienna in September. During the year two American experts completed, under UNESCO auspices, a manual on *The Small Public Library Building.*

The development of the major project for the promotion of mutual understanding of Asian and Western cultural values assumed increased importance. The second meeting of the International Advisory Committee relating to this project, which includes among its 21 members a representative from the United States, was held at Paris in February. Thirty-three countries, including the United States, have established special committees to support the project. A number of international meetings and symposia on the theme of the project were held under the auspices of UNESCO or in cooperation with nongovernmental agencies or various national commissions. Among these activities is the first bilateral program between the United States and India in support of the project which was initiated during the year. Discussions bearing on the relations between traditional values and modern life will be held simultaneously in both

countries. The year's outstanding illustration of the type of continuing activity adapted to promote the major project on the mutual appreciation of Asian and Western cultural values was the International Theatre Month, which made use of Asian plays as a basis for its 1958 celebration. Over 100 theatrical groups participated in this program.

The 10th General Conference of UNESCO gave particular attention to the six-volume *History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind* initiated in 1948. Present plans call for completion of this project in 1960. The Conference voted funds for new translations from Ibero-American and Italian literature and for a first anthology of texts translated from the literary heritage of Equatorial Africa. This anthology is to be published in 1960. Translations of Asian literature were also planned.

In view of a recent tendency in education to deemphasize humanistic studies, UNESCO has been examining the role of classical and humanistic studies in contemporary society and in education. During the year questionnaires on the subject were tabulated and made available to the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies. At its next General Assembly (to be held in September 1959 at the University of Michigan) the Council will sponsor a symposium on "The Role of Classical Studies in Education and in Present-Day Cultural Life." The Council will then publish a volume containing the data from the survey of the status of classical studies, plus the observations of scholarly organizations, the proceedings of the symposium, and the recommendations suggested by a UNESCO-Council study.

UNESCO progressed, as well, in its efforts to develop mass communications for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes. A contract was concluded with the International Association for Mass Communication Research which had been established in 1957. In May an international seminar to improve communication techniques was held at Marly-le-Roi, France, and a similar seminar was convened in November at New Delhi. A regional meeting on education for journalism was conducted for Latin Americans in September at Quito, Ecuador.

Member states were invited by UNESCO to consider measures that they might take to promote the free flow of information. UNESCO clearinghouse services continued to assemble information concerning the free movement of persons. The Organization also pressed for international action designed to facilitate the international circulation of visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific, and cultural nature and to lower barriers to the importation

of such materials. Studies on the free flow of information were completed. A study on the "Use of Radio for the Free Flow of Information" was prepared for UNESCO by a U.S. citizen.

In addition, UNESCO took steps to expand aspects of its program on the exchange of persons and published revised versions of the comprehensive works on opportunities for *Teaching Abroad* and *Study Abroad.*

Activities were also carried forward by UNESCO under the U.N. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance. In the approved program for 1958 funds totaling $4,532,000 were allocated to the Organization. This program called for the sending of 374 experts on mission assignments and for the award of 255 fellowships and 29 study grants. The program included 139 projects in 58 countries as well as 15 regional projects in 4 major geographical regions. The supplies and equipment component totaled $394,623.

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

The 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1958, was widely celebrated throughout the United Nations. Plans for the anniversary had been developed by the Commission on Human Rights, and many governments reported activities in its observance. In accordance with his usual custom the President of the United States issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe December 10 as U.N. Human Rights Day. Schools, churches, and private organizations presented special programs honoring the day, and various official State and municipal bodies cooperated in these celebrations.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

The Human Rights Commission held its 14th session at New York from March 10 to April 3. Mrs. Oswald B. Lord represented the United States and Mrs. Caroline K. Simon served as Senior Adviser. The Commission devoted major attention to the report on discrimination in education completed in 1957 by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Commission had before it various comments from governments and the Specialized Agencies on proposals in this report. It considered especially the fundamental principles suggested by the Subcommission as a basis for action but decided to postpone taking a decision until a later session so that it could consider possible action in this field by the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(UNESCO). The UNESCO General Conference in November considered this subject, particularly whether an international instrument would help eliminate discrimination in education. The Conference requested the Director General of UNESCO to prepare both a draft convention and a draft recommendation for consideration at the next UNESCO General Conference in 1960. The U.S. delegation supported this resolution since it provided for the preparation of a draft recommendation. The delegation pointed out that a recommendation would be more appropriate and effective than a convention on this subject.

The Commission on Human Rights took further action on discrimination in education by adopting a resolution urging the teaching of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in all schools and educational institutions. The Economic and Social Council later approved this resolution with certain amendments.

For the first time since the initial proposal by the United States in 1953 for an action program in the field of human rights, the Commission on Human Rights had before it progress reports on all three phases of the program: namely, a periodic report on human rights developments in all member countries; a study of the right to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention, and exile; and a report on advisory services in the field of human rights. After preliminary discussion the Commission decided to continue consideration of the first two of these items at its next session. In regard to advisory services, it took note of the success of the two regional seminars that had been conducted since its previous session on the status of women at Bangkok in August 1957 and on the protection of human rights in criminal law and procedure at Baguio City in the Philippines in February 1958. Plans were reported for a further seminar on criminal law to be held at Santiago, Chile, in May. The Commission invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to report annually on his plans for seminars and other activities under this program. The Commission recommended that more funds be allocated in the U.N. budget for this program. The United States supported this proposal which was approved by the General Assembly in December, resulting in an increase from $55,000 to $100,000.

The Commission considered recommendations on the *Yearbook of Human Rights* prepared by a committee of the Commission. It decided to limit future annual volumes to about 330 pages in the English edition and to publish supplementary volumes on selected specific rights. The Economic and Social Council later approved this decision. The Commission also considered the established procedure for handling communications regarding human rights re-

ceived by the United Nations, most of which are complaints from individuals. A committee was appointed to formulate recommendations on the communications procedure for consideration at the 1959 session of the Commission.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Among the matters considered by the Commission on Human Rights was a report on freedom of information prepared by a committee it had appointed the previous year. The Commission decided to consider the matter further at its 1959 session. The General Assembly also considered this subject, particularly the draft convention on freedom of information which had been before the United Nations since 1951 without decision. The United States continued to oppose this draft convention on the ground that the proposed text might increase rather than decrease censorship practices, and experience in the United Nations had shown the impossibility of reaching a substantial agreement. The General Assembly did not take final action on the draft convention but decided to discuss it again at its 1959 session. It also adopted a resolution urging the importance of more aid to underdeveloped countries in improving information facilities.

DISCRIMINATION AND MINORITIES

The Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities held its 10th session at New York from January 13 to February 7, 1958. Members of the Subcommission serve as experts in their individual capacities. Judge Philip Halpern of Buffalo continued as the U.S. expert in this session, with Judge Theodore O. Spaulding of Philadelphia as his alternate. The Subcommission noted the progress of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in formulating instruments designed to eliminate discrimination in employment and occupation and made various suggestions on draft texts. The ILO Conference in June adopted a convention and a recommendation on this subject.

The major attention of the Subcommission was devoted to a draft report on discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices. Arcot Krishnaswami of India, who had been the special rapporteur to carry out a study on this subject, presented a carefully reasoned exposition of principles and their application in this field. He noted progress in separate studies on each member country in which particular situations would be discussed. The Subcommission considered substantive issues in anticipation of a further report in 1959. It likewise discussed procedures for completion of the report,

recommending a more flexible policy with regard to the publication of the country studies which were being developed for only limited distribution. This problem was later discussed by the Commission on Human Rights, which decided that for the time being no change in the publication of these studies was advisable.

The Subcommission considered an interim report on discrimination in political rights prepared by its special rapporteur on this subject. The rapporteur noted that a number of governments had already furnished information in response to requests and that more could be expected to do so. He also urged the importance of contributions from nongovernmental organizations.

In connection with other items on its agenda, the Subcommission requested its member from the Philippines, Jose Ingles, who had prepared the preliminary study the preceding year on the "right of everyone to leave any country including his own and to return to his country," to provide a further report on this subject for consideration at its next session. It also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a list of specific subjects which it might consider at its 1959 session as a basis for future work in the discrimination field.

Since plans had not been approved the preceding year for a second conference of nongovernmental organizations interested in the eradication of prejudice and discrimination, the Subcommission reviewed the consideration of this proposal in various U.N. bodies and reaffirmed its recommendation that such a conference should be convened in 1959. It made the additional suggestion that specific aspects of the problem could be dealt with profitably by regional conferences or seminars and by small working groups. The Subcommission recommendations were later approved by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Economic and Social Council. The Council specified that the nongovernmental organizations invited should be those in consultative status with the Council and that the program should emphasize techniques which had been found successful in combatting prejudice and discrimination.

DRAFT COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

During the 13th session of the General Assembly its Committee III (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural) continued consideration of the draft covenants of human rights. The Committee revised and adopted texts for five articles in the draft covenant on civil and political rights, which dealt with freedom from torture and cruel and degrading punishment, freedom from slavery, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, the right of prisoners to humane treatment, and freedom from imprisonment for debt. By the close of the 13th General

Assembly Committee III had completed the preambles of both draft covenants, the substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Social, Economic, and Cultural Rights, and 11 of the 26 substantive articles in the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It decided to continue consideration of the draft covenants in the 14th session of the General Assembly in 1959.

SELF-DETERMINATION

The General Assembly continued consideration of recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination. The United States favored a resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council providing for a study of the entire concept of self-determination. However, on the recommendation of its Committee III, the General Assembly adopted a resolution originally proposed by the Commission on Human Rights under which it established a commission to conduct a full survey of "the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources," due regard being paid to the rights and duties of states under international law and to the importance of encouraging international cooperation in the economic development of underdeveloped countries. The United States voted against this resolution on the ground that it might discourage the flow of private capital and thus be against the best interest of the less developed countries. At the same time, the delegation emphasized the continuing sympathy of the United States with the desires of peoples to achieve equal rights and self-determination at the earliest possible moment. The United States was appointed one of the nine-member commission set up by the General Assembly to conduct the study.

STATUS OF WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women held its 12th session at Geneva from March 17 to April 3, 1958. Mrs. Lorena B. Hahn represented the United States. As in previous years, the Commission discussed the status of women under topics relating to its various fields of interest. It noted with particular satisfaction the success of the first regional seminar on the status of women, held at Bangkok in August 1957 under the program of advisory services in the field of human rights. The participants found the session useful to them in their own countries, and the 12th General Assembly had adopted a resolution encouraging more seminars on the status of women. The Commission adopted a resolution expressing the hope that a further seminar on the general subject of civic responsibilities and increased participation of women in public life might be organized in 1959 in

Latin America or Africa and that a seminar on the legal status of women in the family and property rights might be organized in Asia in 1960. The United Nations later decided to hold a seminar at Bogotá in May 1959 on the status of women in public life.

With regard to political rights, Commission members expressed concern that, despite the grant of equal suffrage in most of the countries of the world, problems persisted in assuring women access to public office and equality in opportunities for promotion and other aspects of public service. The Commission decided to bring up to date its earlier study of the access of women to and the exercise by them of public services and functions, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for its 14th session in 1960 based on information on this subject received from member governments and interested nongovernmental organizations.

In its consideration of the access of women to education, the Commission had before it a report prepared by UNESCO, in cooperation with the International Federation of University Women, on women in higher education. The Commission felt this report indicated progress although there was continuing need for improved vocational guidance to encourage girls to enter a wider range of professions in accordance with their aptitudes. The Commission also considered statistical reports prepared by UNESCO on a regular basis and a progress report on UNESCO activities for women.

In the field of private law the Commission reviewed a preliminary study on the age of marriage, free consent, and registration of marriage prepared by the Secretary-General. It decided to seek information from member governments and organizations looking toward a further report in 1960. Further, the Commission regarded the problem as so urgent that it recommended a resolution requesting preparation of an international convention on this subject, which would establish *inter alia* a minimum age of marriage, preferably not less than 16 years, for the consideration of the Commission at its 1960 session. The U.S. representative opposed this proposal on the ground that more information should first be obtained and that an international instrument, if deemed advisable, should take the form of a recommendation rather than a convention in view of the wide variation in local and religious customs regarding marriage. The Economic and Social Council later approved the Commission's resolution after amending it to direct the Secretary-General to prepare a recommendation rather than a convention without specification of a minimum age. The Commission also adopted a resolution regarding ritual operations still performed on girls in certain areas, requesting the World Health Organization to undertake an inquiry and furnish a report for its

1960 session. This was later approved by the Economic and Social Council.

In response to an earlier request by the Commission, a draft pamphlet on equal pay had been prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the ILO. The Commission decided that this should be revised for its next session and suggested that members send in written comments to assist in this work. The Commission also adopted a resolution regarding the draft convention on employment and occupation to be considered by the ILO in June urging that a provision excluding equal pay for women be deleted from the text. The ILO conference later decided to omit this clause.

In the field of economic opportunities the Commission had before it reports on the situation of working women including working mothers with family responsibilities and on the age of retirement and right to pension. The discussion of the situation of working women with family responsibilities took account of the tendency toward shorter work days and work weeks, modern conveniences which lighten housework, and community services for the day care of children. It felt, however, that such measures could not meet fully the many problems involved and recommended that there was a special need for technical assistance in this field. On the subject of age of retirement, the Commission recommended by a vote of 10 in favor, with 8 abstentions, that there should be no differential in retirement age as between men and women. The Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's recommendation on technical assistance for working women with family responsibilities but returned the resolution on age of retirement to the Commission for further study.

The Commission reviewed progress in the field of nationality, noting that several countries had revised their legislation in line with equality standards. The Commission also discussed the need to utilize women in U.N. activities, including delegations to the General Assembly.

GENERAL REVIEW AND COORDINATION OF U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS

"The year 1958 is a particularly significant milestone in the history of the Council's efforts in the field of coordination. It marks, in particular, the culmination of the Council's efforts of the last 3 years to convert the coordination exercise from a purely technical and largely detailed operation of pruning the less essential or overlapping bits and pieces of individual progress into a broader, more states-

manlike examination of the issues involved both in depth and perspective." This statement, made by the President of the Economic and Social Council in his closing address to the 26th session of the Council, clearly reflects the progress made in 1958 in the coordination of programs and activities.

As in the past, the Council and its Coordination Committee had before them a plethora of documentation which included the reports of the Specialized Agencies, the reports of the regional and functional commissions of the Council, and two reports of the Secretary-General's Advisory Committee on Coordination (ACC). The latter included, at the specific direction of the Council, separate sections on "concerted action" and comments on the Council's proposed project entitled "Program Appraisals for the Period 1959 to 1964." In addition, the Council had special reports prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning "Coordination on the National Level" and "Concentration of Activities in the Economic and Social Fields." The latter study has become an annual exercise designed to keep the work program of the Council and the financial implications of that work under constant scrutiny.

The detailed work and discussion of these documents took place in the Coordination Committee which is a Committee of the Whole of the Council. The work of the Committee, in which the United States had an acknowledged role of leadership, was characterized by an unusually high degree of harmony evidenced by the fact that all of its resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The approach of the Council in the coordination field was described by the deputy U.S. representative in the general debate as follows: "We have gone beyond what might be called the preventive aspects of coordination. . . . Both the United Nations itself and the Specialized Agencies under the guidance of the Council and, at least in part, in response to its recommendations have moved toward concentration of their efforts on major programs, responsive to basic economic and social needs in the contemporary world." These remarks highlight one of the major achievements of the Council. Resources throughout the U.N. system are being managed more carefully and increasingly concentrated on programs of primary importance.

On the initiative of the United States, the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Economic Commissions were asked to submit to their respective Commissions the financial implications of programs or projects before their approval by the Commission. This is the same procedure which the Council itself follows in order to insure that the members of the Council have the benefit of all pertinent information before taking decisions with respect to new work programs or projects.

To achieve greater concentration of effort on vital programs, the Council devoted much time and thought to the development of plans of concerted action involving the United Nations and such major Specialized Agencies as WHO, FAO, ILO, WMO, and UNESCO. A plan of concerted action in community development has already been inaugurated, and the Council requested the Secretary-General to report through the Social Commission on the progress and prospects of this plan. Recognizing the need to stimulate action in a number of other fields, the Council requested the ACC to report in 1959 on any of the following fields which might be ready for the development of plans leading to a program of concerted action: industrialization and productivity; urbanization; water control and water utilization; the Mediterranean Development Project; housing, building, and planning; and living and working conditions of indigenous people. The reports are to include factual background information as to existing needs and projects, together with recommendations as to practical methods of initiating plans of concerted action. It is hoped that, in light of these reports, the Council will be enabled to select at an early date one or more of these fields of activity which could be recommended to the Specialized Agencies for concerted action. Looking still further ahead, the ACC was also requested to report on any other fields of activity which might be suitable for a similar approach. In this connection specific reference was made, at the suggestion of the Dutch delegation, to programs relating to the effects of radiation resulting from the peaceful uses of atomic energy. With a view to simplifying U.N. machinery, the Council decided to consider discontinuing the Transportation and Communications Commission, which was requested by the Council to include in its final report recommendations for future arrangements for the handling of remaining U.N. activities in the transport and communications field. The coming into force in 1958 of the convention establishing the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) contributed to this simplification of the commission structure of the Council.

The most outstanding action in the field of coordination was the finalization of the plan to proceed with a 5-year appraisal of programs and activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in the economic, social, human rights, and related fields. This plan was initiated in 1957, largely on the basis of proposals by the United States. At that time there was reluctance on the part of some of the Specialized Agencies and the United Nations Secretariat to cooperate with the Council in this endeavor. Reemphasizing the importance of this project, the Council at its 26th session devoted

much of its time to amplifying and clarifying the previous resolution which had led to misunderstandings. The Council also agreed to a joint meeting with a Committee of the Governing Body of ILO to discuss matters of mutual concern arising in the field of coordination. This meeting was held at New York in October 1958 and led to complete understanding between the Committees of the Council and ILO.

At the suggestion of the Specialized Agencies concerned, paragraphs of explanations were drafted and a new resolution was unanimously approved which outlined the procedures for the preparation of a final overall report. The Council willingly recognized that the program of appraisals should in no way interfere with the constitutional provisions of the Specialized Agencies, which must continue to retain full flexibility in determining their own work programs and budgets.

The timetable which is to govern the preparations of the appraisals provide that the Secretary-General is to prepare his appraisal of the scope and trend of the economic, social, and related activities of the United Nations for the period 1959 to 1964 for submission to the Council at its 28th session in 1959. The Specialized Agencies concerned (ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, and WMO) will prepare their reports by December 1959, using their own legislative procedures for the approval of these reports. Whereas in 1957 some of the Agencies had opposed the suggestion that the Council should establish a committee to prepare a consolidated report and in fact opposed the idea of such a report, no such opposition developed in 1958. A committee of five individuals, charged with collating the separate appraisals and, on the basis of these appraisals, preparing a consolidated report, was established. The five expert members of the Committee chosen by the Council are:

Dr. George F. Davidson (Canada), President of ECOSOC in 1958

Ambassador Amir Azam Khan (Pakistan), President of ECOSOC in 1957

Ambassador Daniel Cosio Villegas (Mexico), Mexican Representative on ECOSOC

Ambassador Sergije Makeido (Yugoslavia), Chairman, ECOSOC Coordination Committee in 1958

Walter M. Kotschnig (United States), Deputy United States Representative on ECOSOC

It is hoped that the appraisals of the consolidated report will demonstrate the extent to which the programs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies are responsive to basic needs and will give

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the concerned governments a clearer idea of what is being achieved and attempted through international action. They should bring into focus the interrelatedness of the programs and activities of the participating organizations and should result in a stronger sense of direction and a greater ability to do first things first, separately and jointly.

Considerable attention was also given to the question of national coordination required to permit governments to pursue nationally coordinated, cohesive policies in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. A report of the Secretary-General on this subject was based on replies from governments, which outlined various methods used by them to achieve coordination on the national level of positions to be taken in intergovernmental organizations. It was brought out that one of the main difficulties with which governments have to cope is the frequently late distribution of documents. This makes it difficult, if not impossible, for governments to arrive at clearcut, nationally coordinated positions prior to the consideration of such documents in international meetings. A specific request was therefore directed to the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to assure the distribution of documents to member governments at least 6 weeks prior to any meeting. ECOSOC and its Functional Commissions already have in their rules of procedure such a requirement, and the Regional Commissions were requested to insist on the same time limit.

The Council also had before it a report by the ACC pertaining to coordination in the field of atomic energy. Representatives of the IAEA participated fully in the discussions of this subject. In order to assist the Council to discharge its functions of coordination under the Charter, the hope was expressed that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), under its relationship agreement with the United Nations, would find it appropriate to submit an annual report to the Council on matters within the competence of the Council. This report would be discussed by the Council annually along with the reports of the Specialized Agencies, several of which also have programs related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In this connection the Council invited the IAEA to recommend projects which might usefully be undertaken by the Council, its regional commissions, or other subsidiary bodies which might assist the IAEA in carrying out its programs. The Council invited the Specialized Agencies concerned to bear in mind that the IAEA, which was established for the specific purpose of dealing with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, has the leading position in this field. At the same time, the Council pointed out to the IAEA that several of the Specialized Agencies had a vital interest in and responsibilities for the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy in their re-

spective fields of competence. It urged not only the early conclusion of relationship agreements between the IAEA and the interested Specialized Agencies but the development of effective day-to-day cooperation within the framework of general multilateral arrangements for coordination.

Two general conclusions emerged with greater clarity from the 1958 review by the Council of the programs and activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. First, the ultimate objective of coordination under articles 63 and 64 of the U.N. Charter is not to reduce budgets, irrespective of needs. The central purpose is to give maximum effectiveness to presently and prospectively available resources. These resources may well have to be increased as time goes on to be more fully responsive to the most urgent basic needs, particularly of the less developed countries and their people. Second, effective coordination and common action within the U.N. system in the economic, social, human rights, and related fields has been achieved and must continue to be achieved by consultation, persuasion, and voluntary cooperation freely accepted by all concerned. It was in this spirit that the Council, the representatives of the Specialized Agencies, and of the IAEA successfully developed plans for even closer cooperation in the interest of economic and social progress, the achievement of higher levels of living, and the promotion of fundamental human rights.

PART III

Dependent Territories

"Dependent territories," as used in this report, fall into two categories: namely, trust territories and non-self-governing territories. There are at present 10 trust territories, 6 in Africa and 4 in the Pacific area, comprising a total population of about 20 million. The United States administers, as a strategic area, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, consisting of the former Japanese Mandated Islands—the Marshalls, Marianas, and Carolines. As authorized in the U.N. Charter, the functions of the United Nations with respect to these territories are carried out through the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council, and, in the case of the strategic area, the Security Council. Annual reports and other information provided by the Administering Authorities on economic, educational, political, and social advancement are studied and recommendations made to the Administering Authorities by these U.N. organs. The termination of a trusteeship can come about only with the consent of the General Assembly or Security Council as the case may be.

In the second category there are 55 territories having a total population of approximately 110 million. Under the provisions of article 73(e) of the U.N. Charter, members of the United Nations who administer such territories transmit information relating to the economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible. The territories on which the United States will transmit information for 1958 are American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Territory of Alaska.

The United Nations, in dealing with non-self-governing territories, studies economic, educational, and social conditions in the territories and may as a matter of practice make general recommendations. Such recommendations are not, however, to be directed at any specific territory.

The steadily accelerating evolution toward self-governing or independent status of territories in both categories of dependency was a feature of the 1958 scene as of that of earlier years. Guinea, a part of French West Africa, opted for independence in the constitutional

referendum held in September in France and its overseas territories by rejecting the Constitution of the Fifth French Republic. Guinea was granted independence and became a member of the United Nations on December 12, 1958. (See Part I, p. 100.) No other territory in either category of dependency achieved such status during 1958, but significant progress toward that goal was made in a number of instances.

At the year's end only the final step, the issuance of a proclamation by the President, was lacking to make Alaska the 49th state. In January 1958 the West Indian Federation comprising most of the British West Indies came into being, with limited powers of self-government. Except for Guinea, all of the French Overseas Territories voted to remain associated with France, and political advances were registered following the constitutional referendum. Similarly, political institutions continued to be developed in British-administered African territories. Final arrangements were made at a conference held at London in October 1958 for the independence of Nigeria in 1960. Limited self-government on the municipal level was introduced in the Belgian Congo, and political progress continued in Ruanda-Urundi.

During 1958 substantial progress was made in the attainment of the objectives and goals of the trusteeship system. Three Administering Authorities announced that four other trust territories—three in West Africa, Togo and the two Cameroons, and one in the Pacific, Western Samoa—will become fully independent or self-governing within the next few years.

In accordance with the desire of the inhabitants of French Cameroun in West Africa, France as the Administering Authority announced at the 13th session of the General Assembly that the second largest of the trust territories should become fully independent by January 1, 1960. This action followed an announcement that agreements reached by the French and Togolese Governments would enable Togo, also in West Africa, to achieve full independence in 1960.

As a result of the projected independence on October 1, 1960, of the West African Federation of Nigeria, a United Kingdom dependent area, it is possible that the trust territory of British Cameroons which has been administered as an integral part of Nigeria will achieve full autonomy in the Federation of Nigeria when the latter becomes independent. The people of the northern section of British-administered Cameroons may be asked if they wish to be a part of the northern region of Nigeria or whether they wish to decide the future of the northern Cameroons at a later date. As certain segments of opinion in the southern part of the British Cameroons may prefer to unite

with neighboring French Cameroun, a plebiscite may also be required in this part of British Cameroons before Nigeria attains its independence.

By the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement between Italy and the United Nations, the Trust Territory of Somaliland will attain independence on December 2, 1960.

Finally, in the Pacific area the New Zealand Government announced that Western Samoa would become self-governing in the early 1960's and that the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for that trust territory should be envisaged.

Progress achieved during 1958 in the attainment of the objectives of the International Trusteeship System reflects the steady evolution of U.N. trust territories toward the goals outlined in article 76(b) of the U.N. Charter. This process began with the termination of the trusteeship for British Togoland in 1957 when that territory, on the basis of its freely expressed opinion, joined with the Gold Coast which subsequently became the independent state of Ghana. This action followed a U.N.-supervised plebiscite to determine the wishes of the people of British Togoland.

The United States believes that the colonial relationship should give way to self-government as rapidly as the orderly assumption of responsibility by the dependent peoples concerned can be assured. In consonance with this belief and in the interest of world peace and stability, the United States has consistently advocated in the United Nations and elsewhere self-determination to the fullest extent possible. The problems of dependent peoples, as a result of rapidly increasing world interest in them, continue to be a focal point of debate in U.N. bodies.

The problems of trust territories are dealt with principally in the Trusteeship Council and in Committee IV of the General Assembly, as provided for in the U.N. Charter. Matters relating to non-self-governing territories are also handled in the 4th Committee as well as in the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. This body was established by the Assembly in 1946 on an *ad hoc* basis, renewed annually thereafter on the same basis until 1949, and subsequently renewed every 3 years.

The 13th General Assembly also continued its annual review of developments in non-self-governing territories. This review was based on the information submitted by Australia, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States in accordance with chapter XI of the Charter. In the Assembly a motion was carried to take no action on a resolution adopted by the 4th Committee of the General Assembly calling for a study of the

whole question of determining which territories fall under article 73 of the Charter.

United States interest in dependent and former dependent territories was further demonstrated during 1958 by the active participation of the United States as a member of the Caribbean Commission and the South Pacific Commission. These two regional organizations, which are concerned in an advisory and consultative capacity with the economic and social development of their respective geographic areas, are outside the structure of the U.N. system. Their objectives, however, are in accordance with U.N. aims. Moreover, the United Nations has an interest in their work and they in the work of the United Nations.

TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

The Trusteeship Council met in two regular sessions during 1958—the 21st session from January 30–March 26, 1958, and the 22d session from June 9–August 1, 1958. It also held its 8th and 9th special sessions in October and November 1958 at which questions of the future of Togo and the Cameroun were discussed. Mason Sears again represented the United States at sessions of the Council.

At the beginning of the 21st session Emilio Arenales Catalan of Guatemala and Alfred Claeys-Bouuaert of Belgium were elected as President and Vice President, respectively. However, at the conclusion of the 21st session of the Council President Arenales announced that he would no longer represent his government in the United Nations, and Mr. Claeys-Bouuaert served thereafter as acting president. Members of the Trusteeship Council during 1958 consisted of the following: *Administering members*—Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States; *Nonadministering members*—Burma, China, Guatemala, Haiti, India, the U.S.S.R., and the United Arab Republic, the latter having succeeded on March 7 to the seat formerly occupied by Syria. At its 13th session on October 8, 1958, the General Assembly reelected Burma and the United Arab Republic for further 3-year periods and elected Paraguay for 3 years to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of Guatemala's term. The new membership will become effective on January 1, 1959.

During its 21st session the Council considered conditions in the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi, Tanganyika, and the British and French Cameroons and postponed to a special session later in the year action on the Trust Territory of French Togo. At the 22d ses-

sion the Council discussed conditions in the Trust Territory of Somaliland and the Pacific Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea, Western Somoa, and the U.S.-administered Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

During 1958 a Visiting Mission to West Africa composed of persons nominated by India, Haiti, New Zealand, and the United States visited the area. The chairman was Benjamin Gerig of the United States. The mission's reports on the future of the Trust Territories of the British and French-administered Cameroons are to be discussed at the 23d session of the Trusteeship Council and at the resumed session of the 13th General Assembly in February 1959. Further action with respect to Visiting Missions was taken by the Council, when at its 22d session arrangements were made to send the 1959 Visiting Mission to three of the trust territories in the Pacific. This mission will be composed of persons to be nominated by Belgium, Burma, China, and Italy.

A separate Visiting Mission composed of members to be nominated by France, India, the United Kingdom, and the United Arab Republic will be sent to Western Samoa in 1959.

As a result of action on Togo taken by the 8th special session of the Trusteeship Council in September 1958, the General Assembly on November 14, 1958, noted that the Governments of France and the Republic of Togo had decided, by mutual agreement, that Togo should attain its independence in 1960. This is in accordance with the wishes of the Chamber of Deputies in Togo. The General Assembly further expressed its appreciation of the work of the United Nations Commissioner, Ambassador Dorsinville of Haiti, and his staff in supervising the elections there. In addition to its action on Togo, the General Assembly adopted 19 resolutions on trusteeship matters during its 13th session from September 16 to December 13, 1958, and heard numerous petitioners state their cases on conditions in various trust territories.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or Micronesia, contains more than 70,000 inhabitants living on some 96 atolls and islands scattered over 3 million square miles of the Pacific Ocean and includes three major island groups, the Marianas with the exception of Guam, the Carolines, and the Marshalls. These islands were formerly mandated to Japan under the League of Nations Mandates System. On July 18, 1947, the U.S. Government and the Security Council concluded an agreement making the area a strategic trust territory

under U.S. administration. The Department of the Interior administers the Caroline and Marshall Islands and Rota in the Marianas; the Department of the Navy administers the rest of the Marianas trust area.

Delmas H. Nucker, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, appeared as in previous years as the special representative for the territory when the Trusteeship Council made its annual examination of developments in the Pacific at its 22d session in June 1958. One of the major items of discussion by the Council was that of U.S. testing of nuclear weapons in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. During the debate on a Soviet draft resolution and on an Indian draft resolution, each calling on the United States to cease testing nuclear weapons in the territory, the Council granted hearings to Norman Thomas, an American, and Dwight Heine, a Micronesian inhabitant of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, both of whom protested U.S. weapons tests. The Soviet resolution was later withdrawn, and the Indian resolution was defeated by a vote of 7 to 4 with 2 abstentions.

In its report to the Security Council the Trusteeship Council commended the United States for the progress that had been achieved in the territory. The Council expressed its sympathy to the people of Micronesia who suffered from the disastrous typhoons which struck the territory in 1957 and 1958. In the same resolution it noted the generous measures initiated by the United States for the relief and rehabilitation of the affected areas. The Council also noted that the people of Rongelap who had been displaced from their home atoll as a result of nuclear tests in 1954 have been returned and with the assistance of the Administering Authority are readjusting to the normal atoll life. The Council further noted that the displaced peoples of Bikini and Eniwetok have begun to benefit from trust funds established for them by the United States.

A second Micronesian leaders' conference, with the participants elected by the representative organs in each district, was held in Guam in August 1958. The Council, in commending the United States for continuing to pursue its policy of developing effective political organs of self-government in the territory, took particular note of the fact that this Inter-District Conference of Micronesian Leaders will continue to meet annually. The Council also commended the Administering Authority on its policy of appointing an increasing number of adequately trained Micronesians to responsible positions in the administration. On the other hand, the Council did express the hope that the United States would continue to keep under review the possibility of transferring the headquarters of the

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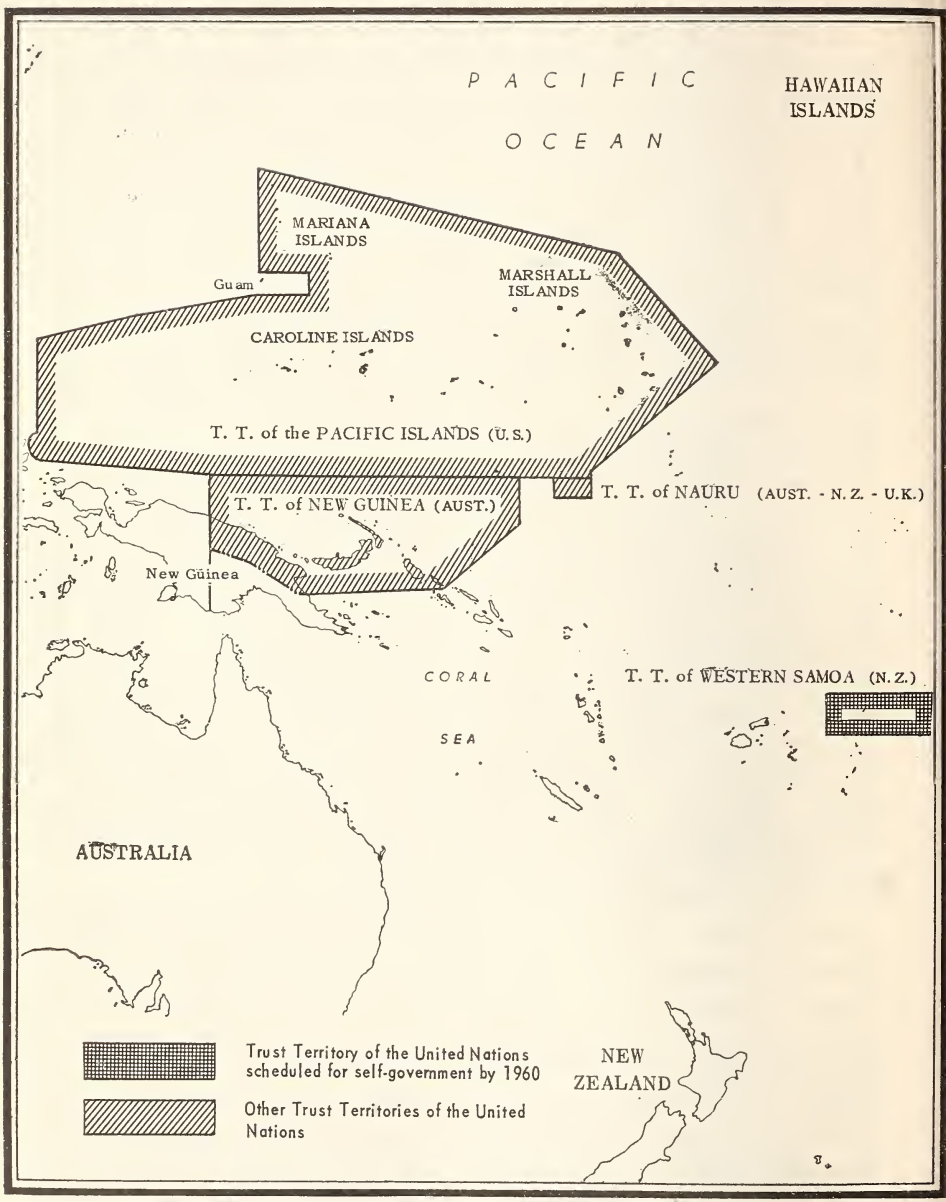

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Trust Territory from Guam to a site within the territory and of placing the entire territory under a single civilian authority. The Council welcomed the establishment of a unicameral district congress in Truk and the steps which are being taken to transform existing bicameral district legislative organs into unicameral legislatures in which all members will be elected. It noted that the administration's program for chartering municipalities had met with considerable interest in those communities with which charters had been discussed and that, although fewer municipalities had been chartered than had been originally anticipated, this was due to the desire of some communities to first embark on programs of local political education.

In its consideration of the economic development of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Trusteeship Council noted with interest that the United States intends to introduce a more equitable and uniform taxation system in the territory and that a start will be made to establish an income tax program. The Council expressed its confidence that in determining its contribution to the budget of the territory, the Administering Authority will give full consideration to the need to develop the resources of Micronesia by all possible means, including the use of subsidies in pursuing its economic and social programs. The Council noted that a subsistence fishing project has been initiated in Saipan and that an experimental commercial fishing project is planned for the Palau District. It expressed the hope that these projects might be expanded into a full-scale fishing industry adapted to the needs of the territory.

The Trusteeship Council commended the United States for the social and educational development of the territory, cited particularly the health training program for Micronesians, and noted that the Micronesian medical staff of the Palau District effectively brought under control a large-scale influenza epidemic. The Council also commended the Administering Authority on its policy of financial assistance to local communities for school construction purposes. It further noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of Micronesian students are being afforded the opportunity of pursuing their education at institutions of higher education located outside the territory.

New Guinea

Australia administers the Trust Territory of New Guinea, which includes the northeastern portion of the island of New Guinea, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, and the two northernmost islands of the Solomon group, Buka and Bougainville. The territory

presents difficult problems of administration: a rugged mountain range running the length of the New Guinea mainland; dense, tropical vegetation in the lowlands; and some of the most remote and primitive tribes in the modern world, speaking a variety of languages. As a result the Administering Authority has not yet been able to bring extensive areas completely under its control. Australia reported to the Trusteeship Council at its 22d session that the program which had been implemented to bring the whole of the territory under complete administrative control by 1959 may not be achieved by that date. The Council noted this fact with concern but found it encouraging that additional officers are undergoing training and will soon be available for the work of peaceful penetration of the territory.

In reviewing the political development of New Guinea, the Trusteeship Council regretted that the number of indigenous members of the Legislative Council had not been increased. The Trusteeship Council did note with satisfaction, however, that indigenous observers do attend meetings of the Legislative Council on a regular and organized basis. The Administering Authority was commended for the establishment of seven new local government councils and for its encouragement of the formation of area and regional councils as it becomes practicable to do so. The Council further noted with satisfaction Australia's reorganization and consolidation of the territorial administration and welcomed the training program for the public service to meet the rapidly growing needs of the territory.

The Council noted that various surveys are being conducted in the territory to determine the nature and extent of its resources. Hope was expressed that eventually a long-term development plan could be adopted for the territory and that the Administering Authority would encourage the indigenous inhabitants to engage more actively in the commercial life of the territory. The Council commended the Administering Authority for its efforts to improve public health, particularly in the construction of new hospitals and in the programs for the control of malaria, tuberculosis, and yaws. It also commended the administration for the greater emphasis placed on teacher training, but considered that increasingly larger sums should be devoted toward educational advancement in view of its fundamental importance in the development of the territory.

Nauru

The Trust Territory of Nauru, administered by Australia on behalf of itself, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, is a tiny, isolated island lying near the Equator in the central Pacific Ocean. The basis

of its economy is its rich phosphate deposits. Since these deposits are expected to be exhausted in less than 40 years at the present rate of extraction, the primary problem of the territory is the future of the more than 2,000 members of the Nauruan community. Australia is continuing to give full consideration to this problem in consultation with a special committee of the Nauru Local Government Council. The Trusteeship Council, at its 22d session, recommended that the Administering Authority continue its efforts to find a solution to this problem and that it include in its annual report to the United Nations an account of action taken toward a solution.

The Trusteeship Council welcomed the designation of an additional Nauruan magistrate of the District Court, an appointment in conformity with Australia's policy of promoting qualified Nauruans to senior positions in the administration. The Council was concerned that the Nauru Local Government Council is apparently not exercising its powers fully and urged the Australian administration to encourage it to do so.

The Council noted with satisfaction the efforts of the Administering Authority to develop and diversify the economy of the territory and welcomed particularly its decision to provide funds for the creation of a fishing industry. The Council further expressed the hope that such an industry might eventually be expanded to the extent of providing Nauru with an export commodity. The Council commended the Australian administration on the progress achieved in the fields of public health and education. It particularly cited the completion of the new general hospital with its modern and advanced facilities and urged the Administering Authority to continue its medical training program for Nauruans.

Western Samoa

New Zealand administers the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, which consists of the two largest islands of the Samoan group and several smaller islands lying to the west of American Samoa, with approximately 97,300 inhabitants. A major portion of the Trusteeship Council's discussion of developments in the territory at its 22d session was concerned with the steps already taken and those anticipated by the Administering Authority leading to the establishment of self-government in Western Samoa and the termination of its trusteeship status within the next few years. The two *Fautua*, or high chiefs of the islands, appeared before the Council in support of the desire of the people to achieve self-government based on their own patterns of leadership and representation rather than on the basis

of traditional concepts of democratic organization which are not fully in accord with traditional Samoan society. In order to examine this question further and in anticipation of the territory's achieving a system of full cabinet government, the Trusteeship Council provided for a special U.N. Visiting Mission to visit Western Samoa in 1959. Members of the mission will be representatives of France, India, the United Kingdom, and the United Arab Republic.

The Trusteeship Council was concerned that Western Samoa found itself in difficult economic straits owing to the fall in world prices of copra and cacao, the principal export crops of the islands. It therefore expressed the hope that a detailed long-range development plan for the trust territory would be formulated and recommended that the necessary measures be adopted to develop indigenous agriculture and the economy of the territory along modern lines. The Council also recommended that the Administering Authority provide the necessary financial and other facilities for those Samoans who wish to adopt plantation methods in agriculture. The Council further expressed the hope that New Zealand would give consideration to the establishment of substantial secondary industries in the territory.

In the field of health the Council noted with satisfaction that the yaws control campaign undertaken with the assistance of the World Health Organization had been completed and that a tuberculosis control project is expected to be initiated in 1959. The Council noted that budgetary difficulties in the territory necessitated a reduction in the expenditures for education and expressed its belief that the educational services of the territory should be expanded.

Italian Somaliland

The Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration covers an area of approximately 194,000 square miles along the eastern coast of the Horn of Africa. This largely barren territory, which is inhabited by over 1¼ million people, mainly nomadic, contains few known natural resources. It is unique among the trust territories in at least two respects: (1) it was never a League of Nations mandate, formerly having been an Italian colony, and (2) its independence date is set for December 1960 by the trusteeship agreement. In addition, there is a U.N. Advisory Council resident in the territory.

At its 22d session the Trusteeship Council noted that 1957 had witnessed continued progress in the preparation of the country for independence. It formally commended the Administering Authority, the Government of Somaliland, and the people of the territory for

continued progress in the development of political, economic, social, and educational institutions. In addition, the Council devoted considerable attention to the problems of economic development and the disputed frontier with Ethiopia. One of the basic problems facing the territory is a chronic budgetary deficit coupled with a paucity of natural resources. Nevertheless the Council concluded after an exhaustive study of the economic situation that a number of encouraging trends could be noted, particularly the steadily rising territorial revenues, the percentage decline in the budgetary deficit, some improvement in the balance of payments, the broadening of the territory's foreign trade in relation to various currency areas, and some increased productivity. The Council also noted the encouraging statement of the Minister for Economic Affairs that the period for which the territory would require external financial assistance, previously estimated by a mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development at 20 years, may be considerably shorter because of the improving economic situation in the territory. At its 13th session the General Assembly requested that the Trusteeship Council continue its study of the problem of the Somali budgetary deficit after independence.

The 22d Trusteeship Council adopted a number of recommendations on several important problems. New national elections are to be held not later than the end of March 1959, and in the field of local government the Administering Authority was commended for the wider freedom of action it had granted municipal and other local government organs. The Council also noted that the replacement of foreign personnel by Somalis was proceeding satisfactorily and recommended that a U.N. expert in the field of public administration be appointed to assist the Somali Government.

The frontier dispute between the Trust Territory of Somaliland and Ethiopia also has been a concern of the United Nations. At its 12th session the General Assembly had unanimously recommended that a final settlement could be achieved most expeditiously by a procedure of arbitration and that the parties establish, within 3 months from the date of the resolution if possible, an arbitration tribunal. It was to consist of three jurists who would delimit the frontier in accordance with terms of reference to be agreed upon between the two Governments with the assistance of an independent person to be appointed by agreement between them. At the 13th session the parties were able to report the establishment of the arbitration tribunal. No agreement had been reached, however, on the appointment of the independent person. The General Assembly, reiterating the importance it attaches to a solution to the border prob-

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lem, called upon both parties to renew their efforts to appoint the independent person within 3 months from the date of the resolution, December 13, 1958. If none has been chosen by that time, the King of Norway may be invited to designate the person who will assist the parties in drawing up the terms of reference.

Ruanda-Urundi

The Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration is one of the most densely populated areas of Africa and has one of the highest birth rates in the world. Its population of over 4 million subsists on a highland area of slightly over 20,000 square miles. The Administering Authority has attempted to cope with the problem of overpopulation by general economic development and by facilitating emigration to neighboring areas of the Belgian Congo. In addition, in recent years there has been a spontaneous movement of inhabitants of the territory to Uganda, in British East Africa.

At its 21st session the Trusteeship Council commended the Administering Authority for the "boldness and courage" it had demonstrated in its attempts to maintain the pace of economic development. Major Belgian effort has been directed to land reform, food production, the development of coffee and other cash crops, mineral prospecting, and the development of hydroelectric power facilities. These development schemes are mainly financed by annual interest-free advances from the Belgian Parliament, an estimated 600 million francs in 1958. One of the major economic problems in the territory to which the Administering Authority has devoted considerable attention is the excessive number of cattle, esteemed by the indigenous inhabitants of the territory as signs of wealth and social prestige, which are hoarded in large numbers but not utilized for economic purposes. This further contributes to soil erosion. The Administering Authority has carried on an active program of education designed to reduce the burden of excessive numbers of livestock despite the numerous difficulties that have been encountered.

The Trusteeship Council, basing its views mainly on the report of the 1957 Visiting Mission to East Africa headed by Ambassador Max Dorsinville of Haiti, concluded that the territory was approaching a turning point in its political development. The Council "noted with satisfaction that important political progress has been achieved in the territory in the course of recent years, that the traditional society is adapting itself at an ever increasing tempo to modern democratic ideas and institutions, and that there is an increasing political consciousness among the people." The territory, the Council estimated,

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was now able to assimilate an increasing number of political reforms which would insure its development into a more modern state.

One of the territory's principal political problems, in the Trusteeship Council's view, is its division into two separate areas, each with its own distinct "nationality" and institutions. The Council continued to urge the Administering Authority to take all useful measures to strengthen the relationships between the twin kingdoms of Ruanda and Urundi. Ways in which this objective might be reached, the Trusteeship Council advised, include the establishment and development of common political, economic, social, and educational institutions and the extension of universal suffrage.

Still another basic political problem in the territory is the difference between the two major ethnic groups, the traditionally dominant Batutsi and the Bahutu, who form the overwhelming majority of the population. The Visiting Mission had reported that under the influence of modern education differences were breaking down between the two segments of the population, and the Council expressed its conviction that the two "sections of the population can establish in harmony and unity a relationship more compatible with the democratic principles which the Administering Authority is seeking to implant in the territory."

Tanganyika

Tanganyika, under United Kingdom administration, is located on the east coast of Africa and is the largest of the trust territories, with an area of 363,000 square miles and an estimated African population of 8,654,000. Its agricultural and mineral resources, though largely underdeveloped, make this territory capable of further development. On the other hand, the multiracial character of the population, including significant European and Asian groups, in addition to the large majority of Africans, complicates the problem of development.

During its examination of conditions in the territory in 1958, the Trusteeship Council noted declarations by the Government of Tanganyika to the Legislative Council stating that the United Kingdom, as Administering Authority, would vigorously pursue its efforts to prepare the territory as quickly and as thoroughly as possible for self-government in accordance with the objectives of the Trusteeship System. It further noted the statement that efforts are being continued in the territory to secure the emergence of a sense of Tanganyikan nationhood, with special emphasis on the development of racial harmony.

Bearing in mind the statement of the 1957 Visiting Mission to East Africa that there is widespread opposition in the territory to the present system of requiring voters in each constituency to vote for equal representation of Europeans, Asians, and Africans for seats on the Legislative Council, the Council again this year expressed its hope that there would be a further increase in African representation. The Council welcomed, furthermore, the inclusion of a review of the parity system of representation of the three main segments of the population on the Legislative Council among the terms of reference of the constitutional committee to be established after the elections to be completed in the territory early in 1959. In addition, the Council expressed the hope that the composition of this constitutional committee would be as representative as possible and that the Administering Authority would make particular efforts to insure a substantial African representation. The Trusteeship Council concerned itself also—as did the Visiting Mission to East Africa—with the African opposition to the tripartite voting arrangements in Tanganyika previously referred to. It noted that some Africans were also opposed to a qualification franchise. The Council thereafter noted that the voting system would also be reviewed by the constitutional committee to be appointed in 1959 and expressed the hope that universal adult suffrage could soon be introduced in the territory. Other recommendations in the political field urged an acceleration in the pace of direct elections based on the widest possible franchise together with an increase in the training and development of competent individuals in the civil service.

In the field of economic development the Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority and the Government of Tanganyika would continue to seek "with the utmost vigor and imagination" to improve the economic status of Africans. At the same time the Administering Authority was commended for its efforts to diversify the export trade and to increase African agricultural activity. After noting that a special grant of £700,000 had been made by the Administering Authority to assist African productivity schemes, the Council expressed the hope that the United Kingdom would find ways and means of providing additional financial aid so that the agricultural development of the less accessible areas would be improved by increased communications.

In the field of social development the Council commended the Administering Authority for the rapid growth of the trade union movement and for the training facilities provided for trade union leaders, as well as for the continued expansion of the health services, especially those of a preventive nature.

On the basis of the Visiting Mission's recommendation, the Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would take a more positive lead in introducing interracial education as soon as possible and shared the view of the Visiting Mission and the Administering Authority that English should be taught. The Council further recommended an increase in post primary education and technical training.

Cameroun Under French Administration

Events moved rapidly for the inhabitants of the Trust Territory of Cameroun under French administration which is scheduled to become independent on January 1, 1960. In recent years the 3 million inhabitants of the territory have enjoyed progressively greater self-government and were scheduled to achieve complete internal autonomy a year before final independence.

At its 21st session the Trusteeship Council commended the Administering Authority, the Cameroun Government, and the people of the territory for "progress achieved in all fields during the year under review." It congratulated the African Government of the territory for "the able manner in which they have exercised the considerable powers granted to them . . ." and expressed the conviction that France would "receive sympathetically any requests for further transfers [of powers] which the Cameroun Legislature might present to it." During the year negotiations between the Administering Authority and the Government of Cameroun culminated in an agreement concerning eventual independence.

The General Assembly during its 13th session heard the representative of France and the Prime Minister of Cameroun describe the results of the negotiations in Paris which had resulted in the offer of complete independence. By January 1, 1959, the territory would enjoy full internal autonomy, with responsibility for such matters as defense and foreign affairs remaining in the hands of the Administering Authority. A year later Cameroun would achieve full independence and the trusteeship agreement would be terminated. The General Assembly, however, took no final action pending receipt of the report of the Trusteeship Council's 1958 Visiting Mission to West Africa, which was then in the territory. The General Assembly decided to continue consideration of the problem at a resumed session to be convened February 20, 1959.

Over a period of years public order in the territory has been disturbed by dissident elements responsive to the Communist-dominated Union of Cameroun Populations (UPC), which has attempted to

seize power by force. The Trusteeship Council, at its 21st session, "deplored the continued recourse to violence in certain parts of the territory, particularly in the Sanaga-Maritime, by a segment of the population and appeals to the persons concerned to cooperate with the remainder of the population in promoting normal political life in the territory." It also welcomed the promulgation of an amnesty law designed to bring some of these dissident elements into the normal political life of the territory.

Economic development continued during 1958. The economy of Cameroun depends essentially on agriculture, cattle raising, and forestry, with cocoa, coffee, and bananas representing the main exports. Credit cooperatives and stabilization funds for cocoa and coffee have been developed. Moreover, the Trusteeship Council noted that considerable efforts have been made in the industrial field, including expansion of hydroelectric facilities and the creation of an aluminum industry at Edéa, with a production capacity of approximately 45,000 tons.

Cameroons Under British Administration

The West African Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration consists of two long mountainous sections of country on the Eastern frontier of Nigeria which extend from Lake Chad to the Atlantic Ocean and are separated from each other by a gap of about 45 miles. The territory covers an area of 34,081 square miles within which resides an ethnically diversified indigenous population of approximately 1,500,000—of whom 720,000 are in the north and 760,000 in the south. Under the Nigerian constitutional instruments which came into force on October 1, 1954, the Trust Territory of the British Cameroons continued to be administered as an integral part of the Federation of Nigeria with the Northern Cameroons administered as part of the Northern Region of the Federation of Nigeria, while the Southern Cameroons had its own separate executive and legislation organs of government.

As it became evident that the Federation of Nigeria would be granted independence on October 1, 1960, it seemed appropriate for the inhabitants of the British Cameroons to be given an opportunity to express their opinion concerning their future after the attainment of independence by Nigeria. At its 21st session the Trusteeship Council noted the statement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the United Kingdom that "there can be no question of obliging the Cameroons to remain part of an independent Nigeria contrary to her own wishes" and that before Nigeria becomes independent the

people of the north and south sectors of the Cameroons would have to express their wishes on this important question.

In order to ascertain the views of the inhabitants of this trust territory concerning their future, the Trusteeship Council sent a Visiting Mission to the territory. It was requested to include in its report on the Cameroons its views on the method of consultation which should be adopted for ascertaining the wishes of the people on this matter.

Togo

The French-administered Trust Territory of Togo will become independent in 1960. The territory, which lies between Ghana and the French West African Territory of Dahomey, is approximately the size of West Virginia and has slightly more than one million inhabitants. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its 13th session provides that the Trusteeship Agreement will be terminated the day in 1960 on which the Governments of France and Togo agree that the latter will receive its independence.

A resolution supported by the United States at the 12th session of the General Assembly in 1957 noted that the Togo Chamber of Deputies to be elected in 1958 by universal adult suffrage would be asked to formulate proposals for the early termination of the trusteeship and provided for U.N. supervision of the elections. Ambassador Max Dorsinville of Haiti was elected U.N. Commissioner to supervise the balloting. These elections were held on April 27, 1958. Ambassador Dorsinville concluded that "there is absolutely no doubt in my mind that the general outcome of the elections faithfully reflects the wishes of the people of Togo as to their choice of representatives in the Chamber of Deputies. This is of the utmost importance since it means that the new Chamber is truly entitled to speak for the people of Togoland." Elsewhere the U.N. Commissioner labeled these elections as "historic."

The new Chamber of Deputies confirmed Sylvanus Olympio as Prime Minister and on October 23, 1958, unanimously adopted a resolution proposing independence in 1960. Negotiations between the Prime Minister of Togo and the French Government, held in an "atmosphere of frank cordiality and mutual understanding," according to Prime Minister Olympio, resulted in agreement on independence for 1960, liberalization of the existing statute pending complete transfer of powers to the Togo Government, and the maintenance of trusteeship until final independence. The General Assembly unanimously confirmed these arrangements in a resolution cosponsored by the United States.

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES OTHER THAN TRUST TERRITORIES

In accepting chapter XI of the U.N. Charter, members who have or assume responsibility for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote their well-being. To this end they agree to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible other than trust territories, for which more comprehensive reports are required. The United States has made it a practice to submit voluntarily, in addition to the technical information required, political information on its territories, and certain other administering members have followed this example. The information submitted by the administering states is summarized and analyzed by the Secretariat, and the Secretariat's summary and analysis is studied in turn by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, which reports to the General Assembly each year.

Committee on Information From Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee on Information, which was first established as an *ad hoc* committee at the first session of the General Assembly in 1946, was renewed by the 13th General Assembly in 1958 for a 3-year period. Its membership consists of the seven administering states who transmit information on non-self-governing territories (Australia, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and an equal number of nonadministering states elected for 3-year terms by the 4th Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. The nonadministering members during the 1958 session of the Committee were Brazil, Ceylon, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq, and Venezuela. The terms of China, India, Iraq, and Venezuela expired at the end of 1958. The 4th Committee reelected India and Iraq and filled the remaining vacancies by choosing the Dominican Republic and Ghana.

The terms of reference of the Committee on Information, fixed by the General Assembly, call for the submission to the regular ses-

sions of the General Assembly of reports containing such procedural recommendations as the Committee may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to economic, educational, and social conditions in the territories but not with respect to individual territories.

Generally speaking, the members not administering territories have favored the establishment of a permanent committee with broader terms of reference than this Committee now has, while the majority of administering members have generally maintained that in principle the Committee is not provided for in the Charter and has no right to exist.

Basing its action on its belief in the extra-legal nature of the Committee, Belgium since 1952 has refused to participate in the Committee's deliberations, although it has continued to transmit information on the Congo to the Secretary-General. France and the United Kingdom have cooperated with the Committee, making it clear, however, that they are doing so only because the Committee's existence appears to reflect the will of the majority of the General Assembly and on condition that the Committee's terms of reference not be widened. In the United States view the Committee serves as a useful forum for studying and discussing conditions in the territories and as a meeting ground for those members administering territories and those that do not. The United States, therefore, supported its continuation but without change in its present terms of reference.

The Committee concentrates its efforts in annual rotation on educational, economic, and social conditions, respectively. During its 9th session in New York from April 14 to May 16, 1958, the Committee produced a special report on social conditions in the territories. This report was drafted by a subcommittee consisting of representatives of Ceylon, China, France, Guatemala, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States, under the chairmanship of the representative of the Netherlands. In preparing the study the subcommittee considered various studies prepared by the U.N. Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as summaries of the information that has been transmitted by the administering members on social conditions in their territories up to the end of 1956 or to mid-1957.

In addition to a general consideration of social conditions in the territories, the subcommittee dealt with community development, the

social problems of urbanization, juvenile delinquency, changes in the pattern of family life and welfare measures, the social aspect of rural development, industrial relations, housing policies, public health and nutrition, demographic trends, and race relations.

The report stressed that social development is nothing less than the whole process of change and advancement in terms of the progressive well-being of the society as a whole. The emphasis therefore should be, it concluded, on a common approach to development as a whole and on the coordination of services for economic, social, and educational development. It observed that basic social conditions in the territories could not be shown to have changed significantly but pointed to the expansion of various public services and the increased participation of the inhabitants of the territories in the administration of these services and in the programs and activities concerned with their welfare as indications of progress.

The report further stated that it is essential to associate the inhabitants of the territories in the efforts of the administration and in the elaboration of social policy and the implementation of programs of social development. To this end it evaluated the encouragement of indigenous leadership and the collaboration and support of the peoples of the territories as of utmost importance.

The Committee on Information also adopted by a vote of 10 votes to none with 3 abstentions (Australia, France, and the United Kingdom) a draft resolution introduced by the representative of the United States on his own behalf and on behalf of the representatives of Ceylon and India. This resolution, which was referred to the General Assembly for approval, provided for the renewal of the Committee for a further period of 3 years with the same terms of reference as in the past.

Resolutions on Non-Self-Governing Territories Dealt With by the 13th General Assembly

Committee IV of the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions on non-self-governing territories. Of these, seven were subsequently approved on December 12, 1958, by the General Assembly in the plenary session. The United States approved of and voted for five of these, abstained on one, and voted against one.

An essentially noncontroversial resolution approving the special report on social conditions in non-self-governing territories prepared by the Committee on Information was adopted by the Assembly by a vote of 71 (U.S.)–1–8.

A resolution on racial discrimination calling for an end to all discriminatory laws and practices in non-self-governing territories was adopted by a vote of 79 (U.S.)–0–1.

A resolution welcoming the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa as an important step toward the further raising of the level of living in African non-self-governing and trust territories and expressing the hope that all African territories will apply for associate membership in the Commission through the member states responsible for their administration was approved in the plenary 77 (U.S.)–0–2.

A resolution reaffirming an earlier one inviting administering members to take all necessary measures consistent with the interests and needs of the territories to insure the utilization of scholarships and training facilities offered by member states and to render every assistance to applicants was approved 77 (U.S.)–0–2. The resolution also requested member states offering scholarships to take into account the necessity of furnishing complete information and, whenever possible, the need to provide travel funds; and requested the Secretary-General to give such assistance to members and applicants as is possible and may be sought, and to include in future reports detailed information concerning the actual use of scholarships and training facilities.

The Committee on Information was continued for a further period of 3 years and with the same terms of reference. There had been no debate on this item in the 4th Committee. The vote in the plenary was 72 (U.S.)–1–4.

A Brazil-sponsored resolution in the 4th Committee, inviting the administering members to examine the advisability of adopting in the non-self-governing territories an investment policy which would insure balanced economic development and the progressive increase of the per capita income of the inhabitants of these territories, was adopted by the Assembly in plenary session by a vote of 58–4–16 (U.S.). The U.S. delegation had been instructed to abstain on the ground that the resolution appeared to attribute undue importance to investment policy as an influence on the level of per capita income.

The essence of the resolution on the effect of the European Economic Community lies in the operative paragraphs which: (1) invite the administering members concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General information on the association of the non-self-governing territories under their administration with the European Economic Community and (2) request the Secretary-General to prepare for the 14th session of the General Assembly a report on new developments in this connection. The resolution closely resembles one approved by the 12th General Assembly. It was adopted in the plenum of the 13th

Assembly by a vote of 55–16 (U.S.)–7. U.S. opposition to it was based on the belief that it was premature for the United Nations to attempt to deal with the possible future effects on the non-self-governing territories of the European Economic Community which was not yet in existence. Our delegation pointed out that questions like this properly fall within the purview of the Conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which was already setting up procedures for dealing with such problems.

One resolution passed by the 4th Committee proved controversial. It dealt with general questions relating to the transmission and examination of information from non-self-governing territories.

The resolution was similar in intent to resolutions introduced at the 11th and 12th General Assemblies. It invited the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of opinions regarding the question of the transmission of information on territories under article 73(e) of the Charter and provided for the referral of this summary to the Committee on Information at its next regular session for study, analysis, the formulation of conclusions on the subject, and the preparation of a report thereon to the General Assembly. As in previous years, the resolution was apparently inspired in large part by the position taken by Portugal since its admission to the United Nations in 1956 that it has no territories falling under the provisions of article 73. A similar stand by Spain made known in its reply of November 10, 1958, to the Secretary-General's inquiry on the matter was an added factor this year. Many nonadministering members felt that the replies of these two members amounted to an evasion of a Charter obligation. They consequently sought by means of this resolution to obtain more clearly defined criteria for determining what constitutes a non-self-governing territory within the meaning of article 73 of the Charter. On the other hand, certain members emphasized the difficulty of establishing precise criteria to establish the difference between self-governing and non-self-governing territories in view of the diversity of political systems existing among members of the United Nations and also questioned the desirability of any action by the General Assembly which would appear to challenge the validity of the constitutional arrangements established by particular member governments.

The debate on this resolution in the 4th Committee was heated in view of the important implications arising therefrom regarding the role of the General Assembly as opposed to that of the individual members concerned in interpreting article 73 of the Charter. The resolution was adopted on December 5, 1958, by the Committee by a vote of 41–29 (U.S.)–4. The United States opposed the resolution because we felt it could produce no positive or constructive result.

Our delegate explained to the Committee that we believe chapter XI is an important part of the Charter and that to ignore it would be to weaken the whole fabric of the Charter. But he said it is clear that each member of the United Nations must, in the nature of the case, alone decide what territories come under its jurisdiction and which it will report on. Even with the best will in the world, governments are simply not agreed on what constitutes self-government, nor are they willing to permit some third party to make the determination. We also felt that the resolution was misleading. Although couched in very general terms there was no doubt from statements of several of the sponsors that it was aimed at two members. Furthermore he said we did not believe that the resolution would lead to a positive or constructive result. Indeed there was a grave danger that it would lead to greater bitterness rather than a clarification of the problem.

The debate in the plenary session of the General Assembly opened with a motion by the Portuguese representative that this resolution be considered an important question within the meaning of article 18 of the Charter, requiring a two-thirds majority for adoption. It did not appear that there were enough votes to defeat this motion nor a two-thirds majority to adopt the resolution under this rule. The delegate of Iraq proposed that no action be taken on the resolution this year. After considerable confusion the Iraqi motion carried by a vote of 70(U.S.)–2–8. At the same time the delegations of Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, and Morocco, later joined by Ghana, submitted to the plenary session a new draft resolution which requested the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on the majority required to adopt resolutions of the General Assembly on matters concerning non-self-governing territories under chapter XI of the Charter. At the following meeting on the last day of the 13th session, December 13, 1958, the New Zealand delegation, supported by other delegations including that of the United States, moved that this draft resolution should not be considered further by that session of the General Assembly on the grounds that there was not time to give it proper study and that it had not been considered by the 4th and 6th Committees as was customary. The sponsors of the resolution found that they would not have the votes to defeat the New Zealand proposal, and the representative of Iraq therefore announced that they would not oppose it. The New Zealand proposal was thereupon adopted by a vote of 55(U.S.)–7–21.

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS FROM TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES, 1958

In May 1958 the U.S. delegation informed the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that 14 scholarships for study and training in the United States were actually taken up by students from non-self-governing territories during the school year 1957–58 under the exchange-of-persons program of the Department of State's International Educational Exchange Service. It was anticipated that 15 such scholarships would be awarded for the 1958–59 school year. Also about 200 joint U.S.-Puerto Rican grants were being made during 1958–59 to students chiefly from the Caribbean territories, including a small number from the African territories, for training in Puerto Rico under the technical training program of the International Cooperation Administration. Similar information was supplied to the Secretary-General.

During 1957 the United States Government had informed the United Nations Secretary-General and the inhabitants of trust territories through our posts abroad that five scholarship awards would be made available during 1958 for study in the United States by students from such territories. The awards were made available under Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Smith-Mundt Act). It was possible also to renew the grants of five students who were already studying in the United States under the program and to extend the travel grants of three additional students, thus enabling them to continue their studies in the United States on the basis of private support.

Scholarships were awarded as follows: two scholarships to students from the British Cameroons, one to a student from Italian Somaliland, and two to students from French Togo, including the son of Prime Minister Olympio of Togo. In addition the scholarship awards of three students from the British Cameroons were renewed as were the scholarships of a student from New Guinea under Australian administration and a student from Western Samoa under New Zealand administration. Travel grants for two students from Italian Somaliland and one from the British Cameroons were extended.

During October 1958 the United States again informed the United Nations Secretary-General that five scholarship awards for the academic year 1959–60 had been allocated for study in the United States by students from trust territories. It is hoped that it may be possible to increase these awards during the year if surplus funds become available from other programs as they did during 1957.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

In 1958 for the 13th time, the General Assembly discussed the question of South-West Africa, a former German colony which was placed under the administration of the Union of South Africa as a League of Nations mandate following World War I. South-West Africa is the only formerly mandated territory which, not having obtained its independence, has not been placed under the Trusteeship System. The 13th General Assembly devoted its attention mainly to the report of the Good Offices Committee on South-West Africa, which consists of members nominated by Brazil, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Committee's report summarized its discussions with the Union Government and its suggestion that the Union Government be requested to undertake a study of partition as a possible solution to the question of the territory's international status. The suggestion envisaged that the northern part of the territory, inhabited almost solely by Africans, would be placed under U.N. trusteeship and that the southern part having a sizable European population would be annexed by the Union of South Africa. On October 30, 1958, the Assembly passed by a vote of 61(U.S.)–8–7 a resolution inviting the Good Offices Committee to renew discussions with the Government of the Union of South Africa to find the basis for an agreement which would continue to accord to the territory an international status and which would be in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The Assembly in this resolution also decided not to accept the suggestions that envisaged participation and annexation of any part of the territory as a basis for the solution of the question of South-West Africa. The resolution additionally requested the Good Offices Committee to submit a further report to the General Assembly at its 14th session in 1959. Walter N. Walmsley, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, continues to be the U.S. member on the Good Offices Committee.

The Assembly also considered the 5th report of the U.N. Committee on South-West Africa. The United States has served for a number of years on this regular U.N. Committee but in 1958, in accordance with the principle of rotation, the United States left the Committee. The present membership of the Committee is as follows: Brazil, the United Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ireland, the Philippines, and Uruguay.

The 13th General Assembly adopted four other resolutions relating to South-West Africa. These were concerned with conditions in the territory as outlined in the report of the United Nations Committee

on South-West Africa and with petitions and communications on various aspects of the administration of the territory. One resolution asserted that, in the present condition of political and economic development in the territory, the normal way of modifying the international status of the territory is to place it under the International Trusteeship System. A fourth called for the resumption of consideration at the 14th session of the report on legal action submitted by the Committee on South-West Africa, i.e., the study of the problem of obtaining from the International Court of Justice of advisory opinions in regard to the administration of South-West Africa. The United States supported all of the above resolutions.

WORK OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

The United States participates in two regional commissions—the Caribbean Commission and the South Pacific Commission. Although neither Commission is a part of the U.N. system, both cooperate with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies on economic and social matters of mutual concern.

The member governments of the Caribbean Commission are France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The South Pacific Commission is composed of representatives of the same four governments, together with Australia and New Zealand.

U.S. participation in the Commissions is based on our interests in the two areas: in the Caribbean, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States; in the Pacific, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Commissions are advisory and consultative bodies on economic and social matters to member governments and to the local governments in the respective regions. Each Commission is assisted by two auxiliary bodies, a research council and a regional conference of local representatives. Secretariats are maintained at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, for the Caribbean Commission and at Nouméa, New Caledonia, for the South Pacific Commission.

Caribbean Commission

The two 1958 meetings of the Commission, the 26th, May 28–June 2, and the 27th, November 24–December 1, were held in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, the site of the Commission's headquarters and the capital of the West Indian Federation. Agriculture, education, fisheries, home economics, housing, and trade promotion were emphasized in the work

program of the Commission in 1958. Technical conferences, technical assistance projects, and consultative and information services were employed by the Commission in carrying out its program.

A second conference on home economics, having the theme "A Nation Is Built in Its Homes," cosponsored with FAO, was held April 10–18 in Trinidad following a training seminar for home economists held under the same auspices March 10–April 3. The two projects marked the culmination of 5 years of FAO-Caribbean Commission cooperation in this field. The work of an FAO home economist who had been assigned to the Commission during these years was of great value. Constructive recommendations, many of which have already been carried out in the area, were made in areas of nutrition, family relations, home economics for men and boys, education, teacher training, assistance from international, bilateral, and private organizations, etc.

The two ICA housing experts who had been assigned to the Commission to advise and assist the local governments in construction of low-cost housing through the aided-self-help technique finished their 5-year assignment. At the request of the Caribbean Tourist Association the Commission obtained from ICA a tourist expert to make a pilot survey of the tourist potentialities of the islands of St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Martinique, and Guadeloupe. His report was made available to the member governments and to the governments of the area. It pointed out, *inter alia*, that tourism has the potential of being a profitable asset for the Caribbean but is, at present, underdeveloped in many of the countries served by the Commission.

The Commission continued to cooperate with the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and ICA in the Caribbean Training Program. Designed to strengthen and supplement training facilities in the Caribbean, this project is being expanded to include 200 participants a year. Teachers and technicians are trained in Puerto Rico in such fields as trades and industrial education, vocational teacher training in agriculture, training in extension practices for community education, home economics, cooperatives, and public health.

The consultative, advisory, and informational services of the secretariat were used increasingly by governments and businessmen of the area. The Plant and Animal Diseases Reporting Services continued to supply cabled information on the outbreak of diseases in the Caribbean. Regular informational services were carried out principally through the agency of a weekly radio broadcast in the four principal languages of the region and through the publication of a monthly magazine devoted to educational, technological, and cultural development in the Caribbean.

Further steps were taken to give the local governments a greater voice and role in the Commission's work. They were queried by the member governments for a frank appraisal of the Commission's contribution to their local needs and to the needs of the region. Their answers were studied and evaluated. An *ad hoc* committee of experts met July 24 to August 4 to draft proposals for the revision of the Agreement for the Establishment of the Caribbean Commission. These draft proposals will be submitted to a special session of the regionwide West Indian Conference which is scheduled to meet early in 1959 as a revision conference.

South Pacific Commission

The South Pacific Commission continued to concentrate its activities on projects in fisheries, plant collection and introduction, pests and diseases of plants and animals, literature promotion, education, aided-self-help, health education, nutrition and diet, and mosquito-borne diseases. The projects are carried out in close cooperation with territorial administrations and the island peoples.

A technical meeting on cooperatives was held at Port Moresby, New Guinea from July 21–August 1. The meeting was attended by territorial and specialist cooperatives officers who exchanged views and experiences, reported on the extent to which the Commission's work had been useful, and planned future activities in the cooperatives field. The Commission's specialist cooperatives officer, whose major function has been to conduct territorial field surveys, maintain an information and clearinghouse service, and give advice to territories, visited Papua and New Guinea, New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands, and the Cook Islands during the year under review.

The work of the South Pacific Literature Bureau has continued to increase as a result of territorial requests for a wide variety of assistance. The Bureau's advisory, information, and research services, together with its publications program, has been one of the most popular and successful projects in the area. As an example of its work, a 2,000-book traveling library was completed for the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

Specialists from the metropolitan countries and tuberculosis and public health officers from 13 territorial administrations attended a tuberculosis conference at Pago Pago, American Samoa, in November 1958. The various problems raised by tuberculosis in the South Pacific Islands, together with future work to be undertaken in this field, were considered by the conference.

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The Commission's program in plant collection and introduction includes the collection and testing of a specific range of economic plants within the islands for distribution and exchange among the territories as well as distribution of plants from other areas. During 1958, 112 varieties of economic plants were distributed to territories through the Commission's plant introduction service. The plant introduction officer was also engaged on a special study of breadfruit. During the year he was loaned to the administrations in French Polynesia, the Loyalty Islands and New Caledonia, in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and Fiji and to both the Australian and the Netherlands administrations in New Guinea.

As a followup to the Commission's health education training course, a health education specialist visited the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, the New Hebrides, Fiji, American Samoa, Western Samoa, French Polynesia, and both sections of New Guinea. The specialist helped formulate health education programs for the various territorial administrations and devised methods for the future development of health education activities.

Commission officers engaged in research on the rhinoceros beetle, pests and diseases of plants and animals, filariasis, fisheries, and education, continued work in the respective fields, visited the territories, and maintained information and clearinghouse services. Numerous publications of interest to territorial governments were issued including the *Quarterly Bulletin.*

Final plans for the 4th South Pacific Conference to be held at Rabaul, New Guinea, in April and May 1959 were made by the Commission at its 18th session, which was held at Nouméa, New Caledonia, from September 20–October 13, 1958.

PART IV

Legal and Constitutional Developments

Legal and constitutional questions arise in all phases of the operations of the United Nations. In most cases such questions appear in this report as a part of the substantive issue with which they are connected. The questions reported in this section, however, are predominantly legal in nature. These include the work of the International Court of Justice, of the International Law Commission, and of the General Assembly's Legal Committee at the 13th session.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

At the close of 1958 the International Court of Justice had eight contentious cases on its docket. Three cases were begun and two were ended in 1958, one through delivery of the Court's judgment on the merits and the other through dismissal because of lack of jurisdiction over a party.

The Court delivered no advisory opinions during 1958, nor was a request for an advisory opinion addressed to the Court.

Contentious Cases Involving the United States

THE INTERHANDEL CASE

Proceedings in the *Interhandel Case* during 1958 continued with the filing by the Swiss Government of its Memorial in the case and the filing by the U.S. Government, in June 1958, of certain preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court. The preliminary objections filed by the United States were four in number, the first two relating to the date upon which the dispute arose, the United States position being that the dispute arose before the date

on which the United States acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction became effective or, in any event, before the date on which the United States acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction became binding on the United States as regards Switzerland. The third objection alleged failure of the Interhandel Company to exhaust local remedies available to it in the United States, and in the fourth objection the United States (a) determined that the sale or disposition of the stock in the General Aniline and Film Corporation is a matter essentially within its domestic jurisdiction, and (b) argued that the seizure and retention of such stock are, according to international law, matters within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States. Oral hearings on the preliminary objections were held at The Hague in November 1958. By the close of 1958 the Court had not yet delivered its judgment on these objections.

AERIAL INCIDENT OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1954

On August 22, 1958, the U.S. Government filed an application instituting proceedings against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the *Case Concerning the Aerial Incident of September 4, 1954*. In its application the U.S. Government sought a determination of the liability of the Soviet Government for damages arising from the destruction by Soviet military aircraft on September 4, 1954, over the Sea of Japan of a United States Navy Neptune type aircraft, with the resultant loss of life of one member of the crew. The application cited no provision establishing the Court's jurisdiction over the U.S.S.R., but referred to the fact that the Soviet Government could respond to the application by taking the necessary steps to enable the Court's jurisdiction over both parties to the disputes to be confirmed. In its order of December 9, 1958, the Court noted that the application filed by the United States had been communicated to the Soviet Government and referred to the letter addressed to the Court by the Soviet Government in which was expressed the refusal of that Government to give its consent for hearing the case by the International Court of Justice. In view of the refusal of the Soviet Government to accept the Court's jurisdiction, the Court ordered that the case be removed from the list.

AERIAL INCIDENT OF JULY 27, 1955

Proceedings continued in the three related cases begun in 1957 by Israel, the United Kingdom, and the United States against Bulgaria arising out of the shooting down of an El Al Israel Airlines aircraft over Bulgaria on July 27, 1955. On December 6, 1958, the

Government of Bulgaria filed preliminary objections to the Court's jurisdiction in the Israel-Bulgaria case, and in its order of December 17, 1958, the Court set the time limit for the filing by Israel of a statement of its observations and submissions on the preliminary objections. In the other two cases each of the applicant states has filed the first written pleading.

Other Contentious Cases

ARBITRAL AWARD OF DECEMBER 23, 1906

On July 1, 1958, proceedings were instituted by Honduras against Nicaragua in the *Case Concerning the Arbitral Award Made by the King of Spain on December 23, 1906.* The case involves a dispute between the two states arising out of the failure of Nicaragua to give effect to the arbitral award made on December 23, 1906, by the King of Spain relating to the delimitation of the frontier between Honduras and Nicaragua. As a basis for the Court's jurisdiction in the case, the Government of Honduras has relied upon the declarations accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court made by both parties and also upon the provisions of the agreement of July 21, 1957, between the two states relating to the submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice. In its first order in the case the Court on September 3, 1958, fixed the time limits for the filing of the pleadings in the case.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY CASE

On September 23, 1958, Belgium instituted proceedings against Spain in the *Case Concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited.* The case arises out of bankruptcy proceedings carried on before Spanish courts involving the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, a joint stock company formed under Canadian law. A large part of the share capital of this company belongs to Belgian nationals. The application alleges a denial of justice suffered by the company before the courts of Spain and seeks a declaration of the responsibility of the Spanish state for the resultant damage. As the basis for the Court's jurisdiction over the parties, the Belgian Government has cited the provisions of a 1927 Treaty of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement, and Arbitration between Belgium and Spain. In its order of October 18, 1958, the Court fixed time limits for filing the first two written pleadings in the case.

CONVENTION OF 1902 GOVERNING GUARDIANSHIP OF INFANTS

On November 28, 1958, the Court delivered its judgment in the *Case Concerning the Application of the Convention of 1902 Governing the Guardianship of Infants.* This case had been instituted by the Netherlands against Sweden in July 1957 and concerned a claim by the Netherlands that a certain measure of protective education which had been taken by Swedish authorities with respect to a Dutch infant was not in conformity with the obligations binding upon Sweden under the 1902 convention governing the guardianship of infants. The infant involved was a girl of Dutch nationality residing in Sweden whose guardian had been appointed by a Dutch court pursuant to Dutch law. Swedish authorities acting pursuant to Swedish law placed the infant under a regime of protective upbringing, the effect of which was to deny the child's Dutch guardian custody of the child. The Dutch guardians appealed against the institution of protective upbringing in the Swedish courts. The Swedish courts, however, upheld the Swedish action. The Netherlands Government in bringing the case against Sweden before the International Court of Justice invoked the provisions of the 1902 convention which provide that the guardianship of an infant shall be governed by his national law and that the administration of a guardianship extends to the person of the infant. The Swedish Government denied that the 1902 convention was applicable to the case, arguing that the convention governed only conflicts of law and of jurisdiction in respect of the guardianship of infants. The application of the Swedish law to children residing in Sweden was a matter which remained outside the convention. The Swedish law, the Swedish Government argued, was a law within the category of *ordre public* and thus could not be affected by the terms of the convention.

In its judgment the Court, by a vote of 12 to 4, rejected the claim of the Government of the Netherlands. The Court could not agree with the contention that the measure of protective upbringing as maintained in Sweden in effect constituted a rival guardianship, noting that the Swedish courts in proceedings in Sweden relating to the case had given recognition to the guardianship established in the Netherlands. The Court then examined the question of whether the Swedish measure of protective upbringing, which impeded the exercise by the guardian of a right to the custody of the infant, was compatible with the 1902 convention. The Court was of the opinion that the 1902 convention was not intended to lay down in the domain of guardianship (and particularly of the right to custody) any immunity of an infant or of a

guardian with respect to the whole body of the local law. The 1902 convention was drafted to meet a problem of the conflict of private law rules governing a single legal relationship. The Court saw no such conflict problem with respect to laws for the protection of children and young persons which could not have any extraterritorial scope. To hold the convention applicable to such laws could result in a situation in which no such protective law could be applied in certain instances of children living in a country other than their own. The Court reasoned that to put an obstacle in the way of the application of the Swedish law to a foreign infant living in Sweden would be to misconceive the social purpose of that law. The Court therefore concluded that the 1902 convention did not include within its scope the matter of the protection of children and of young persons as understood by the Swedish law in question.

Proceedings in the two remaining cases on the Court's docket, the *Case Concerning Right of Passage Over Indian Territory*, instituted by Portugal against India in December 1955, and the *Case Concerning Sovereignty Over Certain Frontier Land*, brought to the Court in November 1957 by special agreement between Belgium and the Netherlands, continued with the filing by the parties of further written pleadings.

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

At its 10th session, held in Geneva from April 28 to July 4, 1958, the International Law Commission completed and submitted to the General Assembly the final text of a set of draft articles on arbitral procedure as well as the text of draft articles, together with a commentary, on diplomatic intercourse and immunities.

The draft articles on arbitral procedure constitute a revision of the draft which had been completed by the Commission at its 5th session in 1953 and submitted to the General Assembly. The revised articles are based upon a report prepared by the Commission's rapporteur on the subject, Georges Scelle. To take account of the considerable criticism expressed regarding the draft articles as being unsuited for the conclusion of a general convention on the subject, the Commission decided to retain the general form and structure of the draft articles and to submit them to the Assembly not for the conclusion of a convention but as a set of model rules on arbitral procedure to be used as a guide by states in drawing up arbitral agreements.

The draft articles on diplomatic intercourse and immunities are based upon the report prepared by the Commission's special rapporteur on the subject, A. E. F. Sandström, and they constitute a revision of a preliminary draft which was completed at the Commission's 9th session and transmitted to governments for their observations. The draft, comprising a set of 45 articles with commentary, deals only with permanent diplomatic missions and not with missions to, or the privileges and immunities of, international organizations. The Commission has decided to take up forms of "*ad hoc* diplomacy" at a future session. In submitting the draft articles to the General Assembly, the Commission suggested that the articles be recommended to member states with a view to the conclusion of a convention.

At its 10th session the Commission also briefly considered the report submitted by its special rapporteur, Jaroslav Zourek, on consular intercourse and immunities. The Commission also received but did not have time to consider reports from two other special rapporteurs, that of F. V. Garcia Amador on state responsibility and that of Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice on the law of treaties. These three topics will be taken up by the Commission at its 11th session.

A vacancy was created on the Commission through the resignation during the 10th session of one of its members, Abdullah El-Erian, who had been elected to the Commission as a national of Egypt. This resignation was necessitated by a provision in the Commission's statute that no two members of the Commission shall be nationals of the same state. Faris Bey El-Khouri, who had been elected as a national of Syria, remains a member of the Commission and is listed as a national of the United Arab Republic.

The Commission elected Ricardo J. Alfaro of Panama to fill the vacancy on the Commission resulting from the election of a Commission member, Jean Spiropoulos, to the International Court of Justice.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY LEGAL COMMITTEE

Of the items on the agenda of the General Assembly at its 13th session, four were referred to Committee VI (Legal) for consideration: (1) report of the International Law Commission on the work of its 10th session; (2) questions of arbitral procedure; (3) question of initiating a study of the juridical regime of historical waters, including historic bays; and (4) question of convening a second U.N. conference on the law of the sea.

Report of the International Law Commission

The substantive sections of the report of the International Law Commission contained sets of draft articles on arbitral procedure and diplomatic intercourse and immunities. The former question was on the agenda of the 6th Committee as a separate agenda item and is reported in connection with that item. The International Law Commission proposed that the draft articles on diplomatic intercourse and immunities be recommended to member states with a view to the conclusion of a convention. These draft articles had previously been submitted to the governments of member states for comment.

In the debate in the 6th Committee on this item, as in the comments on the articles submitted by governments, a substantial approval of the draft articles was evidenced. The United States, while generally favoring the draft articles, did not support the recommendation of the Commission that the articles be embodied in a convention and proposed instead that the articles be referred to members of the United Nations as a guide. A large majority of the General Assembly, while recognizing that time was insufficient at the 13th session to draft a convention on this topic, or even to determine the method whereby a convention should be prepared, nevertheless favored a decision that the draft articles should ultimately be embodied in a convention.

A resolution placing the question of diplomatic intercourse and immunities on the provisional agenda of the 14th session with a view to the early conclusion of a convention was adopted on December 5, 1958, by a vote of 62 to 0, with 9 abstentions.

Arbitral Procedure

During the 13th Assembly, Committee VI again considered the draft articles on arbitral procedure prepared by the International Law Commission. When the Committee had previously considered these articles at the 10th session, considerable opposition to certain features of the draft articles, particularly those which would refer preliminary questions and procedural differences to the International Court of Justice for legal determination, had resulted in a decision by the Committee to refer the articles back to the Commission for reconsideration. The draft articles submitted by the International Law Commission at this session did not differ significantly in content from those considered by the Committee at the 10th session. However, the proposal of the Commission regarding the disposition to be made of the articles differed substantially from the Commission's earlier

proposal. Whereas the Commission had previously recommended that its work be referred to member states with a view to the conclusion of a convention, it now recommended merely that its articles be referred to member states for their consideration in the preparation of arbitration agreements.

The delegates opposing the draft articles asserted that the articles distorted the traditional nature of arbitration as a diplomatic rather than a legal process for the settlement of international disputes. Moreover, those delegates urged that the powers which the draft articles proposed to grant to the International Court of Justice were incompatible with the Statute of the Court and would deter states from submitting their disputes to arbitration. These delegates feared that for the U.N. General Assembly to do more than merely to take note of the draft articles would impose on member states at least a moral obligation to use the draft articles.

Many states, including the United States, considered the draft articles a useful aid to the settlement of international disputes by legal means. Speaking during the debate in the 6th Committee, the U.S. delegate, Herman Phleger, stated:

"We favor appropriate action by the General Assembly to commend these articles to governments as a guide for their consideration in concluding agreements on the settlement of disputes. In this way the General Assembly can most effectively encourage maximum resort to the progressive features contained in the draft articles . . . It is clear that Members of the General Assembly, in voting upon the Commission's draft articles, would not commit themselves in respect of their future action. Their governments would remain entirely free to incorporate any or all or none of the draft provisions in any arbitration agreement that might be entered into."

On November 14, 1958, the General Assembly, by a vote of 46 to 17, with 11 abstentions, adopted a resolution taking note of the draft articles and the report of the Commission thereon and bringing the draft articles to the attention of member states for their consideration and use, in such cases and to such extent as they consider appropriate, in the drawing up of treaties of arbitration or *compromis*.

Historical Waters

On April 27, 1958, the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea adopted a resolution requesting the General Assembly to arrange for the study of the juridical regime of historical waters, including historic bays. This question was placed on the agenda of the 6th Committee. However, consideration by the Committee of the other items

on its agenda did not leave sufficient time for the detailed study of this topic at the 13th session. On December 10, 1958, the General Assembly therefore adopted unanimously a resolution placing "the question of initiating a study of the juridical regime of historical waters, including historic bays," on the provisional agenda of the 14th session.

Convening a Second United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

At the 11th session the General Assembly convoked an international conference of plenipotentiaries to meet at Geneva in February 1958 to consider the technical, biological, economic, and political, as well as the legal, aspects of the law of the sea. The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea met at Geneva in February 1958. Four conventions, a protocol on the settlement of disputes arising out of the interpretation of the conventions, and several substantive resolutions were adopted. When it had become evident that complete agreement on the issues before the Conference was not possible, a resolution was adopted on April 27, 1958, requesting the U.N. General Assembly to study the advisability of convening a second international conference of plenipotentiaries for further consideration of the questions left unsettled by the Conference. This request was considered by the 6th Committee at the 13th session.

Early in the debate on this item the U.S. delegation joined with the delegations of Australia, the Federation of Malaya, France, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Liberia, Nicaragua, Thailand, and the United Kingdom in sponsoring a resolution which decided that a second international conference should be called for the purpose of considering further the questions of the breadth of the territorial sea and fishery limits, and requested the Secretary-General to convoke the conference in July or August 1959 at an undetermined site. An amendment to this resolution was offered by Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Iraq, Mexico, and Venezuela. This amendment proposed to add to the 11-power text a preambular paragraph noting the necessity of considerable preparatory work in order to insure the probability of success, and to replace the operative part of the draft resolution by provisions placing on the agenda of the 14th session the following item: "Procedure to reach agreement on the questions of the breadth of the territorial sea and fishing units, including the consideration of the substance of these questions, if so decided."

Opposition to the 11-power draft centered around the date proposed for the conference. It was asserted that it would be premature to convene a conference in July or August 1959 and that to convene a

second conference so soon after the first had failed to reach agreement could only lead to a new impasse. In reply, supporters of the 11-power draft resolution asserted that the first conference had not been deadlocked on the issues to be discussed at the second conference; time had merely run out before agreement could be reached. In this connection the U.S. delegate, Herman Phleger, stated as follows:

"There is reason to believe that if there had been a little more time to concentrate on the consideration of the question, the Conference would have reached agreement. Those delegates who were present at Geneva may recall that the possibilities of agreement on these questions had not been exhausted; active discussions were continued until the time schedule made it necessary to conclude the Conference."

Critics of the proposed amendment pointed out that the seven-power amendment did not provide for consideration of the substance of the questions at the 14th session unless a new decision was taken at that session and that the effect of this resolution might be an indefinite postponement of the conference. Moreover, doubts were expressed regarding the qualifications of the members of Committee VI to consider adequately the technical problems which would be presented by a discussion of the substance of the questions.

On December 4, 1958, the 6th Committee voted on the proposals before it. By a vote of 37 to 35, with 8 abstentions, the Committee adopted the preambular paragraph, noting the need for preparatory work proposed in the seven-power amendment. By a vote of 38 to 37, with 5 abstentions, the Committee rejected the operative part of the seven-power amendment. The 11-power resolution, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 42 to 28, with 9 abstentions, Geneva being selected as the site of the second conference.

Prior to the consideration of the report of Committee VI in the plenum, the U.S. delegation was approached by representatives of the sponsors of the seven-power amendment who pointed out that the substantial opposition to the convocation of a conference in July or August 1959 made it inauspicious to convoke a conference at that time. In view of the possibility that a less acceptable amendment might be adopted in the plenum, and in the expectation of creating an atmosphere conducive to a successful conference, the U.S. delegation agreed to accept an amendment changing the date of the conference to the earliest practicable date in March or April 1960. Prior to the vote Mr. Phleger spoke in support of the amendment. He stated in part as follows:

"The United States delegation is prepared to accept this change. We do so because we believe that the conference at a later date will command the support of a very large majority of this Assembly. We believe that such support will enhance the prospects of success at the

conference. . . . We look forward to fruitful cooperation at the second conference and to an atmosphere of accommodation and conciliation during the period of the very necessary preparations which must precede the conference. It is implicit that during this period governments will not take actions which would prejudice the success of the conference."

As thus amended, the resolution was adopted in the plenum by a vote of 71 to 0, with 6 abstentions.

PART V

Budgetary, Financial and Administrative Matters

The General Assembly at its 13th session approved a total regular budget for 1959 of $60,802,120, with total assessments (apart from UNEF costs) for 1959 amounting to $61,500,000. This compares with total assessments (apart from UNEF costs) of $51,500,000 for 1958. Over $4 million of the increase in total assessments is due to the cost of the U.N. Observer Group in Lebanon and the U.N. staff in Jordan for 1958 and 1959. The 1958 cost was included in the regular budget as a supplemental appropriation and consequently forms part of the assessments for 1959. The establishment of an economic commission for Africa accounts for $500,000 of the increase. The remainder of the increase is due mainly to rising prices and increased personnel costs. There was no change in the total number of staff for the organization.

The United Nations maintained the U.N. Emergency Force (UNEF) in Sinai and the Gaza Strip during 1958 and made financial provision for its continued existence through 1959. The 13th session of the General Assembly authorized the expenditure of up to $19 million for 1959, which was a reduction of $6 million from the cost for 1958. The Assembly again decided to assess all members for the full cost of UNEF, less any special assistance which was offered in the form of voluntary contributions. The total amount assessed was $15,205,000 in comparison with an assessment in 1958 of $30,028,988 ($25 million for 1958 costs and $5,028,988 for the remaining 1957 costs).

BUDGETS

In 1958 the total assessments financed from annual member contributions for the United Nations and the eight Specialized Agencies were approximately $99,200,000. For 1959 total assessments, including the newly established Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative

Organization (IMCO) amounting to approximately $112,700,000, were authorized by the U.N. General Assembly and the assemblies of the Specialized Agencies. The major increase occurred in the United Nations. The total of the budgets of the eight Specialized Agencies, excluding IMCO, increased 6.8 percent from 1958 to 1959, a total increase of approximately $3,200,000. Principal reasons for the increases in Specialized Agency budgets were higher costs of operations and some program expansion.

United Nations

The 13th session of the General Assembly voted gross appropriations for 1959 of $60,802,120. Miscellaneous income for 1959 was estimated at $5,361,170, so that the net budget for 1959 will amount to $55,440,950. The Assembly approved $6,059,050 in supplementary appropriations for 1958, with a resulting assessment budget for 1959 of $61,500,000.

The Assembly also decided to increase the level of the Working Capital Fund from $22,000,000 to $23,500,000. To make up this amount, $551,170 which was available from the surplus account (savings on liquidation of obligations, etc.) was transferred to the Working Capital Fund, and the balance of $948,830 was assessed as cash advances from the member states on the basis of the scale of assessments.

Specialized Agencies

Following are the total assessements against member governments for calendar years 1958 and 1959:

	1958	*1959*
Food and Agriculture Organization	$8,322,500	$8,322,500
International Civil Aviation Organization (Canadian $)	2,987,901	3,672,000
International Labor Organization	7,972,901	8,529,857
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization	.....	250,000
International Telecommunication Union	1,268,598	1,752,336
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	11,743,728	12,614,034
Universal Postal Union	542,188	588,084
World Health Organization	14,411,160	14,965,660
World Meteorological Organization	434,929	465,596
	47,683,905	51,160,067

Except for FAO, which is on a 2-year budget cycle, budget increases were scheduled to occur in 1959 for all of the Specialized Agencies.

ASSESSMENTS

The percentage assessments of the United States for the assessed budgets of the United Nations and the larger Specialized Agencies are as follows:

	1958 percent	*1959 percent*
United Nations	32.51	32.51
Food and Agriculture Organization	32.51	32.51
International Civil Aviation Organization	33.33	33.00
International Labor Organization	25.00	25.00
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	31.30	30.74
World Health Organization	32.38	31.70

During 1958 the Congress enacted legislation which removed the limitation of $1,750,000 on the annual U.S. contribution to the International Labor Organization and substituted a limitation of 25 percent of the expenses of the organization.

U.N. Emergency Force (UNEF)

The U.N. Emergency Force, which was established by the General Assembly on November 5, 1956, to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities on Egyptian territory, continued during 1958 to maintain quiet in the area. It was, therefore, necessary to make financial arrangements for its support in 1959.

During 1957 and 1958 total authorized expenditures for UNEF were $55 million, of which $40 million was assessed on the membership in accordance with the regular assessment scale and $15 million was met by voluntary contributions. The U.S. voluntary contribution, which was made on the understanding that the United Nations would assess itself the full amount of estimated costs not covered by voluntary contributions, was about $13 million. It was given in recognition that an emergency need which required a 50 percent budgetary increase, necessitated special financial assistance. When added to our UNEF assessment, also of about $13 million, U.S. support of the undertaking for the first 2 years, 1957 and 1958, amounted to about 47 percent.

The 13th session of the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to expend up to $19 million for UNEF in 1959. In order to reduce the burden on the membership, it was again found necessary for the United States to offer a special contribution to the cost of UNEF, subject to the appropriation of funds. This offer of $3.5 million was made with the same understanding that all

amounts required over and above this and other offers of special assistance would be assessed against the entire membership on the basis of the regular scale of assessments. Additional offers of special assistance were made by the United Kingdom ($275,000), Japan ($10,000), and Ireland ($10,000). The balance of $15,205,000 was assessed against the membership on the basis of the regular scale of assessments by a vote of 42 to 9, with 27 abstentions. U.S. support of the UNEF undertaking, voluntary and assessed, was therefore reduced from 47 percent to about 44 percent for 1959.

Despite the financial provisions made by the Assembly with respect to the Emergency Force, the Soviet Union and members of the Soviet bloc indicated at the Assembly session that they would refuse to pay the assessments made against them for Emergency Force expenses. A number of other countries also had reservations and abstained. It is the U.S. position that these governments continue to be liable for the payment of these assessments under the provisions of articles 17 and 19 of the Charter just as for any regular budget assessment. [See Part I, pp. 67 to 70, for further information on UNEF.]

VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS

In addition to the regular administrative budgets of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, which are financed through assessments on all members, there are several major operating programs financed by voluntary contributions. These include (1) the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (UNTA) and the newly established Special Fund; (2) the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); (3) the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); (4) the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF); and (5) the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA). UNTA operated at a level of approximately $31,500,000 in 1958. For 1959, contributions to UNTA are estimated at approximately $30 million, and for the new Special Fund at approximately $25 million. UNRWA minimum requirements for calendar year 1959 are estimated at $33,360,000 for relief and $4,115,000 for a limited rehabilitation program; in 1958 it spent approximately $37,000,000. UNKRA officially terminated on June 30, 1958, with an administrator for UNKRA residual affairs appointed to complete necessary resid-

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ual activities. UNICEF operated at a level of approximately $22.6 million in 1958. Total contributions for 1959 are estimated at $26,300,000. The 4-year period for the $16,000,000 program of the U.N. Refugee Fund concluded December 31, 1958. It was succeeded on January 1, 1959, by the Program of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees which will operate on a yearly basis to meet special refugee needs. Special emphasis on solving the problems of refugees is being given as a result of the General Assembly resolution establishing a World Refugee Year beginning in June 1959.

UNITED NATIONS OBSERVATION GROUP IN LEBANON (UNOGIL)

From the time of its inception as a result of the Security Council resolution of June 11, 1958, until the time of its phase-out at the end of November, 1958, the U.N. Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL) had developed into an organization of about 600 military personnel and 118 internationally recruited staff.

To meet the expenses of the undertaking, the Secretary-General had recourse to a General Assembly resolution of December 14, 1957, which authorized him to enter into commitments up to $2 million for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses relating to the maintenance of peace and security. When it subsequently developed that the estimated expenses would be in excess of $2 million, the Secretary-General obtained the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to enter into commitments up to $4 million. Actual expenditures for UNOGIL during 1958 were finally placed at $3.6 million, and the 13th General Assembly voted a supplementary increase in the regular U.N. budget for that year to cover this amount. In addition, it provided an amount of $50,000 in the 1959 U.N. budget for residual expenses connected with UNOGIL.

In connection with this subject, reference should be made to the expenses resulting from the practical arrangements made by the Secretary-General, pursuant to a resolution of the 3d Emergency General Assembly of August 21, 1958, on the Near East situation. Under these arrangements Jordan serves as host country for a U.N. representative who acts as a Special Representative of the Secretary-General to assist in implementation of this resolution. In addition, subsidiary liaison offices are established in Beirut and Damascus.

To meet the necessary expenses, a supplementary sum of $100,000 was authorized for the 1958 U.N. budget, and $450,000 provided in the 1959 U.N. budget.

[See Part I, pp. 74 to 88, for further information on UNOGIL.]

CLEARANCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL

The clearance of the Suez Canal, authorized by the General Assembly on November 26, 1956, was completed by the U.N. Salvage Fleet in April 1957. The cost of this extraordinary operation was approximately $8.2 million, considerably less than had been anticipated. The cost was also less than the total of advances, approximately $11.2 million, made by 11 governments to the United Nations for this purpose, of which the United States advanced $5 million.

On December 14, 1957, the General Assembly, by a vote of 54 to 0, with 19 abstentions, passed a resolution calling for the application of a 3 percent surcharge to be paid by all shipping and trade using the Suez Canal, the proceeds of which were to be used by the United Nations to meet the expenses and obligations incurred by it in clearing the Canal.

Pursuant to this resolution, the Secretary-General published an official bulletin on August 1, 1958, designating the "Banque de la Société Génárale de Belgique" as the agent of the United Nations for the receipt and collection of the surcharge, and outlining the procedures for payments to be effective as of September 15, 1958.

Previously, on April 15, 1958, delegates to the International Chamber of Shipping had decided unanimously to support the U.N. resolution, provided, however, that they would be reimbursed by their respective governments. Necessary assurances were subsequently given by governments whose shipping and trade interests account for over 90 percent of the Canal traffic.

The governments of countries that had not advanced funds to the United Nations for clearing the Canal are reimbursing their shipping and trade interests for the surcharge paid to the Belgian Bank. On the other hand, for those countries that had advanced funds for the clearing operation, an amount equivalent to the surcharges which would be owed due to the passage of their ships through the Canal is deducted by the Belgian Bank from the outstanding balance in lieu of actual payment of the surcharge by the shipping and trade interests.

Refund of the difference between the actual cost of clearing the Canal ($8.2 million) and the total sum advanced ($11.2 million) has

already been effected on a pro rata basis. It is estimated that it will be necessary to apply the surcharge for a period of about 3 years in order to collect the amount required to repay the balance of the advances owed to governments by the United Nations.

OTHER ITEMS

The 13th General Assembly adopted a U.S.-U.K. resolution reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations to disseminate objective and factual information about its activities "to all the peoples of the world through any appropriate media." The resolution, designed to strengthen the U.N. Public Information program and particularly the U.N. Information Centers, also provided that priority should be given to the use of media which insured a maximum of effectiveness at the lowest possible cost.

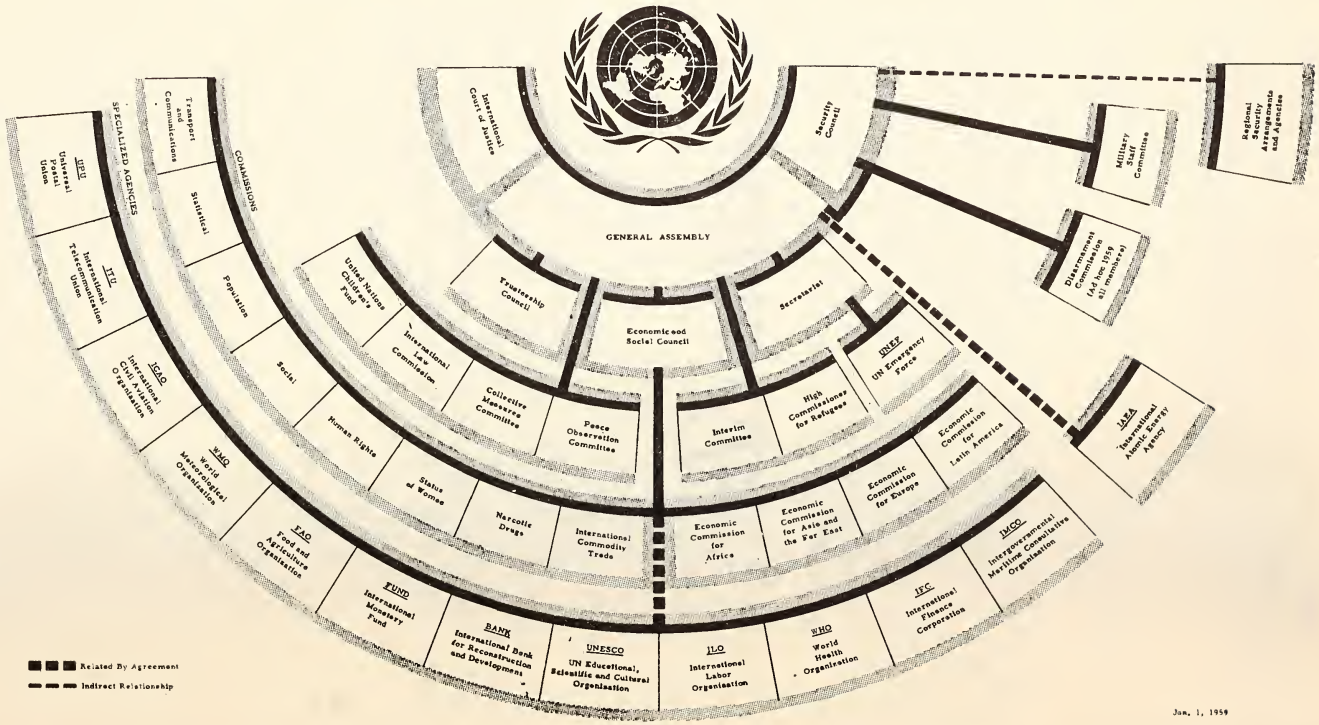
During 1958 the United Nations opened an office in Addis Ababa to service the Economic Commission for Africa, which held its 1st session in December 1958. The Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to undertake construction of a new building in Santiago, Chile, as headquarters for the Economic Commission for Latin America and other U.N. offices located there. The cost of the building will be borne through the regular assessed budget of the United Nations.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to appoint an expert committee to make a comprehensive review of the Joint Staff Pension Fund, including the adequacy of the system of benefits. Recommendations for action are to be submitted to the 15th session of the General Assembly in 1960.

appendixes

APPENDIX I

THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM



APPENDIX II

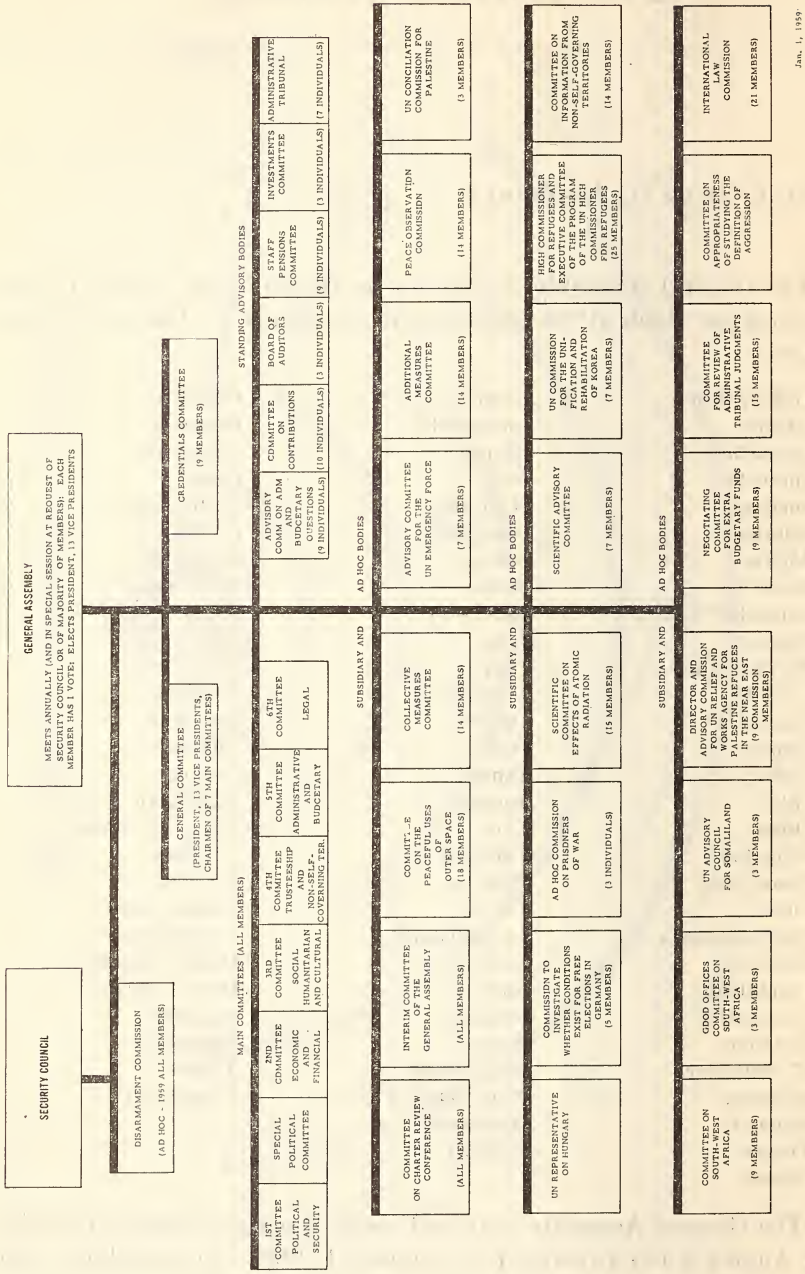
The United Nations

The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the only principal organ of the United Nations on which all 82 members are represented. These are listed below:

Afghanistan
Albania
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Laos
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Malaya
Mexico
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Rumania
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukrainian S.S.R.
Union of South Africa
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yemen
Yugoslavia

The General Assembly convened its 3d Emergency Special Session on August 8 and adjourned on August 21, 1958. In accordance with

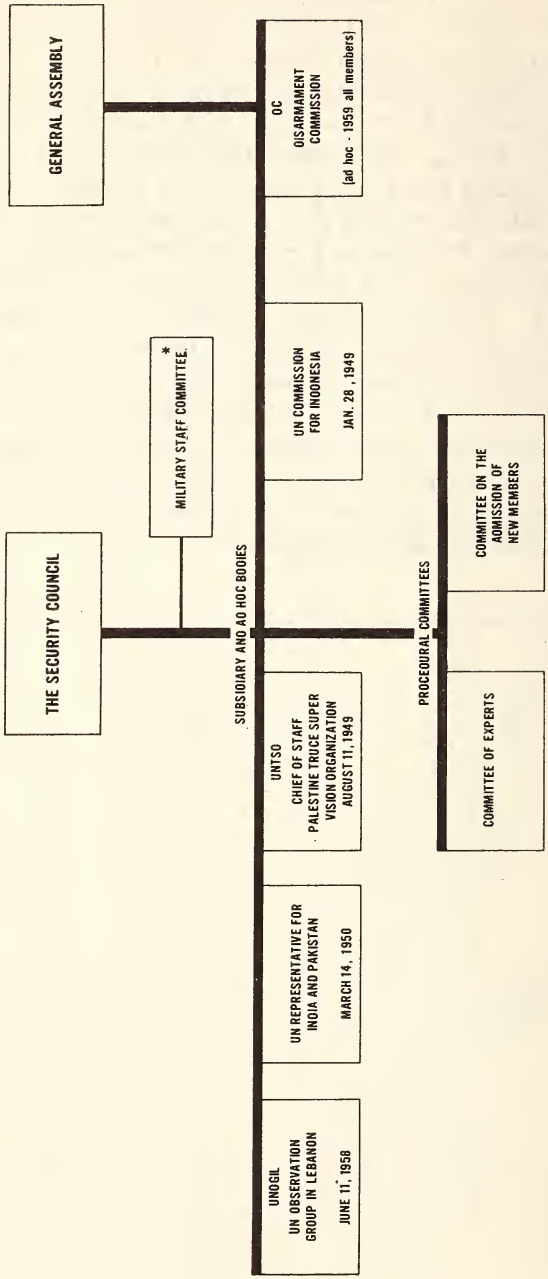

SECURITY COUNCIL
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
MEETS ANNUALLY (AND IN SPECIAL SESSION AT REQUEST OF SECURITY COUNCIL OR OF MAJORITY OF MEMBERS); EACH MEMBER HAS 1 VOTE; ELECTS PRESIDENT, 13 VICE PRESIDENTS
DISARMAMENT COMMISSION
(AD HOC - 1959 ALL MEMBERS)
GENERAL COMMITTEE
(PRESIDENT, 13 VICE PRESIDENTS, CHAIRMEN OF 7 MAIN COMMITTEES)
CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE
(9 MEMBERS)
MAIN COMMITTEES (ALL MEMBERS)
1ST COMMITTEE POLITICAL AND SECURITY
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
2ND COMMITTEE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL
3RD COMMITTEE SOCIAL HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL
4TH COMMITTEE TRUSTEESHIP AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TER.
5TH COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGETARY
6TH COMMITTEE LEGAL
STANDING ADVISORY BODIES
ADVISORY COMM ON ADM AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS (9 INDIVIDUALS)
COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS (10 INDIVIDUALS)
BOARD OF AUDITORS (3 INDIVIDUALS)
STAFF PENSIONS COMMITTEE (9 INDIVIDUALS)
INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE (3 INDIVIDUALS)
ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL (7 INDIVIDUALS)
SUBSIDIARY AND AD HOC BODIES
COMMITTEE ON CHARTER REVIEW CONFERENCE (ALL MEMBERS)
INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (ALL MEMBERS)
COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE (18 MEMBERS)
COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE (14 MEMBERS)
ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE UN EMERGENCY FORCE (7 MEMBERS)
ADDITIONAL MEASURES COMMITTEE (14 MEMBERS)
PEACE OBSERVATION COMMISSION (14 MEMBERS)
UN CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE (3 MEMBERS)
SUBSIDIARY AND AD HOC BODIES
UN REPRESENTATIVE ON HUNGARY
COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER CONDITIONS EXIST FOR FREE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY (5 MEMBERS)
AD HOC COMMISSION ON PRISONERS OF WAR (3 INDIVIDUALS)
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION (15 MEMBERS)
SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE (7 MEMBERS)
UN COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA (7 MEMBERS)
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAM OF THE UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (25 MEMBERS)
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (14 MEMBERS)
SUBSIDIARY AND AD HOC BODIES
COMMITTEE ON SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (9 MEMBERS)
GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE ON SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (3 MEMBERS)
UN ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SOMALILAND (3 MEMBERS)
DIRECTOR AND ADVISORY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (7 COMMISSION MEMBERS)
NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS (9 MEMBERS)
COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL JUDGMENTS (15 MEMBERS)
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATENESS OF CONVENING THE DEFINITION OF AGGRESSION
INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION (21 MEMBERS)
Jan. 1, 1959

Assembly Rules of Procedure, the President of the 12th General Assembly, Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand), presided.

The 13th regular session of the General Assembly convened in New York on September 16 and recessed on December 13, 1958.

The Assembly elected Charles Malik (Lebanon) President and the chiefs of the delegations of Australia, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Indonesia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., the United States, and Uruguay as its 13 Vice Presidents. The chairmen of the 7 main committees were Rafael Urquia (El Salvador), Political and Security; Mihai Magheru (Rumania), Special Political; Toru Hagiwara (Japan), Economic and Financial; Lina P. Tsaldaris (Greece), Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural; Frederick H. Boland (Ireland), Trusteeship (including Non-Self-Governing Territories); Claude Corea (Ceylon), Administrative and Budgetary; and Jorge Castaneda (Mexico), Legal.

The 13th session of the Assembly will be resumed on February 20, 1959, to consider exclusively the question of the future of the Trust Territories of the Cameroun under French administration and the Cameroons under British administration.



JAN. 1, 1959

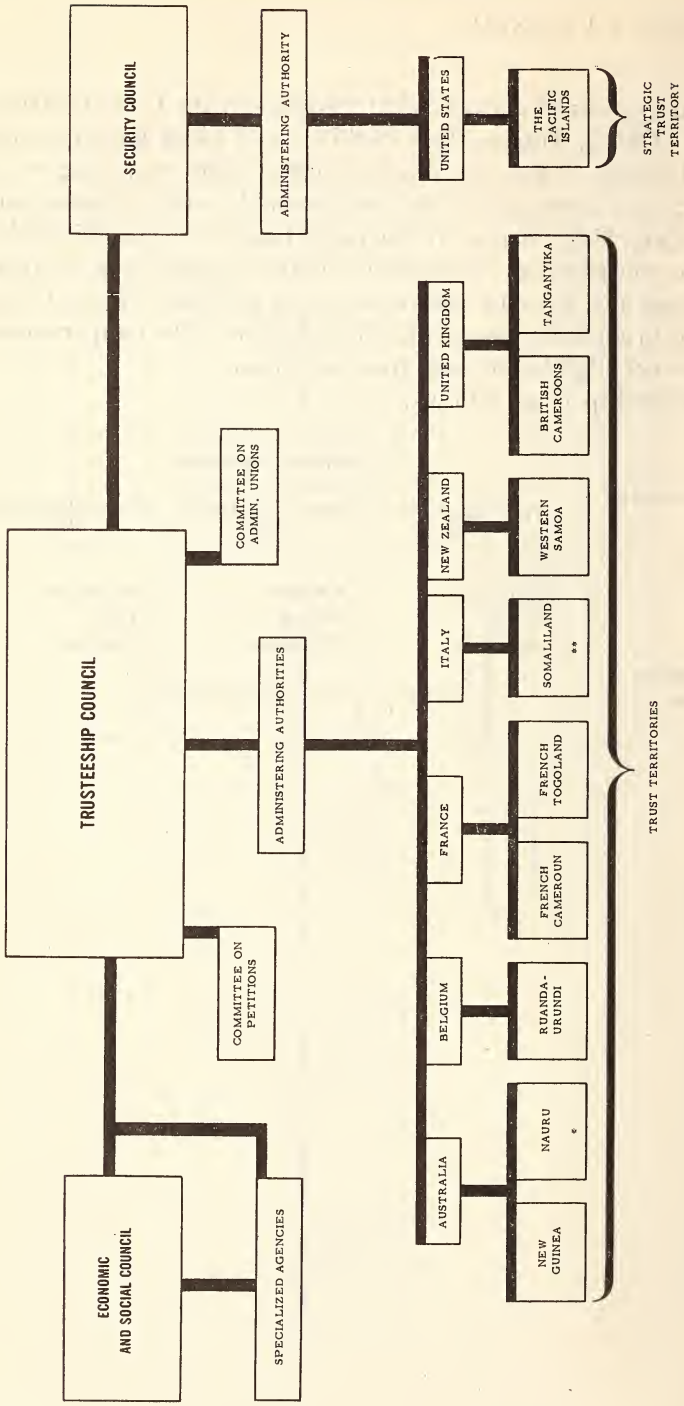
* CHIEFS OF STAFF OF THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council

The Security Council consists of 11 members of the United Nations, 5 of which—China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States—have permanent status. The remaining 6 are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly, taking into account article 23 of the U.N. Charter to the effect that "due regard" shall be paid to the contribution of members to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the United Nations and to equitable geographic distribution. The nonpermanent members are not eligible for immediate reelection.

The membership is as follows:

Permanent members	Nonpermanent members		
	Term expired Dec. 31, 1958	Term expires Dec. 31, 1959	Term expires Dec. 31, 1960
China	Colombia	Canada	Argentina.
France	Iraq	Japan	Italy.
U.S.S.R.	Sweden	Panama	Tunisia.
United Kingdom			
United States			



* Administered by Australia, on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and the U.K. as joint administering authorities.

**Administered by Italy for a 10-year period ending 1960 assisted by an Advisory Council composed of Colombia, Egypt, and the Philippines.

Jan. 1, 1959

The Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council consists of all U.N. members administering trust territories, the permanent members of the Security Council not administering trust territories, and as many other elected U.N. members not administering trust territories as are required to insure that the total number of members of the Council is equally divided between nations that administer trust territories and those that do not. There are 14 members of the Council. The elected members serve for a term of 3 years.

Members Administering Trust Territories

Australia	France	United Kingdom
Belgium	Italy	United States
	New Zealand	

Permanent Members of Security Council not Administering Trust Territories

China	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Members Elected for 3-Year Terms by the General Assembly

Burma (until 1962)	India (until 1960)	United Arab Republic (until 1962)
Haiti (until 1960)	Paraguay (until 1962)	

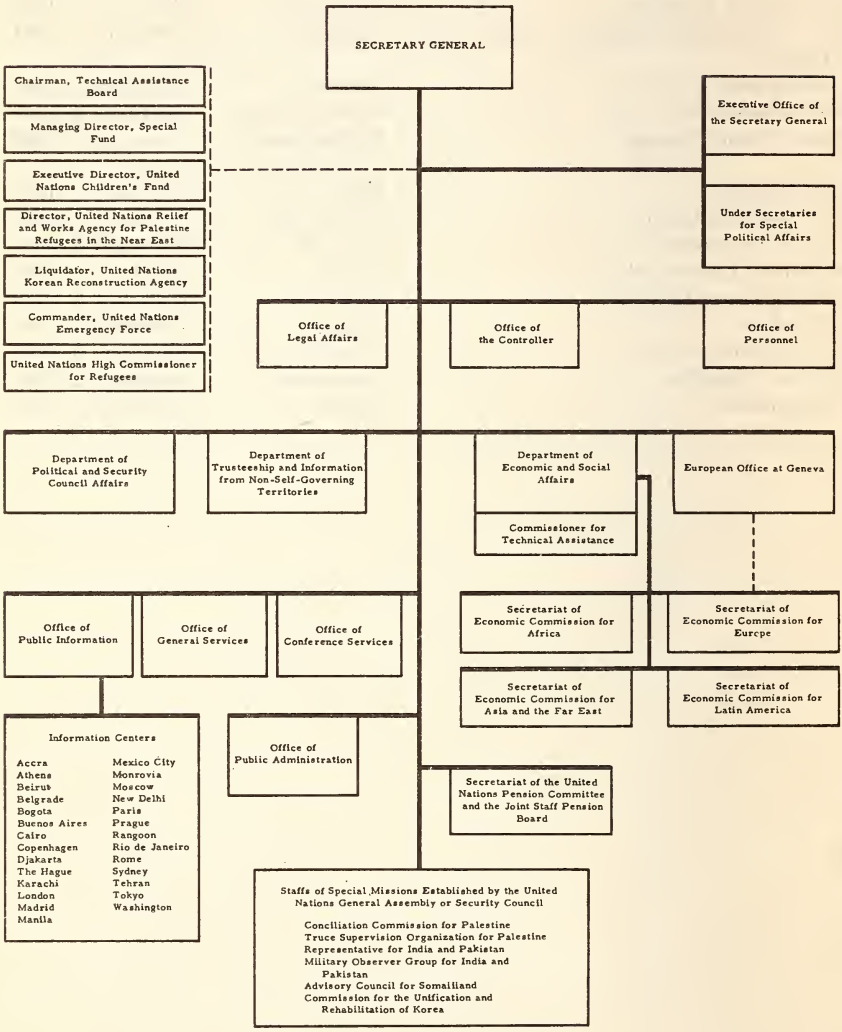
The International Court of Justice

On October 25, 1958, Judge J. G. Guerrero, a national of El Salvador, died. Judge Guerrero had served on the Court since it was established in 1946, and he had also been a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice from 1930 until the dissolution of that Court in 1946. Judge Guerrero had served terms as President of both Courts. By a resolution adopted on November 25, 1958, the Security Council decided that an election to fill the vacancy on the Court should take place during the 14th session of the General Assembly or during a special session before the 14th session, if held.

The present composition of the Court is as follows:

Members	Nationality	Term expires
H. Klaestad, President	Norwegian	February 5, 1961
Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Kahn, Vice President.	Pakistani	February 5, 1961
J. Basdevant	French	February 5, 1964
G. H. Hackworth	United States	February 5, 1961
Abdel Hamid Badawi	United Arab Republic	February 5, 1967
B. Winiarski	Polish	February 5, 1967
E. C. Armand-Ugon	Uruguayan	February 5, 1961
F. E. Kojevnikov	U.S.S.R	February 5, 1961
Sir Hersch Lauterpacht	British	February 5, 1964
L. M. Moreno Quintana	Argentine	February 5, 1964
R. Córdova	Mexican	February 5, 1964
V. K. Wellington Koo	Chinese	February 5, 1967
Sir Percy Spender	Australian	February 5, 1967
J. Spiropoulos	Greek	February 5, 1967

THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT



January 1959

The Secretariat of the United Nations

The Secretariat under article 7 of the Charter is a principal organ of the United Nations. It is headed by the Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden, who is the chief administrative officer of the organization. The Secretary-General and his staff provide secretariat services for the other principal organs, except the International Court of Justice, which has its own administrative body at The Hague known as the Registry. Nationals of 85 countries, 81 of them members of the United Nations, are employed in the Secretariat. There were, as of August 31, 1958, 4,576 employees on the staff. The functions of the Secretary-General and the Secretariat are described in general terms in chapter XV of the Charter.

The Secretariat serves as executive agent for the other organs; for example, the Secretary-General has played a key role in the Middle Eastern complex of problems, both as the coordinator of U.N. agencies and as negotiator among the parties involved. The Secretariat provides services and expert staffs for the field missions, such as those in Korea and India-Pakistan and the Trusteeship Council's missions to trust territories. The Secretariat also prepares studies and background material to facilitate the work of the several organs and their subsidiary bodies.

Another important task of the Secretariat is that of servicing meetings of the other principal organs (except the International Court of Justice) and of their subsidiary bodies. This includes provision of physical arrangements, translating, interpreting, preparation of minutes and documentation, publication of official records, and advising chairmen on precedents and parliamentary procedure.

A third responsibility of the Secretariat is the development of arrangements with the Specialized Agencies for the coordination of programs and administrative and financial practices. Finally, the Secretariat is responsible for supplying information to the world on the purposes and daily activities of the United Nations.

Organization

The main offices at headquarters and their top officials are as follows (as of January 1, 1959):

Secretary-General
Dag Hammarskjold (Swedish)

Executive Office of the Secretary-General
Andrew Cordier (U.S.), Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General

Office of Legal Affairs
C. A. Stavropoulos (Greek), Legal Counsel

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Office of the Comptroller
B. R. Turner (New Zealand), Comptroller
Office of Personnel
John McDiarmid (U.S.), Acting Director
Under Secretaries Without Department
Ralph Bunche (U.S.)
C. V. Narasimhan (Indian)
Department of Political and Security Council Affairs
Anatoly Dobrynin (U.S.S.R.), Under Secretary
Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories
D. Protitch (Yugoslav), Under Secretary
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Philippe De Seynes (French), Under Secretary
Roberto Heurtematte (Panamanian), Commissioner of Technical Assistance
Department of Public Information
(Vacancy), Under Secretary
Department of Conference Services
Victor Hoo (Chinese), Under Secretary
Office of General Services
David Vaughan (U.S.), Director
Office of Public Administration
Hugh L. Keenleyside (Canadian), Director

In addition to the New York headquarters there is a European headquarters at Geneva, directed by Pier Pasquale Spinelli (Italian). This is also the headquarters for the Economic Commission for Europe, headed by Sakari Tuomioja (Finnish), and the offices of the High Commissioner for Refugees, of which Auguste Lindt (Swiss) is the chief. The Secretary-General has also set up small field offices to service the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and the 27 information centers required by the Department of Public Information to carry out its responsibility for insuring that peoples in all parts of the world receive full information about the United Nations.

Advisory Committees

The General Assembly exercises control over and gives direction to the administrative processes and financial administration of the Secretariat through its Administrative and Budgetary Committee. In addition it has created numerous expert bodies, the members of which serve on a continuing basis, to assist the Assembly and the Secretary-General in properly discharging their administrative and financial responsibilities. These include the following:

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, composed of 9 members, examines the budgets of the United

Nations and the Specialized Agencies and assists the Administrative and Budgetary Committee of the General Assembly. As of January 1, 1959, the 9 members were Thanassis Aghnides (Greek), André Ganem (French), John Fobes (U.S.), Kadhim Khalaf (Iraqi), Alexei Fedorovich Sokirkin (U.S.S.R.), Carlos Blanco (Cuban), A. H. M. Hillis (British), T. J. Natarajan (Indian), and Eduardo Carrizosa (Colombian).

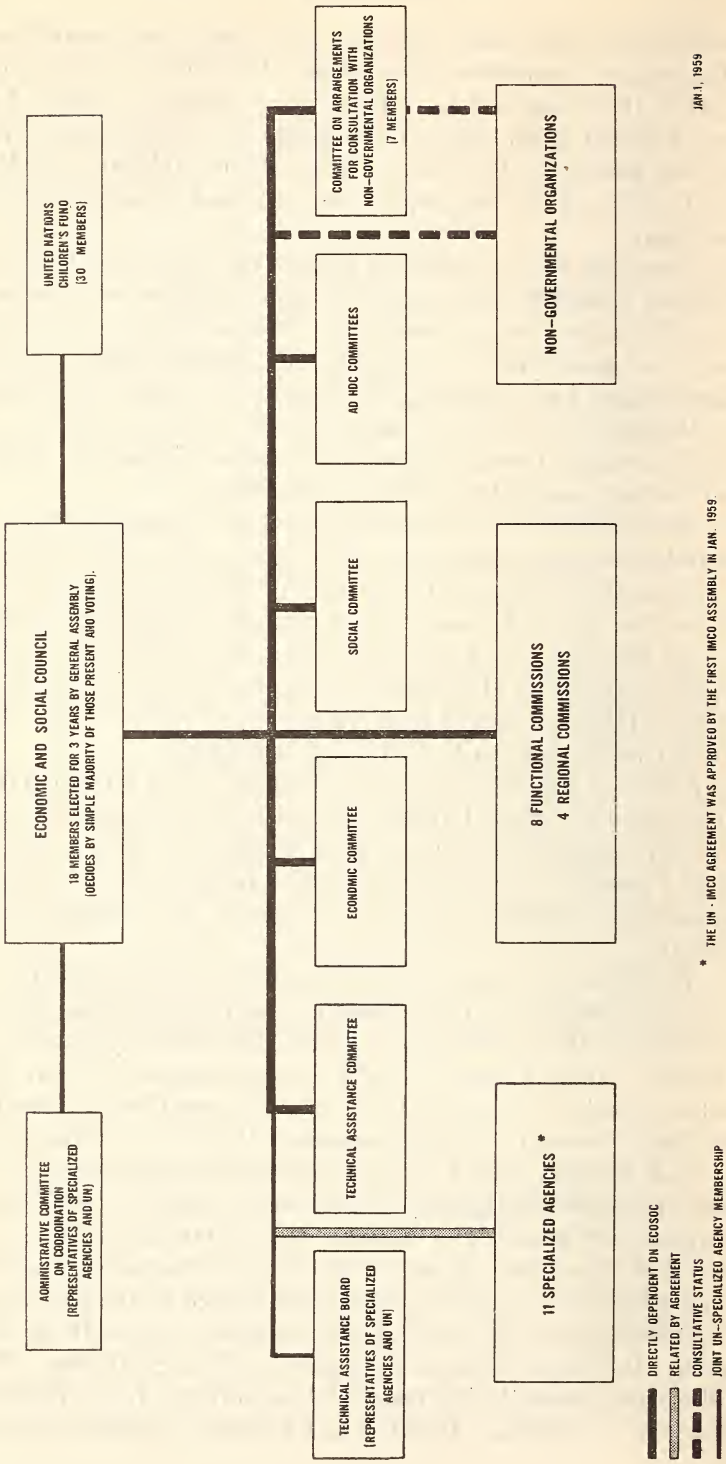
The Committee on Contributions consists of 10 members who advise the General Assembly concerning the apportionment of expenses of the United Nations among members. The members as of January 1, 1959, were René Charron (French), F. Nouredin Kia (Iranian), Arthur Samuel Lall (Indian), Fernando A. Galvao (Brazilian), Jerzy Michalowski (Polish), Raymond T. Bowman (U.S.), José Pareja (Peruvian), Georgy Petrovich Arkadev (U.S.S.R.), A. H. M. Hillis (British), and Sidney Pollock (Canadian).

The Administrative Tribunal, composed of 7 members, hears and passes judgment upon applications alleging nonobservance of contracts of employment or terms of appointment of staff members of the Secretariat of the United Nations. As of January 1, 1959, the 7 members, only 3 of whom sit in a particular case, were Mme. Paul Bastid (French), Lord Crook (British), R. Venkataraman (Indian), Harold Riegelman (U.S.), Omar Loutfi (Egyptian), Arvid Sture Petren (Swedish), and Francisco A. Forteza (Uruguayan).

The Board of Auditors audits the accounts of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, and such of the Specialized Agencies as may request its services. As of January 1, 1959, it was composed of 3 members serving for 3 years, as follows: Auditor-General of Netherlands, Auditor-General of Colombia, and Auditor-General of Norway.

The Investments Committee advises the Secretary-General concerning the investment of the assets of the Pension Fund and such other funds on the investment of which the Secretary-General may seek advice. As of January 1, 1959, it was composed of Ivar Rooth (Swedish), Leslie R. Rounds (U.S.), and Jacques Rueff (French).

The Staff Pension Committee represents the United Nations on the Joint Staff Pension Board and administers, in respect of U.N. employees, the powers delegated by the Board relating to admission of participants and granting of benefits. As of January 1, 1959, it was composed of 3 members elected by the General Assembly, 3 members appointed by the Secretary-General, and 3 elected by the participants. The members elected by the General Assembly are A. H. M. Hillis (British), R. Torres Astorga (Chilean), and A. S. Watson (U.S.). The alternates elected by the General Assembly are Johan Kaufmann (Dutch), A. C. Liveran (Israeli), and Bahman Ahaneen (Iranian).


UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (30 MEMBERS)
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
18 MEMBERS ELECTED FOR 3 YEARS BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY (DECIDES BY SIMPLE MAJORITY OF THOSE PRESENT AND VOTING).
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION (REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND UN)
COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSULTATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (7 MEMBERS)
AD HOC COMMITTEES
SOCIAL COMMITTEE
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD (REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND UN)
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
8 FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS
4 REGIONAL COMMISSIONS
11 SPECIALIZED AGENCIES *
DIRECTLY DEPENDENT ON ECOSOC
RELATED BY AGREEMENT
CONSULTATIVE STATUS
JOINT UN-SPECIALIZED AGENCY MEMBERSHIP
* THE UN - IMCO AGREEMENT WAS APPROVED BY THE FIRST IMCO ASSEMBLY IN JAN. 1959.
JAN.1, 1959

The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council is composed of 1 representative each from 18 member states, 6 countries being elected each year by the General Assembly to serve for a period of 3 years. The Council is composed of the following:

Term expired Dec. 31, 1958	Term expires Dec. 31, 1959	Term expires Dec. 31, 1960	Term expires Dec. 31, 1961
Brazil	Finland	Chile	Afghanistan.
Canada	Mexico	China	Bulgaria.
Greece	Pakistan	Costa Rica	New Zealand.
Indonesia	Poland	France	Spain.
United States	U.S.S.R.	Netherlands	United States.
Yugoslavia	United Kingdom	Sudan	Venezuela.

There were two sessions of the Council in 1958. The 25th session was convened at headquarters in New York from April 15 to May 2, 1958. The 26th session was convened at the European headquarters of the United Nations in Geneva on July 1 and recessed on July 31, 1958. At the first meeting of its 25th session the Council elected George F. Davidson (Canada) President, and Eurico Penteado (Brazil) and Costa P. Caranicas (Greece) First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively, for 1958. The 26th session was resumed in New York on October 23 and again on December 10–11, 1958.

Functional Commissions

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

1958 chairman: R. S. S. Gunewardene, Ceylon

	Expiration date
France	December 31, 1958
India	December 31, 1958
Iraq	December 31, 1958
Philippines	December 31, 1958
Ukrainian S.S.R.	December 31, 1958
U.S.S.R.	December 31, 1958
Argentina	December 31, 1959
Ceylon	December 31, 1959
Iran	December 31, 1959
Israel	December 31, 1959
Italy	December 31, 1959
United States	December 31, 1959
Belgium	December 31, 1960
China	December 31, 1960
Lebanon	December 31, 1960
Mexico	December 31, 1960
Poland	December 31, 1960
United Kingdom	December 31, 1960

The Economic and Social Council reelected all the countries with membership expiring in 1958 to nominate members for the period January 1, 1959, through December 31, 1961:

France	Iraq	Ukrainian S.S.R.
India	Philippines	U.S.S.R.

The Commission held its 14th session in New York from March 10 to April 3, 1958.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE COMMISSION

1958 chairman: C. P. Caranicas, Greece

	Expiration date [1]
Austria	December 31, 1958
China	December 31, 1958
Denmark	December 31, 1958
United Arab Republic	December 31, 1958
Argentina	December 31, 1959
Brazil	December 31, 1959
Pakistan	December 31, 1959
Poland	December 31, 1959
U.S.S.R	December 31, 1959
United Kingdom	December 31, 1959
Australia	December 31, 1960
Greece	December 31, 1960
Indonesia	December 31, 1960
Sudan	December 31, 1960
United States	December 31, 1960
Yugoslavia	December 31, 1960
Belgium	December 31, 1961
Canada	December 31, 1961
Chile	December 31, 1961
France	December 31, 1961
India	December 31, 1961
Uruguay	December 31, 1961

The Commission held its 6th session in New York from May 5–16, 1958.

NARCOTIC DRUGS COMMISSION

1958 chairman: D. Nikolic, Yugoslavia

Austria	India	U.S.S.R.
Canada	Iran	United Arab Republic
China	Mexico	United Kingdom
France	Peru	United States
Hungary	Turkey	Yugoslavia

The Commission held its 13th session in Geneva from April 28 to May 30, 1958.

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[1] The Commission was reconstituted by the 26th session of the Economic and Social Council. (See pp. 124 to 126.)

POPULATION COMMISSION[1]

1958 chairman: J. T. Marshall, Canada (Reelected)

	Expiration date
China	December 31, 1959
France	December 31, 1959
Israel	December 31, 1959
Norway	December 31, 1959
Ukrainian S.S.R	December 31, 1959
Argentina	December 31, 1960
Belgium	December 31, 1960
Brazil	December 31, 1960
Canada	December 31, 1960
United Arab Republic	December 31, 1960
El Salvador	December 31, 1961
Japan	December 31, 1961
U.S.S.R	December 31, 1961
United Kingdom	December 31, 1961
United States	December 31, 1961

SOCIAL COMMISSION[1]

1958 chairman: Abdel Hamid Abdel Ghani, Egypt

	Expiration date
Colombia	December 31, 1959
Czechoslovakia	December 31, 1959
Dominican Republic	December 31, 1959
United Arab Republic	December 31, 1959
Sweden	December 31, 1959
United Kingdom	December 31, 1959
Byelorussian S.S.R	December 31, 1960
China	Decebmer 31, 1960
Ecuador	December 31, 1960
Netherlands	December 31, 1960
New Zealand	December 31, 1960
Spain	December 31, 1960
Australia	December 31, 1961
France	December 31, 1961
Indonesia	December 31, 1961
Italy	December 31, 1961
U.S.S.R	December 31, 1961
United States	December 31, 1961

[1] The Commission did not meet in the period under review.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1958 chairman: G. E. Wood, New Zealand

	Expiration date
Canada	December 31, 1959
Dominican Republic	December 31, 1959
India	December 31, 1959
New Zealand	December 31, 1959
Ukrainian S.S.R	December 31, 1959
Cuba	December 31, 1960
Denmark	December 31, 1960
France	December 31, 1960
Rumania	December 31, 1960
United Kingdom	December 31, 1960
China	December 31, 1961
Ireland	December 31, 1961
Netherlands	December 31, 1961
U.S.S.R	December 31, 1961
United States	December 31, 1961

The Commission held its 10th session at New York from April 28 to May 15, 1958.

STATUS OF WOMEN COMMISSION

1958 chairman: Begum Anwar Ahmed, Pakistan

	Expiration date
Belgium	December 31, 1958
Israel	December 31, 1958
U.S.S.R	December 31, 1958
United Kingdom	December 31, 1958
United States	December 31, 1958
Venezuela	December 31, 1958
Cuba	December 31, 1959
Dominican Republic	December 31, 1959
France	December 31, 1959
Mexico	December 31, 1959
Poland	December 31, 1959
Sweden	December 31, 1959
Argentina	December 31, 1960
Canada	December 31, 1960
China	December 31, 1960
Czechoslovakia	December 31, 1960
Japan	December 31, 1960
Pakistan	December 31, 1960

The following countries were elected by the Economic and Social Council to nominate members for the period January 1, 1959, through December 31, 1961:

Greece	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Israel	U.S.S.R.	United States

The Commission held its 12th session in New York from March 17 to April 3, 1958.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION[1]

1958 chairman: Willem L. de Vries, Netherlands (Reelected)

	Expiration date
Burma	December 31, 1959
China	December 31, 1959
Ecuador	December 31, 1959
France	December 31, 1959
Norway	December 31, 1959
Bulgaria	December 31, 1960
Lebanon	December 31, 1960
U.S.S.R	December 31, 1960
United States	December 31, 1960
Venezuela	December 31, 1960
Austria	December 31, 1961[1]
Indonesia	December 31, 1961
Mexico	December 31, 1961
Rumania	December 31, 1961
United Kingdom	December 31, 1961

In accordance with Council Resolution 693B (XXVI), the Commission will submit a final report on its work to the Council in 1959.

[1] The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

Regional Commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

Headquarters: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

1959 chairman: H.E. Ato Abebe Retta, Ethiopia

Belgium	Liberia	Tunisia
Ethiopia	Libya	Union of South Africa
France	Morocco	United Arab Republic
Ghana	Portugal	United Kingdom
Guinea	Spain	
Italy	Sudan	

The Commission held its first session at Addis Ababa from December 29, 1958, to January 6, 1959.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

Headquarters: Bangkok, Thailand

1958 chairman: Dato Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, Federation of Malaya

Afghanistan	Indonesia	New Zealand
Australia	Iran	Pakistan
Burma	Japan	Philippines
Cambodia	Korea, Republic of	Thailand
Ceylon	Laos	U.S.S.R.
China	Malaya	United Kingdom
France	Nepal	United States
India	Netherlands	Viet-Nam

Associate members are:

Hong Kong	Singapore-British Borneo

The Commission held its 14th session at Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, from March 5–15, 1958.

ECONOMIC COMMISSON FOR EUROPE (ECE)

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

1958 chairman: Oskar Lange, Poland (Reelected)

Albania	Greece	Rumania
Austria	Hungary	Spain
Belgium	Iceland	Sweden
Bulgaria	Ireland	Turkey
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Italy	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Luxembourg	U.S.S.R.
Denmark	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Finland	Norway	United States
France	Poland	Yugoslavia
Germany, Federal Republic of	Portugal	

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity.

The Commission held its 13th session at Geneva from April 9–24, 1958.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

Headquarters: Santiago, Chile

1958 chairman: Hugo Moreno Córdova, Bolivia

Argentina	Ecuador	Nicaragua
Bolivia	El Salvador	Panama
Brazil	France	Paraguay
Chile	Guatemala	Peru
Colombia	Haiti	United Kingdom
Costa Rica	Honduras	United States
Cuba	Mexico	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Netherlands	Venezuela

The 6th session of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission was held April 7–8, 1958, at Santiago. There was no meeting of the full Commission in 1958.

Other United Nations Activities

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) [1]

On the recommendation of the 21st session of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly during its 11th session decided (Resolution 1038 (XI)) that the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund from January 1, 1957, shall be reconstituted to consist of 30 states members of the United Nations or members of the Specialized Agencies. The 30 are to be designated by the Economic and Social Council for 3-year terms, with due regard to geographic distribution and to the representation of the major contributing and recipient countries. The Economic and Social Council decided that the members of the Executive Board would be designated directly as the seats became vacant.

Canada and Venezuela retired from the Executive Board at the end of the year and were replaced by Chile and New Zealand.

There were two meetings of the 30-member Executive Board held in 1958. The meetings of the Board from March 3–13 and September 3–12, 1958, were held at headquarters in New York.

[1] Formerly U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund.

The membership is as follows:

1958 chairman: Mahmood Shafqat, Pakistan

	Expiration date
Australia	December 31, 1961
Austria	December 31, 1959
Belgium	December 31, 1961
Brazil	December 31, 1960
Canada [1]	December 31, 1958
China	December 31, 1960
Colombia	December 31, 1959
Czechoslovakia	December 31, 1959
Dominican Republic	December 31, 1959
Ecuador	December 31, 1959
El Salvador	December 31, 1960
France	December 31, 1960
Germany, Federal Republic of	December 31, 1961
India	December 31, 1960
Indonesia	December 31, 1959
Iran	December 31, 1959
Israel	December 31, 1959
Italy	December 31, 1961
Pakistan	December 31, 1961
Philippines	December 31, 1960
Poland	December 31, 1960
Sweden	December 31, 1959
Switzerland	December 31, 1959
Tunisia	December 31, 1960
United Arab Republic	December 31, 1959
U.S.S.R	December 31, 1960
United Kingdom	December 31, 1959
United States	December 31, 1960
Venezuela [1]	December 31, 1958
Yugoslavia	December 31, 1961

[1] Replaced by New Zealand and Chile January 1, 1959.

The United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (UNTAP)

Contributions Pledged and Received as of December 31, 1958

[Calendar year 1958]

Country	Contributions pledged, local currency	Dollar equivalent	Contributions received (dollar equivalent)
Afghanistan	Equivalent of US$	$12, 500	$12, 500
Albania	Lek	2, 000	2, 000
Argentina	Argentine pesos	360, 000	360, 000
Australia	Equivalent of US$	625, 000	625, 000
Austria	Schillings	57, 692	57, 692
Belgium	Belgian francs	437, 500	437, 500
Bolivia	Equivalent of US$	20, 789	. . . . .
Brazil	Cruzeiros	832, 432	535, 135
Bulgaria	Leva	14, 706	14, 706
Burma	Equivalent of US$	30, 000	30, 000
Byelorussian S.S.R	Rubles	50, 000	50, 000
Cambodia	Equivalent of US$	6, 171	. . . . .
Canada	U.S. dollars	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000
Ceylon	Equivalent of US$	20, 000	20, 000
Chile	Chilean pesos	77, 856	. . . . .
China	Equivalent of US$	20, 000	20, 000
Colombia	U.S. dollars	100, 000	100, 000
Costa Rica	U.S. dollars	10, 053	10, 053
Cuba	Cuban pesos	25, 000	. . . . .
Czechoslovakia	Czech crowns	69, 444	69, 444
Denmark	Danish kroner	579, 123	579, 123
Dominican Republic	U.S. dollars	33, 000	33, 000
Ecuador	Sucres	11, 333	. . . . .
El Salvador	U.S. dollars	7, 700	7, 700
Ethiopia	Equivalent of US$	20, 000	. . . . .
Federation of Malaya	U.S. dollars	20, 000	20, 000
Finland	Equivalent of US$	25, 000	25, 000
France	French francs	1, 542, 857	1, 542, 857
Germany, Federal Republic of.	German marks	952, 381	952, 381
Ghana	Pounds	44, 100	. . . . .
Greece	Equivalent of US$	25, 000	25, 000
Guatemala	U.S. dollars	10, 000	. . . . .
Haiti	Gourdes	14, 400	. . . . .
Honduras	Equivalent of US$	10, 000	. . . . .
Hungary	Forints	42, 608	42, 608
Iceland	Equivalent of US$	3, 888	3, 888
India	Equivalent of US$	525, 000	525, 000
Indonesia	Rupiahs	35, 857	35, 857
Iran	Equivalent of US$	50, 000	50, 000
Iraq	Dinars	56, 000	56, 000
Ireland	Irish pounds	10, 220	10, 220
Israel	Israeli pounds	50, 000	5, 556
Italy	Lire	240, 000	112, 000

Contributions Pledged and Received as of December 31, 1958—Continued

Country	Contributions pledged, local currency	Dollar equivalent	Contributions received (dollar equivalent)
Japan	Equivalent of US$	$135, 000	$135, 000
Jordan	Dinars	5, 881	5, 881
Korea, Republic of	U.S. dollars	3, 500	3, 500
Laos	U.S. dollars	3, 000	3, 000
Lebanon	Lebanese pounds	7, 874	. . . . .
Liberia	U.S. dollars	25, 000	20, 000
Libya	U.S. dollars	6, 000	6, 000
Luxembourg	Belgian francs	3, 000	3, 000
Mexico	Mexican pesos	113, 600	. . . . .
Monaco	French francs	1, 429	1, 429
Morocco	Moroccan francs	10, 000	. . . . .
Nepal	U.S. dollars	5, 000	. . . . .
Netherlands	Netherlands guilders	1, 092, 500	1, 092, 500
New Zealand	New Zealand pounds	210, 000	210, 000
Nicaragua	Cordobas	5, 714	. . . . .
Norway	Norwegian kroner	408, 792	408, 792
Pakistan	Equivalent of US$	170, 000	170, 000
Panama	U.S. dollars	3, 000	3, 000
Paraguay	U.S. dollars	12, 000	. . . . .
Peru	Equivalent of US$	30, 000	. . . . .
Philippines	Philippine pesos	66, 000	66, 000
Poland	Zlotys	75, 000	75, 000
Portugal	U.S. dollars	15, 000	15, 000
Rumania	Lei	16, 667	16, 667
Saudi Arabia	U.S. dollars	25, 000	25, 000
Spain	Pesetas	50, 000	50, 000
Sudan	Equivalent of US$	161, 000	124, 000
Sweden	Swedish kroner	869, 901	869, 901
Switzerland	Swiss francs	350, 467	350, 467
Thailand	Bahts	38, 797	38, 797
Tunisia	Tunisian francs	2, 000	. . . . .
Turkey	Equivalent of US$	210, 000	210, 000
Ukrainian S.S.R	Rubles	125, 000	125, 000
U.S.S.R.	Rubles	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000
United Arab Republic:			
Egypt	Egyptian pounds	114, 877	. . . . .
Syria	Syrian pounds	13, 966	. . . . .
United Kingdom	Pounds sterling	2, 240, 000	2, 240, 000
United States [1]	U.S. dollars	14, 088, 237	12, 914, 860
Uruguay	Equivalent of US$	120, 000	. . . . .
Vatican City	U.S. dollars	2, 000	2, 000
Venezuela	U.S. dollars	250, 000	250, 000
Viet-Nam	Piasters	25, 714	25, 714
Yugoslavia	Dinars	116, 667	116, 667
Total	. . . . .	31, 307, 193	28, 947, 395

[1] The United States pledged $15,500,000 subject to the condition that the United States contribution not exceed 45% of total contributions. The amount shown is 45% of total pledges.

501972—59——19

United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA)

The United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency was established by a resolution of the General Assembly on December 1, 1950, for the purpose of relieving the suffering and repairing the devastation caused by aggression in Korea, and of laying the necessary economic foundations for the political unification and independence of the country. From its inception through June 30, 1958, UNKRA had received $140,569,550 in voluntary contributions from 39 governments. The United States was the largest contributor. The Advisory Committee of five nations—Canada, India, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Uruguay—continued during 1958 to advise the Agent General of UNKRA with regard to major problems pertaining to planning and operations.

United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) [1]

The United Nations Refugee Fund was authorized by General Assembly Resolution 832 (IX) and established by Economic and Social Council Resolution 565 (XIX). Originally consisting of 20 states members of the United Nations or its Specialized Agencies, it was expanded by Economic and Social Council Resolution 639 (XXIII) to a total of 21 members. The mandate of UNREF expired December 31, 1958.

There were four meetings of the UNREF Executive Committee during 1958: January 13–17, March 25, June 2–6, and September 25–26. There was a meeting of the Standing Program Sub-Committee January 9–10, 1958, and a special working party meeting August 21–27, 1958.

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[1] General Assembly Resolution 1166 (XII) authorized, and Economic and Social Council Resolution 672 (XXV) established, an Executive Committee of the Program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It will come into being January 1, 1959, and the initial membership will be made up of the following states members of the United Nations or its Specialized Agencies:

Australia	France	Switzerland
Austria	Greece	Tunisia
Belgium	Holy See	Turkey
Brazil	Iran	United Kingdom
Canada	Israel	United States
China	Italy	Venezuela
Colombia	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
Denmark	Norway	
Federal Republic of Germany	Sweden	

The membership of the Executive Committee is as follows:

1958 Chairman: Dame May Curwen (United Kingdom)

Australia	France	Turkey
Austria	Greece	United Kingdom
Belgium	Holy See	United States
Brazil	Iran	Venezuela
Canada	Israel	
Colombia	Italy	
Denmark	Netherlands	
Federal Republic of Germany	Norway	
	Switzerland	

Contributions Received by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) or Given Directly to the Palestine Refugees

(As of December 31, 1958)

A. Government Contributions to UNRWA (in cash or kind)

Australia	$195, 200	Monaco	$2, 381
Austria	1, 400	Morocco	4, 762
Belgium	20, 000	Netherlands	32, 895
Canada	2, 138, 750	New Zealand	168, 000
Denmark	50, 680	Norway	49, 000
Germany, Federal Republic of	190, 476	Pakistan	20, 964
France	745, 162	Saudi Arabia	174, 046
Gaza Authorities	22, 986	Sudan	4, 200
Greece	16, 500	Sweden	96, 873
India	3, 847	Switzerland	77, 516
Iran	5, 333	Turkey	10, 402
Italy	39, 953	United Arab Republic	305, 348
Japan	10, 000	United Kingdom	5, 600, 000
Jordan	108, 262	United States	23, 746, 069
Lebanon	7, 788	Yugoslavia	80, 000
Liberia	5, 000		
Luxembourg	2, 000	Subtotal, governments	33, 935, 793

B. Contributions From Private and International Agencies Direct to UNRWA (cash or kind)	$255, 664
C. Contributions Reported From Governments Direct to Refugees	2, 189, 434
D. Contributions Reported From Private and International Agencies Direct to Refugees	413, 961
Subtotal	2, 859, 059
Total contributions, all sources	36, 794, 852

APPENDIX III

The Specialized Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) [1]

Headquarters: Rome, Italy

Director General: B. R. Sen, India

Afghanistan
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Republic of
Laos
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Malaya
Mexico
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Union of South Africa
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia

[1] Membership as of Dec. 31, 1958.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)[1]

Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

President: Eugene R. Black, United States

Vice President: W. A. B. Iliff, United Kingdom
Vice President: J. Burke Knapp, United States
Vice President and General Counsel: Davidson Sommers, United States

Afghanistan
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Republic of
Lebanon
Libya
Luxembourg
Malaya
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Union of South Africa
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam
Yugoslavia

[1] Membership as of Dec. 31, 1958.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) [1]

Headquarters: Montreal, Canada

Secretary General: Carl Ljungberg, Sweden

Afghanistan
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Colombia
Cuba
Costa Rica
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Republic of
Laos
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Malaya
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Union of South Africa
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam

[1] Membership as of Dec. 31, 1958.

International Finance Corporation (IFC) [1]

Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

President: Robert L. Garner, United States

Afghanistan
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt [2]
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Lebanon
Libya
Luxembourg
Malaya
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Spain
Sweden
Thailand
Turkey
Union of South Africa
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela

[1] Membership as of Dec. 31, 1958.

[2] Egypt has not requested the change to the United Arab Republic.

International Labor Organization (ILO)[1]

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

Director General: David A. Morse, United States

Afghanistan
Albania
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Malaya
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Rumania
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukrainian S.S.R.
Union of South Africa
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam
Yugoslavia

[1] Membership as of Dec. 31, 1958.

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)[1]

Headquarters: To be established at London, England

The Preparatory Committee is made up of:

Argentina	France	Norway
Australia	Greece	Sweden
Belgium	India	United Kingdom
Canada	Netherlands	United States

The Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization Convention came into force March 17, 1958, when 21 states ratified it. The first assembly of IMCO is to be held in London, England, January 6, 1959. The following countries have adhered to the convention:

Argentina	Haiti	Pakistan
Australia	Honduras	Panama
Belgium	Iran	Switzerland
Burma	Ireland	Turkey
Canada	Israel	United Arab Republic
China	Italy	United Kingdom
Dominican Republic	Japan	United States
Ecuador	Mexico	U.S.S.R.
France	Netherlands	
Greece	Norway	

International Monetary Fund (IMF)[1]

Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

Chairman of the Executive Board and Managing Director: Per Jacobsson, Sweden

Deputy Managing Director: H. Merle Cochran, United States

The membership is the same as the member states of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (see p. 275). A state is required to belong to the International Monetary Fund before it can join the Bank.

[1] Membership as of Dec. 31, 1958.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)[1]

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

Secretary General: Marco Aurelio Andrada,[2] Argentina

Acting Secretary General: Gerald C. Gross, United States

Afghanistan
Albania
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
France, overseas territories of
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Republic of
Laos
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Malaya
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Portuguese overseas provinces
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of
Rumania
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Spanish provinces in Africa
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukrainian S.S.R.
Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United Kingdom colonies, protectorates, and territories
United States
United States territories
Uruguay
Vatican City
Venezuela
Viet-Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia

Associate Members

Bermuda—British Caribbean Group
British East Africa
British West Africa
British Malaya—Borneo Group
Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration

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[1] Membership as of Dec. 31, 1958.

[2] Died June 18, 1958. Election to fill office of Secretary General will be held in 1959.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)[1]

Headquarters: Paris, France

Director General: Vittorino Veronese, Italy

Afghanistan
Albania
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Republic of
Laos
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Malaya
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Rumania
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukrainian S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam
Yugoslavia

Associate Members

The Federation of the West Indies
Kuwait
Nigeria
Sierra Leone
State of Singapore[2]
Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration

[1] Membership as of Dec. 31, 1958.
[2] Status as an associate member to take effect Dec. 31, 1959.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)[1]

Headquarters: Bern, Switzerland

Secretary General: Fritz Hess, Switzerland

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
French overseas territories
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Republic of
Laos
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Malaya
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles and Surinam
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Portuguese Territories of East Africa, Asia, and Oceania
Portuguese Territories of West Africa
Rumania
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Spanish overseas possessions
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukrainian S.S.R.
Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United Kingdom colonies, protectorates, and overseas territories and territories under trusteeship
United States
United States overseas territories, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Uruguay
Vatican City
Venezuela
Viet-Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia

[1] Membership as of Dec. 31, 1958.

World Health Organization (WHO)[1]

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

Director General: Marcolino G. Candau, Brazil

Afghanistan
Albania
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Byelorussian S.S.R.[2]
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary[2]
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Republic of
Laos
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Malaya
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Rumania
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukrainian S.S.R.[2]
Union of South Africa
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia

Associate Members

Nigeria
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of
Sierra Leone

[1] Membership as of Dec. 31, 1958.
[2] States no longer considering themselves members.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)[1]

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

Secretary General: D. A. Davies, United Kingdom

Afghanistan
Albania
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgian Congo
Belgium
Bermuda
Bolivia
Brazil
British Caribbean Territories
British East African Territories including the Seychelles
British West African Territories
Bulgaria
Burma
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
French Cameroons
French Equatorial Africa
French Oceanic Colonies
French Somaliland
French Togoland
French West Africa
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea, Spanish Territories of
Haiti
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Korea
Laos
Lebanon
Libya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaya
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
Netherlands New Guinea
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Portuguese East Africa
Portuguese West Africa
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of
Rumania
Singapore and the British Territories in Borneo
Spain
Sudan
Surinam
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukrainian S.S.R.
Union of South Africa
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam
Yugoslavia

[1] Membership as of Dec. 31, 1958.

APPENDIX IV

Certain Other International Organizations

International Atomic Energy Agency [1]

Headquarters: Vienna, Austria

Director General: W. Sterling Cole, United States

Afghanistan
Albania
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
China
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Republic of
Luxembourg
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Rumania
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukrainian S.S.R.
Union of South Africa
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Vatican City
Venezuela
Viet-Nam
Yugoslavia

[1] Membership as of Dec. 31, 1958.

Caribbean Commission

Headquarters: Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, The West Indies

Secretary General: Clovis F. Beauregard, France (Martinique)

France
Netherlands
United Kingdom
United States

South Pacific Commission

Headquarters: Nouméa, New Caledonia

Secretary General: Thomas R. Smith, New Zealand

Australia
France
New Zealand
Netherlands
United Kingdom
United States

APPENDIX V

United States Representation

United States Missions

United Nations Headquarters

The United States is represented by a permanent mission at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York. Under the direction of the representative of the United States to the United Nations, the mission carries out the instructions of the President, as transmitted by the Secretary of State, in U.N. bodies at the headquarters of the United Nations. It also serves as the channel of communication between the U.S. Government and the U.N. organs, agencies, and commissions at the headquarters and the delegations of other nations to the United Nations located in New York. It is a base of operations for the U.S. delegation to the General Assembly and to other U.N. organs and agencies when they meet in New York.

The structure, organization, and functions of the U.S. mission to the United Nations have been determined in the main by the following factors:

1. The requirements of the U.N. Charter and the resolutions of the organs of the United Nations, the General Assembly in particular.
2. The provisions of the United Nations Participation Act (Public Law 264, 79th Cong.) as amended by Public Law 341 of the Eighty-first Congress.
3. Executive Order 10108, which superseded Executive Order 9844.
4. Location of the headquarters of the United Nations in the United States and the consequent need for the United States to assume the responsibilities of "host government."
5. The fact that the United States, in consequence of its leadership role in the United Nations, is represented on all organs and virtually all commissions and committees of the United Nations.

The chief of the mission is the U.S. Representative to the United Nations, who, by statute, is the U.S. Representative in the Security

Council. He is assisted by a deputy representative of the United States to the United Nations, who, by statute, is deputy U.S. representative in the Security Council. There is also a second deputy representative in the Security Council. Other principal officers of the mission are the U.S. representatives on the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council.

The main source of policy guidance and strategical direction for the conduct of the U.S. participation in the United Nations is necessarily the Department of State. The mission, however, has a staff consisting of a counselor, a small number of advisers and a secretariat under an executive director. The advisers assist the U.S. representative in (1) planning the tactical pursuit of U.S. policy objectives in the light of the political and parliamentary situations in U.N. organs and bodies; (2) consultation, negotiation, and liaison with other delegations and the U.N. Secretariat; and (3) the discharge of the responsibilities of the United States as "host government," in particular those arising from the headquarters agreement between the United States and the United Nations (Public Law 357, 80th Cong.) and the International Organizations Immunities Act (Public Law 291, 79th Cong.), which deal *inter alia* with relations of the United Nations, its officials, and delegation members with Federal, State, and local authorities. The secretariat of the mission assists the U.S. representative in (1) the coordination of the above activities; (2) the provision of necessary research, reference, reporting, and communications services; and (3) the administration and management of the U.S. mission.

Other United States Missions

In addition to the U.S. mission to the United Nations, the United States during 1958 maintained several special missions in order to participate effectively in the work of certain U.N. bodies that do not have headquarters in the United States.

A U.S. representative and a permanent resident delegation at Geneva maintained liaison for the United States with the European office of the United Nations, the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, and the World Meteorological Organization.

A special U.S. mission, the Office of the U.S. Representative to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, was maintained in Montreal, and a U.S. mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency was maintained at Vienna, Austria, the Agency's headquarters.

United States Representatives to the United Nations

United States Representative and Chief of United States Mission to the United Nations
Henry Cabot Lodge

Deputy United States Representative
James J. Wadsworth

Deputy United States Representative in the Security Council
James W. Barco

The General Assembly

THIRD EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION, NEW YORK, AUGUST 8–21, 1958

Representatives
John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State [1]
Henry Cabot Lodge
James J. Wadsworth

THIRTEENTH REGULAR SESSION, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 16–DECEMBER 13, 1958

Representatives
Henry Cabot Lodge
Senator Michael J. Mansfield
Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper
Herman Phleger
George McGregor Harrison

Alternate Representatives
James J. Wadsworth
Marian Anderson
Watson W. Wise
Mrs. Oswald B. Lord
Irving Salomon

SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Interim Committee of the General Assembly

Representative
Henry Cabot Lodge

[1] When in attendance, the Secretary served as Senior Representative *ex officio*. At other times Ambassador Lodge served as Senior Representative.

Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

Representative
Mason Sears
Benjamin Gerig, Alternate

United Nations Collective Measures Committee

United States Representative
James J. Wadsworth

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

United States Representative
Henry Cabot Lodge

Deputy Representative
James W. Barco

United Nations Peace Observation Commission

United States Representative
James J. Wadsworth

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

United States Representative, Advisory Commission
Harry N. Howard

Advisory Committee to the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

United States Representative
Henry Cabot Lodge

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

Representative
Henry Cabot Lodge

Deputy Representative
James J. Wadsworth

The Security Council

Representative
Henry Cabot Lodge

Deputy Representatives
James J. Wadsworth
James W. Barco

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

Representatives
Air Force: Lt. Gen. William E. Hall, USAF
Army: Lt. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, USA
Navy: Vice Adm. F. W. McMahon, USN

Deputy Representatives
Air Force: Col. Reginald F. C. Vance, USAF
Army: Col. J. H. Skinner, USA
Col. Robert C. Leslie, USA (beginning Oct. 15, 1958)
Navy: Capt. Allan G. Gaden, USN (retired June 30, 1958)
Col. Arthur J. Stuart, USMC (beginning July 1, 1958)

Secretariat
Col. Roy L. Inman, USA
Col. Arthur J. Stuart, USMC (beginning June 18, 1958)

The Trusteeship Council

United States Representative
Mason Sears

Deputy Representative
Benjamin Gerig
Delmas H. Nucker, special representative (22d session)

The Economic and Social Council

Representative
Christopher H. Phillips

Deputy Representative
Walter M. Kotschnig

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Commodity Trade[2]
Human Rights: Mrs. Oswald B. Lord
Narcotic Drugs: Harry J. Anslinger
Population: Kingsley Davis
Social: Mrs. Althea K. Hottel
Statistical: Raymond T. Bowman
Status of Women: Mrs. Lorena B. Hahn
Transport and Communications: Donald Vaughn Lowe

[2] The U.S. representative at the 20th session of the Economic and Social Council announced that the United States would not be able to participate as a member in the work of the Commission and would be satisfied to see some other member elected to membership in its place. The United States has subsequently decided to attend a reconstituted Commission [See p. 125 and p. 261].

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

Asia and the Far East, Economic Commission for:
14th session (Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, March 5–15, 1958):
U.S. Representative: Homer M. Byington, Jr.

Europe, Economic Commission for:
13th session (Geneva, April 9–25, 1958):
U.S. Representative: Henry J. Heinz II

Latin America, Economic Commission for:
(No session during 1958)

United States Representatives to the Specialized Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

United States Member, FAO Council
True D. Morse (29th session) (Rome, October 27 to November 7, 1958)

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization

(Not named until 1959)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

U.S. Governor, Board of Governors
Robert B. Anderson
Alternate U.S. Governor
C. Douglas Dillon
U.S. Executive Director
T. Graydon Upton
Alternate U.S. Executive Director
John S. Hooker

International Civil Aviation Organization

U.S. Representative on the Council of ICAO
Nelson B. David
Alternate U.S. Representative on the Council of ICAO and U.S. Representative on the Air Navigation Commission
Howard W. Helfert
Alternate U.S. Representative on the Council of ICAO and U.S. Representative on the Air Transport Committee
Vacancy

International Finance Corporation

U.S. Governor, Board of Governors
Robert B. Anderson
Alternate U.S. Governor
C. Douglas Dillon
U.S. Executive Director
T. Graydon Upton
Alternate U.S. Executive Director
John S. Hooker

International Labor Organization

Representative of the Government of the United States to the Governing Body of the International Labor Office
J. Ernest Wilkins[1]
Leo R. Werts, Acting Representative 139th Session
George C. Lodge, Acting Representative 140th Session
Arnold Zempel, Deputy Representative

International Monetary Fund

U.S. Governor, Board of Governors
Robert B. Anderson
Alternate U.S. Governor
C. Douglas Dillon
U.S. Executive Director
Frank A. Southard, Jr.
Alternate U.S. Executive Director
John S. Hooker

International Telecommunication Union

U.S. Representative, Administrative Council
Francis Colt DeWolf

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

U.S. Representative on Executive Board
Athelstan F. Spilhaus, resigned May 23, 1958
George N. Shuster, appointed June 23, 1958

Universal Postal Union

No Congress held in 1958.

World Health Organization

U.S. Member, Executive Board
Dr. H. van Zile Hyde

World Meteorological Organization

U.S. Member, Executive Committee
Francis W. Reichelderfer

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[1] Deceased early 1959.

United States Representatives to Certain Other International Organizations

International Atomic Energy Agency

U.S. Representative Robert M. McKinney
(resigned October 7, 1958)
Acting U.S. Representative Harold Vedeler
Deputy U.S. Representative (vacancy)

Caribbean Commission

Twenty-sixth Meeting, Trinidad, The West Indies
May 28–June 2, 1958

Acting U.S. Cochairman: Dr. Arturo Morales Carrión
U.S. Commissioner: Jose Trías Monge
U.S. Commissioner: E. Leonard Brewer
U.S. Commissioner: Bolard More (Acting)

Twenty-seventh Meeting, Trinidad, The West Indies
November 24–29, 1958

U.S. Cochairman: Roderic L. O'Connor
U.S. Commissioner: Dr. Arturo Morales Carrión
U.S. Commissioner: Jose Trías Monge
U.S. Commissioner: E. Leonard Brewer

South Pacific Commission

Eighteenth Session, Nouméa, New Caledonia
September 26–October 12, 1958

Senior Commissioner: Dean Knowles A. Ryerson
Commissioner: Dr. Alexander Spoehr
Alternate Commissioner: Arthur S. Osborne, M.D.
Alternate Commissioner: Delmas H. Nucker

United Nations Children's Fund

United States Representative, Executive Board
Mrs. Katherine Brownell Oettinger
Mrs. Elizabeth Clare Taubman, alternate

APPENDIX VI

Publications and Documentation

United Nations publications and audiovisual materials may be purchased from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, New York, the authorized United Nations Sales Agent. United Nations publications include (1) the *Official Records* of the United Nations comprising the proceedings of the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Disarmament Commission, and the early U.N. Atomic Energy Commission; important reports and documents submitted to these bodies, and resolutions passed by them; (2) special studies prepared by the U.N. Secretariat describing the work of the organization or providing data of concern to the United Nations; for example, reports on world economy, human rights, or trust territories; (3) periodicals covering most phases of United Nations work; (4) the *Treaty Series* listing all registered international treaties and signatories thereto.

Selected material may be obtained from the subagents for the sale of U.N. publications listed in the following pages. The annual sales catalog, entitled *United Nations Publications*, is available through the International Documents Service and most subagents.

Distinct from U.N. publications is material put out by each of the Specialized Agencies. A list of agents for the sale of publications of the Specialized Agencies follows this explanatory note. Current Specialized Agency and U.N. publications and documents are described in the monthly *Index to United Nations Documents*, which may be obtained from the International Documents Service.

The mimeographed documents of the various organs of the United Nations may be purchased at annual rates from the United Nations Sales and Circulation Center, United Nations, New York.

Reference collections of U.N. publications and documents and the publications of selected Specialized Agencies may be found at the Depository Libraries listed on the following pages. Material is also available at many other school and public libraries, and in the li-

braries of private foundations and Government agencies concerned with international affairs.

An excellent point of departure for research projects on U.N. activities is the *Yearbook of the United Nations*, an annual publication which summarizes the work of the organization and its related agencies in all major fields and provides a guide to fuller documentation. The U.N. publication entitled *Everyman's United Nations* (1956 edition) provides a handy, concise reference book on the structure of the organization and its work during the first 10 years.

Material on United States policy toward issues before the United Nations may be found in the *Department of State Bulletin*, a weekly publication available in many school and public libraries, which prints the texts of major U.S. statements before the United Nations, selected documents, and interpretive articles on U.N. affairs. Foreign policy highlights are published biweekly in a State Department periodical entitled *Foreign Policy Briefs*.

From time to time the Department of State issues pamphlets and other informational material dealing with international organization matters of interest to the United States. Examples of such publications are *Participation of the United States Government in International Conferences* (latest in series July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958, Publication No. 6772) and this publication, *U.S. Participation in the United Nations.* (There have been 12 previous reports in this series.) State Department publications lists are available upon request to the Public Services Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

The *Department of State Bulletin* (25¢ a copy, $8.50 a year), *Foreign Policy Briefs* ($1 a year), and all other State Department publications carrying a price line may be purchased from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Remittances payable to the Superintendent of Documents should accompany orders.

Another very useful document which is submitted to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of State and released as a House document is *United States Contributions to International Organizations.* (The latest in this series is the 7th Rept., 86th Cong., 1st sess., H. Doc. 111.)

SALE OF PUBLICATIONS AND VISUAL MATERIALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Publications and visual materials of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the World Health Organization may be purchased through the United Nations Sales Agent:

International Documents Service
Columbia University Press
2960 Broadway
New York 27, N.Y.

Publications of other Specialized Agencies may be purchased from:

(ICAO)	Secretary-General International Civil Aviation Organization International Aviation Building 1080 University Street Montreal, Canada
(IBRD)	The Johns Hopkins Press Baltimore 18, Md.
(ILO)	Mr. R. Peter Straus 917 15th Street NW. Washington 5, D.C.
(IMF)	The Secretary International Monetary Fund 1818 H Street NW. Washington 25, D.C.
(ITU)	The General Secretariat International Telecommunication Union Palais Wilson Geneva, Switzerland
(UNESCO)	Unesco Publications Centre 152 W. 42d Street New York 36, N.Y.
(UPU)	The International Bureau Universal Postal Union Schosshaldenstrasse 46 Berne 15, Switzerland
(WMO)	World Meteorological Organization Campagne Rigot 1, Avenue de la Paix Geneva, Switzerland

SUB-AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR SALE OF UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS AND VISUAL MATERIALS

California

American Association for the United Nations
Town & Country Village
3d and Fairfax
Los Angeles 36

World Affairs Council of Northern California
421 Powell Street
San Francisco 2

District of Columbia

United States Committee for the United Nations
816–21st Street NW.
Washington 6

Illinois

American Association for the United Nations
59 East Madison St.
Chicago 3

Chicago Council on Foreign Relations
Pamphlet Shop, 116 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 3

Massachusetts

World Affairs Council
10 Arlington Street
Boston

Minnesota

Minnesota World Affairs Center
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14

Missouri

St. Louis Council on World Affairs
418 Olive Street
St. Louis 2

New Hampshire

New Hampshire Council on World Affairs
Commons Building
Durham

New York

World Affairs Center
Book, Pamphlet and Documents Department
47th Street and U.N. Plaza
New York, N.Y.

Ohio

Cincinnati Council on World Affairs
233 East 4th Street
Cincinnati 2

Council on World Affairs
922 Society for Savings Building
Cleveland 14

Toledo Council on World Affairs
331 Security Building
Toledo 4

Pennsylvania

World Affairs Council of Philadelphia
The John Wanamaker Store
13th and Market Streets
Philadelphia 7

Texas

Dallas Council on World Affairs
2419 Maple Avenue
Dallas 4

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Stanford University Stanford University	x					
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Yale University New Haven	x		x			
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Brookings Institution	x					
Pan American Union	x				x	
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Illinois						
Library of International Relations Chicago	x	x	x			
University of Chicago Chicago	x				x	
Northwestern University Evanston	x			x		
Public Library Rockford			x			
University of Illinois Urbana	x					
Louisiana						
Louisiana State University Baton Rouge	x	x	x		x	
Maryland						
Johns Hopkins University Baltimore	x		x			
Massachusetts						
World Peace Foundation Boston	x	x				
Harvard University Cambridge	x		x	x	x	
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University of Michigan Ann Arbor	x		x			

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New Jersey						
Princeton University Princeton	x		x			
New York						
Cornell University Ithaca	x					
Columbia University Law Library New York	x					
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. New York	x	x				
Institute of Aeronautical Sciences New York				x		
New York Public Library New York	x	x	x	x	x	
New York University New York	x		x			
North Carolina						
University of North Carolina Chapel Hill	x				x	
Ohio						
Cleveland Public Library Cleveland	x				x	
Pennsylvania						
University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia	x					
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Tennessee						
Joint University Libraries Nashville	x		x			
Texas						
University of Texas Austin	x		x		x	
Washington						
University of Washington Seattle	x					

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